1) Administration Reports - Coorg 1875 etc
2) Some old Coorg Ballads - 173
3) Coorg & its Last Rajas (from an old book of 1857 - published in London)
4) A Mock Democracy - Enacted. (A report of the Government of Coorg from 1952 to 1956.

(765) 103

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July 1974

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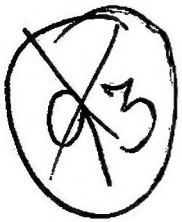
Refer to the last page for notes on abbreviations of some words.



7736

Administration of Coorg. 1867 – 68

The introduction of Criminal Codes, is made a difficult matter, there being no officer superior to the Supdt. who intervenes tween him & the Judicial Commr., there have been grave reasons – political – for preserving the integrity of Coorg & for retaining such a form of administration as would be acceptable to study mountaineers. Supdt. was not invested with the powers of Civil & Sessions Judge – So Asstapram Supdt – is weilding powers as Sessions Judge & appeal cases go to Judicial Commr. Police were appointed in Mercara & V. Pet. About 10.03 Civil cases were decided by Subedars – C. Subaya & Mandanda Appaiah were still in service – L. Bowring – Commr. 1868

The 2 town Subedars – Mercara & V. Pet. were given Civil & criminal powers. The Durbar Katchery is composed of a ಶಿರಸ್ತೆದಾರ & 4 Panchayatdars who are selected by rotation. Pleaders were admitted into courts & refined system of Judicature was in force. Chepudy Subaya exercised a power of 1st class Sub. Magistrate. 1297 prisoners came under criminal trial & 767 were convicted. Statement of criminal cases (5 years)

1863 – Cases 1113 — 1864 = 790; 1865 = 619; 1866 = 678; 1867 = 791 — convicted = 1863 = 1890, 1864 = 1225; 1865 = 1096; 1866 = 1190 & 1867 = 1297.

No. of civil suits — filed are 1148 & in Sabedar's Courts alone 1001 & the rest are Durbar Katchery, Asst. Supdt's Court or Supdt's Court. Total value of cases (Civil) are 20264/11/3 Sicca recovered thro. the execution of decrees is 63915/15/10 & in previous years 4 1914/12/9. Value of stamps sold for judicial purpose is 29,062/2/6 Registration Acts have greatly benefited. Registrar was paid Rs 50/- a month. Population of Coorg – 1,27,689. The Durbar Katchery was closed when investing European & local Asst. Supdts. with civil jurisdiction & also with the march of civilization.

But that Panchayat system has sound represented from all parts of Country – from by farm

The selection was the reward for service & good conduct of Thakkas of Wads. It was a big honour for them to serve them, & the man looked as if he was proud of the destination. They were going to Merchara & serving the Govt. Now they were called as assessors. 4 Br. subjects were tried & 3 for committing a murder or causing a death of native. All were acquitted — i.e. in 1866. Fines to the extent of 13,915/- was inflicted & only 3431/- was recovered & rest suffered imprisonment. (1) Supdt. (1) Asst Supdt. (1) Native Asst. Supdt. (5) Durbar Katchery (1) Taluq Subedars (2) Town Subedars & no. of Gaspathigars thus there were 7 kinds of Courts. 6 cases of murder, 2 committed to sessions, 3 dismissed for want of evidence 1 was tried. An European jailor was appointed. The new jail has not yet been erected & sudden jail was the only one existed located in old bldgs in order-fort.

The regular land revenue stood at Rs. 174091/10/8 against 1,72,971/15/5 in 1866-67. Coffee assessment was 2,40,089/11/- & in 66-67 it was 2,06455/14/3, Europeans paid 40,735/12/7 & natives 25262/3/9

No. of Jama ryots 3275 Jaga 5877 Comb. 506 & Dry land cultivators 1768 = totally 11426.

In 1836 —	J. 2007	S. 2280	O — 10	& Dry land —	189	ryots,
In 1846	" 2664	S. 4696	" 296	"	1468	"
In 1856	" 3086	" 5730	" 360	"	1501	"

The largest Coffee estate was of Carnatic Coffee Co., with 3012 acres & the smallest 1/100th acre 47572 acres held by Br. & 24638 by natives.

Forest in 66-67 — revenue was 56443/2/6 in 67-68 = 89839/7/3
Abkari in 66-67 — revenue is 89426/3/9 In 67-68 = 81094/9/9
Stamps " " 21089/11/- " 35240/2/4

Rainfall this year is 110 inches & 13 in 1866-67.
Borer was destructive to coffee. Dr. G. Bidie an expert from Madras toured in Coorg & gave his opinion.
About 129 ryots sub-let their lands as per Govt. orders amounting to 24,800 bottles.

The bldng. of C.H.S. is about to finish. Strength of the School 163 — Coorg 81, Hindus 51, Mds. 20 & X'ians 11. Mr. C. Sutayya was the Asst. Supdt. Catholic mission is the oldest in Coorg established in the day of Mr. & Mrs. Morse & their schools were in Mercara, V.Pet & F.pet. German Basil Mission at Anantapur in Amonally was given a grant of Rs.1200/- School Endowment Plantation Fund was in existance. Coorgs have subscribed Rs.7986/6/5- towards the erection of C.H.S. bldng. Group of boys were spontaneously taking to the song "God Save the Queen" which Br. appreciated. Hutti Hole & other causeways washed away. Gonicopal bridge work over. Mercara P.O. transacted 96322 & V.Pet 6,462 letters etc. Several complaints were also there for the loss of letters. Anche or local posts were opened in Virajpet & other places. So totally in 66-67 = 1,41,916 & in 67-68 = 1,14,269 letters etc. were transacted.

Mercara is still garrissoned by the 15th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

In 1837 Gopoo — the pretender, appeared for the Sovereignty of Coorg & Coorgs under their own Chiefs descended on the rebels of S.K. defeated them, captured treasure etc. The Govt. of India in recognition of their services directed that the treasure should be divided to those Coorgs. But Coorgs asked for honour of Jaghir lands, Swords, medals, horses etc & these were awarded. Coorgs' loyalty can certainly be expected in future years. — The only Coorg lady residing with the Raja's family at Benares returned with the head of her family as the idea of taking bride from Coorg to Raja's sons was not carried out. She has been since married to a Nuyagal of Sacerdotal family.

The actual income for the year is 4,79,347/6/5 Amount actually spent until March 1868 is 2,07,137/12/1 & sanctioned budget by the Govt. is 2,21,656/-

Out of spent money Supdt's salary was 13930/8/— Asst. Supdt. 8385/13/4, Office Estg. 32259/— T.A. 5486/— Revenue Survey 22,439/— Forest 19259/— Judicial 21856/— etc & this big sums mainly went for officer's pay. Civil Charges, Public works & Military costed — 6,30,644/ & in previous year 5,08,227/—

Expenditure in 1868 is 3,68,257/4/2 & in 67 = 3,02,589/6/8 — Total treasury receipt is 8,67,484/11/8 — disbursements is 7,48,639/4/9 & in previous yr. 4,73,067/13/1 & disbursement is 5,97,200/0/7 —

Population in 1866-67 = 1,15,827 & in 68 = 1,20,443, & in 67 — 4213 & in 68 = 2486 died.

Dr. Bradie, J.C. of Forests visited Coorg. Dr. B. thought of Teak nursery in Karmad, ಕರ್ಮಾಡ, ಸುಳ್ಯ, ನೆಲ್ಲಿ, ಪೆರ್ಲ & other valuable timber was fetted & only 1000 survived. & 2300 seedlings were there & only 1000 survived.

The revenue from in 1866-67 was 89,839/7/3 & in 67-68 it was 56,443/2/6 Cardamom fetched 27217/2/4 in 1867-68 = 23207/4/6 Sandal wood in 67 = 24284/0/8 & in 68 — 52417/0/9 Timber etc. the rest — In the year 457 estates of 18965 acres were demarcated. Stones, appeared to me to be too small & removable. Mercara hospital treated 5122 patients. M.O. system was started in Mercara & in 1867-68.

Govt. of India ordered in 1869. for archeological survey & when while surveying they found cromleichs & cairns uncemented slabs of granite, earthen vessels were found. Fragments of earthern vessel pieces of charcoal & a small piece of bangle & are now in Museum at B'lore. The bangle is of very old date & make kinds of stones were found

My Head Shirestedars Mathanda Appachama, old head men of Coorg & who Commanded the Coorgs at Back Stockade against us in 1834 has returned to his duties. I deplore the loss of Naib Shirestedar Konganda Appaya who was the best. The 2 other Official died i.e. Chimappaya – the Karnick – or Treasurer whose Sister was the wife of last Raja & Mother of Princess Gowrama Victoria & Chowrira Appaya – grandson of a celebrated Dewan – in the days of Doda Vira Raja.

Sd.) Cole. Supdt. (Nalknad Camp)

This year also some money was sanction for D.P.W. Improvement of Supdt's Office at Mercara was taken up No. of communication & roads brought up 3½ miles per ambady & that was metalled. The expenditure for surveying the Country was 20,777/13/3

Total revenue for the year is 4,79347/6/5 & incl: arrears 6,07,419/8/1 —

1868 — 69

Coorg Coorts Act (1868) was introduced & old Duryaft Katchery ~~discontinued~~, Commr. was called Chief Commr. In Revenue matters appeals go direct to C.C. through Supdt. Stamp Act (1867) seems to have detrimentally acted to poor class & also not proved remunerative. Receipt of Land revenue (only) is 2,48,733 whereas in 1867-68 it was 2,63,931/= Coffee tax = 95,000 & previous yr. 66,000 – Europeans paid 55,000/= & natives 36,000/= Abkari 82,109 & previous 81095/= Municipalities on a proper basis was formed Re-appearence of borer in Estates is observed. Name of Gowdas appear – of villages, of Oombtee (service) land C.A.S. work is not progressed Chenna Basapa died. Population 115457 & in previous yr. 113083.

82907 is the acreage of coffee & in pre-year it was 58682 Cinchona has not succeeded. Loaded carts 36,641 & in pre-year 24,838 — increase in trade. Mr. Cole's archaeological work & Talakaveri etc attracted the attention of Asiatic society. Every year there is Compliments to C. Subaya. (L. Bowring (88) C.C.)

The Civil jurisdiction was as follows. P. pattigar Rs. 50 — if C.C. confers sp. powers. 2nd class Subedar may determine the suits value of Rs 100 — 1st class Subedar Rs. 300 — Asst Supdt. Rs. 3000 — & Supdt. Coorg without limit. On criminal side Appeal must go to Judicial Commr. against the sentences of magistrates.

The Durgaff Katchery was presided over by a permanent Jr. & 36 assisted by Panchayats of various places. But Coorg Courts Act abolished this & thus brought an end to good method of administration of justice. Total No. of cases brought down 847 involving 1580 persons against 7834 1280 in 1867 — In 1867 — 7 persons were tried in Sessions Court & in 1868 only 8. Witnesses also attend Courts their no. during the year was 1755. 1150 civil cases were tried in the year & pattigars had no power now but Subedars tried 1075 cases out of this Pigal tried 8 revenue cases about 41. Total cost of Original suits was 11736/14/6 & in 1867 it was 1551 9/7/4 Stamp revenue was 32734/4/ — There was still no organised Police force Jama Ryots still continue as feudal police.

Supdt. was vested with enhanced executive & criminal powers. In 1867 = 897 Criminal cases were disposed & in 1868 = 921 cases — Breach of contract Act (1859) Cattle Trespass Act (1857) Arms & Ammunition Act (1860) Penal & Criminal Procedure Code 1/2 yr. exam. 5 stds who were Munshis & Pattigars passed. In Taluk Subedar's Courts there were 626 suits & in town Subedars 459 cases. Total value of property litigated 1,04,887/12/3 & in pre-yr. Rs. 1,96,280/11/ There are 1003 decrees passed & 359 were completely executed. About 102 houses were accidentally destroyed by fire. C. Subaya passed an Exam. & was vested with full powers of a magistrate. Koluvanda Kariappa was the last Jr. of Durgaff Katchery & was leading scholar of C.H.S.

The great object is to prevent the gallant race of Coorgs from deteriorating, & to try & train them up to that ideal standard at which the Bro. Govt. never aims" said Cole - the Supdt.

Coffee revenue was 32,875/6/5 from only 10 villages. Ordinary land revenue was 2,48,733/8/1 & in pre. 26393/1/11 & forest revenue was also incl. in the land Revenue & that was Rs 80625/2 & in pre year, it was 898,39/7/3. Coffee assessment was totally 91,257/2/5 & pre year 65998/0/4. Europeans paid 55256/7/6. Mercara Talug. paid more Coffee Revenue i.e. 26529/6/10 & then ಬೆಟ್ಟದಾಯ ನಾಣ್ಯ 22629/3/- & then ಶಿಷ್ಟ ನಾಣ್ಯ i.e. 20694/9/10. Abkari i.e. 82108/9/10 & in 1867-68 - 87094/9/9 - Stamps - 72734/14/4 pre-yr. 35240/3/4. The Supdt. allows the Jama lands to be sub-let for periods, ranging from 1 to 5 yrs. As per order 71 ryots have sub-let 18188 bitices. Sub-letted lands. The houses of ಚೆಟ್ಟಿಯರ & ಕಿಣ್ಣಯರ, 2 of the most influential families have bought Sagu holdings, but these holdings belonged to settlers from Mysore & these where. From 1840 Kumri cultivation is going on & it was steadily prohibited & is now carried on in old clearings. In Wynad the Coffee assessment is levied on cleared portions of estates only & the planters of Coorg are now agitating for the same provision here. Ravages of labour was great. C.H.S. bldng was completed. No. of Students 142 Coorgs 73, Mds. 22, X'ians 18 & rest Hindus. Anglo-Vern. School was opened in Jan. 1869 at V. Pet & Machia was appointed as master. In all in Coorg 843 Coorg stds & 221 others were there as stds. Mr. Richter's inspection report in general says:—

"I have been much struck with the zealous emulation of the pupils & with the intelligence displayed by many of the girls". In all these were 40 schools & ಶಿರಸ್ತಾದಾರ್ Taluk had 12 schools. The very high no. & others 5 talugs at 7, 5, 4, & 7 ಶಿರಸ್ತಾದಾರ್ had 8 schools. One missionary school was started in V. Pet. Total expenditure for Edn. was 10360/14/- & in pre-years it was 10424/8/-. Mr. Richter says:— "Coorgs observe that old traditions & barriers, will be swept away & that the future generation, untrammeled with any religion of their own & unfettered with Brahmanism, will probably adopt the religion of their rulers & instructors. Coorg is a grand field for earnest & zealous missionaries."

Talaq Katchery in Vifet work is in progress. Additional Roads for Mercara Jail was constructed. Vifet, Sidapur line is being carried on to Periyapatna. A building for H.M.'s Post office at Mercara is sanctioned & the present P.O. site was selected as a centre place for the town. In Mercara 64754 & in Vifet 11896 letters, parcels etc. were transacted & in pre-yr. 96322 & 6462 respectively & in all over Coorg the P.O. operations has been 1,41,139 & in pre. yr. 1,14,269. The strength of regular force of Coorg is 280 & out of them 5 European & 4 Natives were Commissioned officers. Chenabasapa died in Aug. 1869 at Appagalla. His widow & his only son Bopaiah are the only surviving legitimate relations in the Coorg. The widow of Nanjappa, the son of Appaji Arsu died on 8th May 1869. Rajamaji, widow of Appaji Arsu who is the uncle of last Raja died in Sept. 1868.

Coorgs are martial race. The disarmament has never been enforced, owing to the distinguished loyalty & fidelity of the Coorgs. They hold lands on a feudal tenure. To keep them active, I organise a drive of elephants into the Govt. pits, which were dug across a gorge leading out from a large valley enclosed by the [illegible] & other hills. I called only 350 ryots but 700 responded to the call "Ole". Actual expenditure during the yr. was 2,40,229/13/10. Office establishment & Supdts. Salary was up to 55,000/- Forest Dept. 28450/- Revenue Survey 31,080 — Actual receipts are in 1868-69 = 5,49,993/14/2 & in 1867-68 — 440980/7/8. Total Receipts in Treasury 7,64,087/8/3 & in 1867-68 — it was 867,484/11/8 & disbursements — 740982/15/11 & pre-year 748639/4/9. Coorg contributions towards Gen. Govt. of India towards Military, P.W.D. & Telegraph a sum of 8.79% or Rs. 44683/14/6. No regular census has been taken as yet. But it is said 115457 & in pre-yr. 113083 & Coorgs being 23,766 & Hindus 83,867 & rest X'ians & Mds. Births 3857 & deaths 2777. European Coffee 55750 acres & Natives 29930 acres. No. of acres under [illegible] is 82907 acres.

Area of wetland under cultivation is 1927 277 acres. A new dept. for Coorg timber was opened at Hunsur. Nurseries of teak were tried in Thithimatty & Kutumpole. Cardamom revenue went up to 33,685/14/2 & in per year 23207/4/8 & increase is due to lease of the forests having been put up to 10 yrs. Sandal wood — 19413/5/1 & in pre-year 5241/7/0/9 & this is due to having been on hand a larger stock of privileges. Totally of Revenue was 80625/2/- as against 89839/7/8. Total 866 estates (or 10550 acres) were surveyed. 18 boundary disputes were settled by Asst. Supdt. 5712 patients were admitted in Mercara Hospital. No. of loaded carts 36170. Bullock loads 16647 Cattle 5788. Sheep & goats 416. Camels 239. Elephants 56, Horses 2161. Chief import Eng. liquor, iron ware ammunition, sugar, gram, rapi, lamp, gingelly oil, Cloth, Salt, Cocoanuts & Cocoanut oil. Loaded cart at Sooloor gate 26441 & in Sampaje 9729. 674 M.O.'s were sent amounting 21,991/- from Mercara P.O. No. of cromlechs were found in R. Kaveri F. per etc. Several stones, plates & urns were discovered. Monuments of pre-historic times are called in Coorg as Dolmens. No ill-feeling does exist 'tween Br. & native planters, & settlers. Not minding Fraser's note (1834) Some settlers, much annoyed by cattle trespass, were shooting cattle, but the offenders, were punished. Kutichi Aiappa become Treasurer of Karnik. G. Koppa bridge over Rs 630/- was spent for a police st. in Mercara. Govt. did not do anything for Agri. progress. Sampaje Ghat metalled. Most roads were pack-bullock rds. 591 estates were mapped in Madoras. Malambi peak in Yedado is very beautiful. Trees indicate the nature & quality of the soil. Minerals lie undisturbed in the bosom of the mountains, their contents are unknown. Bamboo forests are many & live up to 60 to 80 yrs. There were 148 Cotton private looms & workers, 86 pot makers, 172 Carpenters 208 iron workers, 402 building contractors. Coffee per Maund Rs 15/- Cardamom Rs 250/- Salt 4/8/- Sugar 19/- Jaggery 5/8/- (per maund) Bullocks were sold at 5 to 8/- Sheep 2 to 4. Wheat per Maund was Rs 5/1/-

Cows & bullocks 866 81, horses 274 Ponies 447 Sheep & goat 4625, pig 1097 carts 324 ploughs 89296, best, 13 Rice was cultivated in 76 166 acres other grains 11,900 acres Coffee 85686 & cardamom in 70000 acres.

There were gold coins in circulation with Coorg & natives. There were Silver coins 200,4000 & Copper coins numbering 26 00000 61,000. There were 1293 H. temples, 7 mosques 2 Jain or Budhist Basdi's 3 Roman Catholic, 1 English & 1 Protest. and Churches. ~~Det~~ 1293 temples there were 38 Jangam Matts.

1869-70

2 murder cases: Total land revenue was 4,27,,013 & in the year 4,22,094. This includ: ordinary land Revenue 1,58,602 Coffee Revenue 89,,942, forest 92 668 Abkari 75,,107/- against 1,,48,998/- 94,,952/- 80625/- & 82109 respectively. The late Raja's family have again sent people for brides, probably with the hope of reawakening an interest in their dynasty but were not obtainable. Moplas who are in Coorg are the descendants of those who settled in Province in the days of Rajas & are entitled to carry arms, the succession among st them being regulated by the law of Cutchi. Dasa Ryots & 1st Class Subedar's pay Rs.50/- Hist. Parpattiga drawing Rs. 2/- less than his peon. Revision of pay is now considered. Nursery of sandalwood at Kanive failed. Rayanna Chetty of V. Pet offered to erect a building & to endow it a dispensary which was a long felt want. Subedar of Mercara Taluk C. Kariappa services proved.

R. J. Meade — C.C. from 1870. Total criminal offence reported was 929 as against 884. Mischief however was increased. Nature of punishments were fining (483) Imprisonment (50) flogging (5) ordered to find security (144) Imprisoned (23) death (2) — in 1869 — To fined amnt. is 4101/0/- but realised 3515/8/- About 14 appeals went to higher courts out of about 850 cases which were decided. Total amnt. litigated 1,35,668/- against 1,04,887/12/3 - in 1868-69.

In spite of heavy stamp Act of 1867 debts were more, frequently secured by a writing & value of suits increased on breach of promise. Value of suits instituted Rs. 1,35,668/- & disposed Rs. 1,42,404/- in 69-70. Duration of appeals in Coorg was 37 days. In judicial Commr. Court it was 62 days. European jailor was paid Rs. 150/- Regular Police are in Mercara & V. Pet. with very low pay. 68 houses were ruined by accidental fire. Family quarrels came up to Courts which were formerly settled by Private Juries. In 1869, 706 persons were convicted as against 901, pre. year. Table of fines. — (1) Session Court of Ashtagram inflicted fine of Rs. 50/- (1) Supdt. Rs. 1105 (11) 1st Asst. Supdt. 172/- (1) 2nd Asst. Supdt. 953/- (6) Taluk Subedars Rs. 821/- (2) Town Subedars 571/- (12) Parpatyars Rs. 428/- Original Civil suits numbered 1068. Stamp Revenues Rs. 30272/13/- E.S. Sadlon was off. Supdt. instead of Cole who went to Bore. for only 3 months & now H. G. Thompson is the off. Supdt.

The Sannads for Jama lands, held on service tenure peculiar to Coorg were registered as per India Govt. order. The compulsory registration of Coffee grants in Coorg was also finally determined by India Govt. in 1869. Fees were collected for every registration. In every Taluk i.e. at places registry Officers were opened. Out of 2,400 sq. miles only 547 sq. miles are cultivated. Coorg was 1st surveyed in 1817 by Lt. Connor. Hesaiy Brahmagiri hills region around Tala Kaveri wholly uninhabited. Westwards woods decrease in density. Only 7 miles is plain tract. Devaribetta is a place of pious celebrity & has been the place for sadhu's from time immemorial. On the top of Kote-Betta there is fine reservoir water close to it is a rude temple. Nalknad is the highest point from sea-level. Malambi peak is most remarkable for the beauty of its figure, rough & uneven surface, steep valleys, Rocky tables, jungles of bamboo shoots, several trees, (names) etc. In 1800 several young bamboo cuttings separated from the root of large trees

& were planted in a certain garden & thrive luxuriantly
& some of them blossomed in 1817. This experiment was
again repeated in 1807 & 5 of them blossomed in 1816.
5 to 6000 people go to Kaveri Jatra & is very useful
river also. [illegible] It is not at all navigable. The Hemavathy
Dishta runs a very short distance in Coorg. Hemavathy
Northern boundary — bottom is sandy 3½ ft. depth. Soil
of 7 [illegible] of poverty earth, barren & arid. Wild
Animals Downards Soil is fertile — a dark reddish clay
& Kippatnad has of a darker colour, having slight mixture
of sand shady trees & retention of moisture. Soil of
[illegible] are a light friable earth like of Mysore, no big
forests. Valley soils are rich & more loamy. Mines are
generally found in hills, but lie undisturbed. Cardamom
Coffee & rice are the products. Tobacco, [illegible]
Ragi are in the North, vegetables of varieties, cucumber
Turmeric, ginger, cabbages, peas, beans, etc. Wild honey
& Sandalwood in jungles — (Connor's Survey 181)

Rain fall in 1869–70 is 122 inches. May. temperature
is 84°. in May. Winds in Jan. & May & S.W. wind from
June to Sept. Subah is the chief authority under C.C. for
all criminal civil & Revenue powers. 46 actual police
in Mercara & V.Pet & rest are jama ryots in interior.
Popu:— 112.952 of this 68689 are agriculturists. 669
estates of 17907 acres were demarcated. The land was
permanently settled by Linga Raja in 1806 & that was
accepted by British. Total [illegible] was 269783/14/9
against 286 79/12/11 pre. year. With exception of few
jaghirdars who hold their lands free for services render
to Br. Govt in [illegible] in 1837 — There are no other jaghir-
dars. Jam [illegible] people obtain firewood manure &
Prasi [illegible] is low swampy land for grazing purposes.
The following alone can hold Jama lands, Coorgs, Amma Coorgs,

Heggades, Gaudas, Nalkas, Moplahs & Gowdas. Among the last two only those who had already in Raja's time. Lands of Sagi are held at full rates of 16 Rs. for 100 buttles which was fixed by Dodda Viraraja for other class of inhabitants who were not deemed to carry arms. Gross receipts in 69-70 are Land Revenue 2,86,560/4/9 Forest 1,06,658/8/6 Abkari 66,374/11/9. In 1867-68 — 3,100 tons of Coffee was exposed. Cows & bullocks — 89,712 Horses 7/56 Ponies 495 Sheep & goats 4686 Pigs 12,791 Plough 32308 Carts 225 Boats 13. In acre Rice produced will be 900 pounds other grains 700 lbs Tobacco 75 tons & Coffee 450 lbs, the price of Cardamom was Rs 240/- per maund. There are 114 cotton looms. Coffee was shipped at Mangalore & sent to England & 1496 tons were sent & there represented Rs. 8,97,600/- S. Coorg produce was taken by Perambadi & Tellicherry. Some was sent to Persian Gulf & Arabia. Other exports are cardamom, orange, tobacco, teak, black wood & poon spars for masts. Chief imports are dry grains, vegetables, sheep & poultry from Mysore & oil from W. Coast & Eng. liquor. Rs. 8000 of silver coins & 30,000 copper coins were imported in this year specially for payment of coolies. The quantity of total exchequer was in paper currency. Dispensary of Mercara was only charitable institution in Coorg. Kayana cherry's at V. Per. did not come up. Strength of C.H.S. 142. — Only middle Anglo-Vernacular school in V. Per had 114 stds. & in 25 Nad schools 1158 pupils were there. One girl's school was just started & it is under care of Mr. Richter. 1 in 90 — as per percentage is made literate & it is much high than in other parts of India. Total deaths 2118. Mercara hospital admitted 4787 patients & no. of in patients per year was 197 — only Mercara is healthy centre. Hospital establishment costed Rs. 4484/3/11 — this year. 1806 suffered from fever. There were in deaths in small pox against 81 in pre-year. There were 311 operation & 277 were successful. Only in Mercara & [illegible] Kumri cultivation is taken up which gave an income between 400 & 800. About 12,642 buttles of best land was sub-let.

As usual Mercara Taluk gave the highest Coffee ಕಂದಾಯ 28468/
& European alone paid 54 106/7/6. Timber sales of logs,
branches etc 13645/15/1/ & Ikro Sandal wood 4499/1/-
& adding total forest income it was 92668/1/6. (Cardamom
32796/2/2 incl: in forest income) Quality of liquor
distilled in 1869-69-70 in 3 yrs. 55543 gallons & 49550
gallons — Rs. 66,938/6/3 as against 69428/14/9 Opium
& Ganja were also sold. There was revenue from toddy
also from stamps & bills of exchange etc Rs. 33741/14/1
Under Misc: comes ನೀರಿನ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ water tax. Sale of Govt.
land ಕಂದಾಯ ಮಾರಿದ Omitted from ಕೈಮಾಗಿ Stamping cloth
sale of elephant tusks, Sale of tiger skins. Sale of money
bags & Miscellan: & also Getti fees which is levied @ Rs. 1/-
from each ryot who takes up Jama land without ref: to
the area of 'Warg'. Water tax referred to in ನೀರಿನ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ on
acc. of irrigating the fields by ಮಂಗಳೂರು & ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು
reports of ಕೆರೆ paid it here & remitted here. This exists since
the time of Raja Hadumanya is a fees levied from
ryots who have taken up wastelands on progressive
tenure & give them up before full ಕಂದಾಯ is one. From Post
Office got 7009/9/4 Judicial 7759/11/6 Edu. 248/5 Public
works 70480/3/2 Local funds 78/4/15/2 & so total revenue
was 5,70,867/0/9. Strength in vernac: schools (86) 68
869 — 1868-69 = 1066 & 1869-70 — 1158 (of these 92 girls)
& cost to Govt. is 2600/— The best paid schools are ಕಂದಾಯ
ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಕಾಯಿ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ Kalhoti ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಸಾರ್ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ
ಕಾಣಿಕೆ & no fees is levied. Grants were cont. to Catholic
Schools. Boarding is ready but some ryots liked to retain
their children. Richter forend an "Young men's Asso:"
newspaper libraries are perused & magic lantern shown.
To open a path 'tween Mercara & Sidapur costed 1290/— & for
general repairs Rs 1113/— T. B.'s were built in S'pet & Sidapur

Many road repairs & bldgs. works were taken up. On the whole it costs Rs. 1,24,411/- Municipalities were started in Mercara & V. Pet. & from last 2 or 3 years they have been in infancy. Chikpet St. Chikpet to Kuklur Rd. Bridge near R.C. Church, from Sidapur Rd. to Konkani St. — these works originated in V. Pet. Chikpet Rd. Bengali St. X'tian St. & Church St. etc costing repairs — 1306/7/11 in V. Pet Municipality was done. Scavengers, a carts were taken. 3 lines of Post Office — Mercara to Hunsur to Mysore. Mercara — Sampaje Nilore & Mercara V. Pet & Cannanore Kolpet P.O. in Sidapur road is under consideration 72968 letters etc received in Mercara & 14488 in V. Pet & 46,625 & 13,278 were despatched respectively. Anche Deptt. also improved by receiving 158522 & despatching 160999 letters. There were 5 lines of G.O.P. — F. pet, Kippatnad, Kodalipet Nalknad & Madenad (five miles from Mercara) On all lines there are 22 stages, some being less than 5 miles. Runners are Mysoreans & paid Rs. 6/- a month. Devamaji, the sister of late Raja is living with her son, [illegible] at Appangala & receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 250/- [illegible], widow of [illegible], son of Dodda Viraraja is in Haleri & draws Rs. 12½ p.m. In Nalknad for [illegible], grand daughter of Dodda Viraraja a quarter is provided is paid Rs. 8/- p.m. There are an old eunuch a jemedar of late Raja who receives Rs. 8/- p.m. & 3 other pensioned servants of the palace who get Rs. 4/- p.m. Lingappa widow of Nanjundapa, son of Appaji who was killed by his br. Dodda Viraraja, died on May 1869, & her pension of Rs. 14/- lapsed. Total payment of all these amounts to 4865/2/6. In addition to that there is 1596 butties in Haleri & 577 butties of land in Nalknad is given to them. Pensions amounting to Rs. 5360/- were granted for 3 lives to 55 of the Coorg chiefs for their loyal (1837) service & 3 of these lapsed

annual payment come up to 4600/- For the claim of brides from Benares, negotiations have been since entered with some Sivachar Patels in Kanara & Mysore. Subedar's pay 30 to 50/- Parpatipars 12 of whom are Sub Magistrates get Rs. 10 to 15/- & one Asst. Parpgr. gets Rs. 4/- or Rs. 2/- less than his peon. Munshis are all under-paid. The strength of 8th N.I. Regiment is 615. Eur. Commissioned officer 8 & Native Commissioned officers 12. Supdt. in 1869-70 was Rs. 14,010/3/6, Asst. to Supdt. 8924/2/5 & total official expense 1,18,644/7/3 Military, P.W.T. & Telegraph 3,58,454/12/7. About 621 trees felled: teak, Honne & Nandi were felled. & about 1100 logs were sold. Karnad teak plantation is thriving. Sandal Kotiat F. per is completed for Rs. 7,443/10/- timber being given free. 21 Eur. & 1753 native estates remains to be surveyed. Difficulty of survey was due to physical structure of province. Census 112952 as against 115357 & there is decrease in number. Many coolies died on road side due to fever who are migrators. Coors 24585, Hindus 80934 & rest others. Rainfall in 1869-70 is 121" & in 68-69 only 93". — Mercara 121" S. per 58" & U. per 96". Rainfall. Cattle death is higher = 9060 & in pre. year 8341. Wet-land cultivation is 1,940439 buttigs. Cocoanuts for 1000 Rs. 40/- Eggs dozen 0/6/- Big fowl one -/12/- Jaggery a maund Rs. 2/- C. oil per gallon 2/- Onion seer -/1/- Oranges 1000 Rs. 3/- Paddy butty 1/5/4 Paper quire -/4/- Potatoe maund 1/8/- Salt seer -/1/4 Sugar seer -/4/- Wheat maund Rs. 5/- Dal maund 1/2/- Chillies maund 2/8/- Tamarind maund -/8/-

1st Asst. Supdt. is Lt. Mackenzie. C. Subbaya is the 2nd Asst. Supdt. Matanda Appacha, Codanda Appacha's services are noted. So also Richter's. H. G. Thompson, Supdt. of R.J. Meade (Commr.) — Supdt. Revenue Survey was of Chengalpet, Madras — Camp — Chepauk. Expenditure for 69-70 is ~~[illegible]~~ 594159-6-5 as against 6,69921-5-4. Total treasury receipts is 11,41,600/15/- & disbursement is 7,03,066/10/3 & thereby leaving cash balance at the end of the year as a surplus for the year is 438534/4/9.

1871-72

Rainfall 130" as against 108 in 70-71. Max. & min. temp. in Mercara is 85° & 50° respectively. No. of birth 1043 Population 113689 as against 111830. The collection under all heads 545853 as against 544864. 3818 jama ryots who hold land on ½ assessment from the Rural Police of the Courts Civil Court suits 1011, as against 1312. Litigated property 86808 as against 154601. No. of appeals made 75 against 106. Decree executed by sale of properties 51384 as against 61576. The Prisons Act Bombay (1864) was extended to Coorg in 1870. Aided Schools - 33 & 3 Govt. Schools. Strength 2049 as against 1766. Expenditure for P.W.D. = 99583/- & out of which Rs. 7721/- was provided from Dist. & local funds. Different official blding. were erected costing Rs. 17786/- in Mercara. Hirti bridge in Cannanore Rd. was completed. 21036 acres surveyed & 9886 acres demarcated. Coffee planted area assessed in 70-71, & 71-72 79,390 & 76275 respectively & actual planted are 32631 & 35131 acres respectively — Meade R.J. (C.C.) & Maj. Thompson (Supdt.) Wet rice lands — 66896 & 67278 respectively. Mysore - Coorg boundary was inspected (Govt. order)

There were 372 cases as against 925. There were 1011 civil suits instituted against 1312 out of which Suppt. disposed of 3. Value of suit 86808/6/3 against 67793/1/10. Value of property litigated Rs. 372/8/1/- against 4,39,562/- There were 9 lock-ups & 130 to 170 prisoners for the last 2 yrs. Strength of town Police 24 & 2 daffedars. Cases of ? under the the strength of Regiment is 811. Eu. Officers 8 & Native Commission officers 16. Total Receipts in treasury 5,45,853/- expenditure 2,49,310. Spent for military 233148/7/- against 1,89,130/3/1. For Rs. upkeep 41,040/- P.O. work 31,238/2/- were sent against 32,302/4/- Anglo. Vern. Schools of V.Pet. Hudikeri, F. Pet & Napoklu & C.H.S. were directly inspected by Inspector of the 1st Circle in Mysore. C.H.S. 248 boys - 144 are Coorgs, 43 Hindus 130 girls attend various schools.

V.Pet. hospital gave out-door relief only & 1937 were treated Mercara 4572 out-patients & 204 were in patients. Letters & parcels in P.O. 204,700 against 181362. Popn: 113689 & against isto are 63668. Of the 26 Police 15 were Muhamadens 1 Coorg, 1 Rajput, 1 Mahratta & the rest others. Fighting men in the regiment was 590. In the army 32 Brahmins - 31 Rajputs, 30 Telingas 30 Tamils 31 Mahrattas were there. Gross receipts land revenue 248584/- Forest 92443/- Abkari 1,19,021/2/5 Local taxes 12,370/- Municipal & Dt. funds 12613/3/-

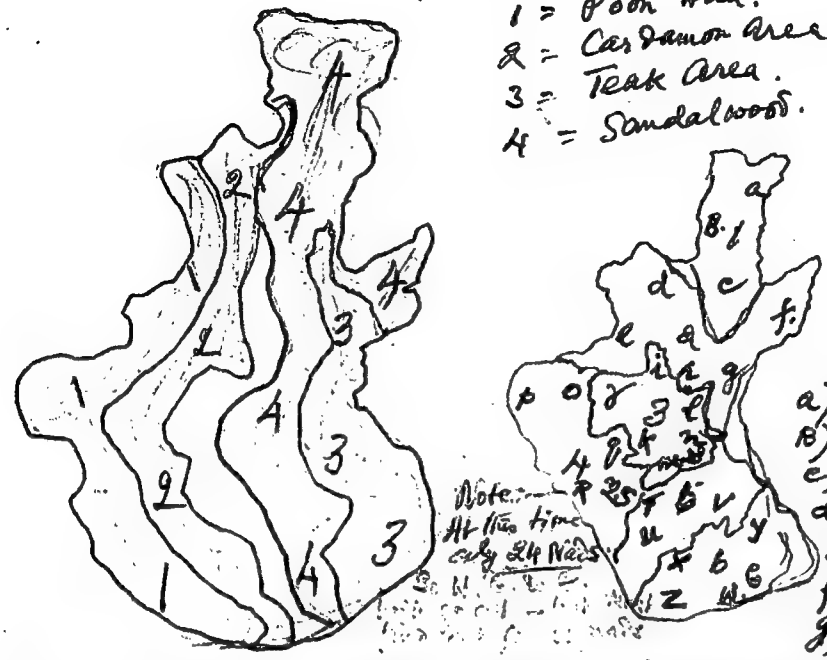
& net receipt was 393931/15/4. Expenditure for civil & political establish: 34231/- Judicial 17,741/- Military 233149/- Public works 1,08619/- & thus totally incl: other expensive heads 4,50,635/7/10 as against 3,96079/4/3. Treasury Receipt incl: cash bal: of last year (49198/12/7) is 13,89,559/7/1 & disbursements 6,93136/6/5 So cash at the end of the year is 6,96,423/0/8 Military public work & Telegraph costed & other expense 600003/- Land Revenue 2,67,900/13/4 against 270506/11/7. Forest 90036/10/2 against 70360/4/7 Abkari 1,17921/4/5 against 1,18,659/10/3 & thus Stamps 13507/12/- against 12236/7/11 & so comes from Assessed taxes Education, P.O. Pub. Works, to tally revenue under all heads 537699/7/11 against 560743/1/11. In the Expenditure side spending more for Military. P. W.D. Office Establishment, etc it is 600003/10/7 as against 527271 - last year

1872 - 73

"The Govt. is moreover under a pledge to respect all the civil & religious usages of the Coorgs & always guarded against adoption of any measures which might appear to threaten the destruction of nationality."

Population - 168,312 & Coorgs 26,389.

"Coorgs who held lands on zama tenure are prohibited



h) Gudi Nadu. i) Halleri Nadu. j) Hosamale nadu k) Kappodu nadu l) Ulagali Madikeri nadu m) Kanta nurnadu. n) Hosaku-ottkalu nadu o) Benqu Nadu p) Thavu nadu, q) Kaiyanpari nadu R) Padinalkunadu s) Kadiyadu nadu. T) Beppu nadu u) Yedenalkunadu. V) Ammati nadu. X) Betyat nadu Y) Hatte-gatu nad. Z) Hujikeri nadu. ©) [illegible] ®) Hindikai Mandappa nadu (Mercan Taluk—see) 2) Walknad—(Key in Padinalk nad. W) [illegible] — See for other 6 or 7 nads.

from alienating them, a restriction which was in force in the time of Rajas, & which is absolutely necessary in order to prevent all the land in the province from gradually falling under the ownership of settlers from the Low Country & should the ownership of the soil which rightly belongs to them as a nation ever pass away from Coorg, not only will the independence & self respect of a fine race be sacrificed, but the Govt. will be deprived of the service

of a nation of warriors, who in loyalty to Br. rule are
2nd to no people or class of India, & whose country is in
itself a strong-hold."

Receipts of the year — 549,031/= & Expenditure 549495
& thus a deficit of Rs. 10,464/- last year receipts 555061
& expenditure 6,00004 with a deficit of Rs. 44943. It appears
that province does not pay its way. But more than 1/3 is
spent for the regiment. Still P.W.D. works unavoidable &
has to go ahead. No. of offence reported. 823. Schools 72
& total no. of children 2546

Ferishta, a Muhamadden historian of 16th century
mentions Coorg as an Unit ruled by its own princes,
Its chiefs were Nayaks Talikote in 1564, at the
same time 1st Haleri prince got in to Coorg perhaps
by the ~~parallel~~ house of Paleyagars belonging to that
kingdom. The ascetic prince — imposed upon his followers
a regular tax in money in lieu of offerings. His next
step was to call upon people, in alternate parties
to guard his dwelling in Haleri — Sherg are called
~~[illegible]~~ (His name was Viraj) He was declared
as ruler — he reduced minor Nayaks to submis-
sion with the condition of paying 1/4 of their revenue
to him & goes on the history —

6 Taluks or Hobli's 24 Nads — for each Subedars
& parpathigars respectively. Area surveyed & demarca-
ted is ~~[illegible]~~ 4589 = & 314511 acres respectively
42 villages or 158 sqr. miles have been permanently
demarcated. Collection of revenue was 529401/1/6

All imperial laws are expected & applied but peculi-
arity of Coorg does not require all that. Rural police
consisted of 3829 ryots, Commr. (Judicial of 6 [illegible])
Disposed 5 cases involving 5 persons.

There were 5 parpattigars' Courts, 8 Subedar's Courts (6 + 2 town Subas) 2 Asst. Supdt. & 1 Supdt. Courts, 1188 Suits instituted against 1011. There were 72 appeals for disposal in Civil Side. Act of 1871 exempted from compulsory registration all grants for coffee & service tenure lands in common with other assignments of land made by Govt. In 1871 no. of compulsory registration was 412 but in 72-73 it was 386 only. The progress in registration was not at all satisfactory. In 1867 India Govt. order it was stated that there must be 9 members in Municipal Committee. So, for Mercara Supdt. Officer Commanding Mercara & Mahadevapet Subedar are ex-officio & for V.Pet Asst. Supdt. Asst. Engineer & Town Subedar are ex-officio & others are elected. Octroi was levied by them on market days, Cart load ~~Annas 4~~ Bullock load 4 pies, Cooly load 2 pies. Strength of Regiment in 72-73 was 649 against 596.

The Cardamom forests of Coorg have been rented out for Rs 30,000 per year for 10 years lease which expires in March 1873.

Coffee plant is said to have been introduced by a mussalman pilgrim from Arabia into Mysore 200 years ago & to Coorg in Raja's time. Capt. Le-Hardy the 1st Supdt. did much to extend cultivation but it was not till 1874 the attention of Europeans was turned to it when it was found lucrative jungles were cleared

Cattle 1,13733, Horses 130, Ponies 452, Sheep & Goat 5467, Pigs 14253, Carts 280, Ploughs 28035 Rainfall 130" as against 130". In Aug. 1865, Forest rules for the first time were introduced providing reservation of certain trees, specified the rates to be sold, & defined certain concessions made to residents of Coorg. Also asked to stop the felling of any timber in any state forest. By this 8 kinds of trees were strictly reserved at fixed rates 11 kinds were given at a certain rate to traders. In 1871 rules for better management was made for preservation of Govt. forests. There was a Conservator who was in entire charge. Unauthorised felling or lopping collection of forest products, setting fire, grazing of cattle (unauthorised) were made punishable by fine not exceeding Rs 500 or imprisonment of 6 months. Provision was made for disposal of drift or unclaimed timber & bamboos. All Govt. of India order. C. C. was empowered to frame rules for the sale of timber S. wood etc. This statement is quantity of wood felled.

Wood	1864-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	Total	72-73
Teak	1529 logs	513 logs	1075	342 logs	1511	964 logs	551	1130	6576 logs	1863
Jungle	17 trees	—	100 logs	—	306 logs	57 trees	114	721	1829 trees	
S. wood	83 Tons	116 Tons	62 Tons	99 Tons	105 Tons	96 Tons	509	62	673 Tons	917

115275 Bamboo shoots were felled. Kasmad Kutampole & Hnekadu nurseries were successful. Coorg Knives — the only ornamental manufacture worthy of notice. Large quantities of Eng. liquor was imported & from W. Coast C. nut, salt, dry fish, pepper etc. All these exports etc. were carried on pack-bullocks along the country roads.

Before 1934 the only routes existed was Siddeshwara, Hill Road & Hegala pass palace was the only big thing. The palace inscri bear: — "The prions who praise Almighty, by whose grace this magnificent palace was constructed after the removal of the rugged hill-top, shall enjoy eternal happiness in this world & in the world to come." (8/2-14)

In 1838-39 Fort Mercara, Mlore roads were planned in 1853 Periambady Ghat — plan was made with a very big expense — Until 1862 there was no P.W. Dept. Officers of Mysore & Madras Govt. was supervising the work. In 1862 Engineer staff was made — Between 1857 to 1862 — the annual out lay on P.W.D. was only 8260/- while 1 tween 1862 & 1872 it came up to 97835/- In 1866 budget limit was extended to 1½ lakhs. In 1862 it was reduced to 1¼ lakhs. Mercara, Sper Kodi- per Manjrabad connection started on 1860 & complete in 1868 costed Rs. 91854/- on the whole.

Talik Kutchery of V.Per was finished at 32553/- in 1871-72 & this year repairs costed Rs. 43028/- The Mercara Telegraph office received 1817 messages, sent 1459 & passing thro. messages were 26114 as against 1511, 908 & 33992 respectives. Receipts during the year, Land Revenue 2,41845/5/9 Forest 84424/9/5, Abkari 122897/2/6 Stamps 16284/7/5 as against 248584/- 92443/- 1,19,021/- 13507/- respectives. Total Receipt is 5,49031/3/7 as against 5,55060/14/ Expenditure under Civil & political establish: 38423/- as against 34231/- Judicial 19715 as against 19[illegible]

Military 207655/- against 233149/- P.W.D. 943[illegible] against 108619/- & total expense is 559495/7/1 against 600003/10/7. ~~Diseases~~ Disease of fever & Spleen is reported much. In 1843 Capt. Letharty proposed to res distribute the Edu. grant as to provide 11 Schools (Kan) at the rate of Rs. 5/- each a month in addition to Eng. School at Mercara. Later at Rs 2½ a month 21 Kan. Schools were made in different Wads. This was ~~In 1854~~ the affair till 1857 & Rev. Moegling offered to open Superior schools. Mercara School was not efficient. & He said "Coorgs have been taught nothing & have learned nothing". In 1857 a new scheme was planned for Sup. Eng. Schools & thereon in Moegling's directive (he was paid Rs 850/- p.m.) the Mercara Anglo-Vern-School 3000/- 6 Taluk Schools @ 1440, Grants-in-aid 162/- a sum of Rs. 4602/- was sanctions. The general progress made until 1862 — the date of famous Coorg petition is his 1857 to 1859 there 1 School with 91 pupils & in 59-60 — nil, & in 1860 to 62 there were 13 Schools with 491 pupils. There were no grant-in-aid schools at all. Then the petition came up. In 1870 Eng. Schools were started in each of the Taluks, In 1871 a Coorg Sub-deputy Inspector was appointed & In 1872 — Various modifications were made in plans & the following sanction was got by India Govt. 1 Central School - (2 hostels) 1 Normal School 5 Middle class School & 74 Elementary Schools. The cost of Ele. Schools must be met by local taxation,

So, that as people desired plough tax which yielded Rs. 5200/- was collected.

Years	Govt School	Pupils	Aided Schools	Aided Pupils	charge to Govt	Aided charge	Fees receipt	Aided receipt	Other Sources	
62-63	23	536	—	—	4074/-	—	132/-	—	—	
63-64	23	946	—	—	4464/-	—	108/-	—	—	
64-65	21	910	—	—	6680/-	—	185/-	—	—	
65-66	25	896	—	—	8088	—	216/-	—	—	
66-67	25	946	—	—	12191	—	220/-	—		
67-68	26	1032	1	22	9004	120/-	234/-	10/- →	110	
68-69	27	1261	1	32	10860	76/-	260/-	7/- →	90	
69-70	28	1422	3	97	11617	312/-	225/-			
70-71	34	1633	3	89	13377	312/-	277/-	112/- →	825	
71-72	36	1962	4	146	13424	192/-	407/-	283/- →	209	
72-73	39	1901	4	119	14589	312/-	576/-	888/- →	2644-	Plough tax proceeds

The Coorg Sub-deputy Inspector of Nad schools was P. Aiamma & after him B. Devayya. Strength of normal school was 12 - Sayer means the collection of duties on imports & exports on Mysore frontier But from 1945 it was discontinued Stamp Act rules came up in 1861-62. During 64-65 Halal tax on Coffee was abolished Gross receipts for the year is 5490319 Net receipts are 408571/4/2

1874-75

Land, Forest & Excise totalled 4,07,910.
Province Missellaneous including Postage, P.O. P.W.D. Military Telegraph etc,
Gross receipt = 528978/13/1
Net receipts = 3,71,237/1/5

Total deficit for the year as = 12,296/4/7

Statement of Coorg Revenue

Items	1854-55	1855-56	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59	1859-60	1860-61	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72
Land	39,334	39,740	41,708	49,50	52,455	59,[illegible]	61,[illegible]	62,[illegible]	63,364	64,[illegible]	65,746	66,[illegible]	67,[illegible]	68,[illegible]	69,[illegible]	70,[illegible]	71,[illegible]	72,[illegible]
Coffee	—	—	—	—	—	27,913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	73,468	65,032	24,07	[illegible]	[illegible]	51,780	56,491	46,117	84,418	16,[illegible]	75,260	56,443	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opium	44,457	77,609	—	—	—	34,[illegible]	76,650	48,487	134,430	140,[illegible]	159,[illegible]	89,426	91,076	32,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malahofe	579,[illegible]	80,76	92,359	733	10,096	[illegible]	(3,921)	7,139	13,823	13,324	16,316	73,651	73,76	104,68	103,53	96,[illegible]	157,[illegible]	[illegible]
Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	35,91	40,54	24,46	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,144	9,847	8,298	7,862	14,232	76,523	95,647	16,242	39,46
Sayers	59,23	82,67	30,32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,17,019	2,01,308	1,51,34	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,52,[illegible]	3,07,93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Original Criminal	Original Civil	Appeal Criminal	Appeal Civil
Parpattigars	11	4	—	—
Subedars	8	8	—	—
Asst. Supdt.	2	2	2	2
Supdt.	1	1	1	1
Session Judge (Resident)	1	—	—	—
Judicial Commr.	—	—	1	1
Total	23	15	4	4

No. of Civil Suits to Parpattigars 93
" " Subedar 746
2nd Asst. Supdt. — 22

No Coorg Stds. are trained to prepare for University Examns, but some sent to study at Bellary & one of them has recently gone to England. (74-75)

1874-75

The demarcations & survey of ಕೊಡವರ ನಾಡು's not yet been commenced — strength of village police 3987 [illegible] cardamom cultivation gone down due to reduction in prices. Rice 69825 acres ragi 1390 acres were grown as against 68580 & 1382 respectively. Cattle 120654, horses 209 ponies 434 sheep & goats 6996 pigs 12611 carts 328 & ploughs 29648 as against 121,663, 182, 460, 4952, 12895, 339 & 27310 respectively. 13818 heads of cattle died as against 7429 much due to murrain. Ryots found difficult due to bulls' death. Timber & bamboos worth Rs. 3767/- were felled from Amekadu & Dubare forest & supplied free charge to Coorg military. Mercara, Sidapur road was traced this year. Mangalore tiles brought in & palace roof was repaired. G. Koppa bridge collapses from Kalpode — a short branch to M'lore road was founded — 1717 messages were received 1437 were sent & 21799 passed through in 1873-74 but in 74-75 it was 1669, 1435 & 4968 respectively & in P.O.'s 187686 received & 106649 despatched this year, as against 194995 & 140434 last year.

The demand for Revenue is this:— Land Revenue is 273788/10/5 against 292461/15/4 Forest 65154/6/3 against 128146/11/5 Abkari 132071/14/9 against 123757/14/1 Stamps 17993/1/- against 17756/15/- Total 552293/5/4 against 630143/7/- The receipt of Mercara Municipality was Rs. 4876/13/5 & V. Pet 2934/1/- Expenditure of Govt — Totally 589800/12/7 against 541994/0/5. Details of other charges went under heads of charges of Collection of the cost of opium salt etc, Allowance & Assignments under treaties etc, Charitable grants, local funds, Ecclesiastical Retired allowances or pensions etc.

Deposits in Savings Bank (P.O.) in 74-75 Rs. 2401-10-4 as against 3866/13/4. Withdrawals are 1002/3/10 against 8346/0/4. Deaths are more due to fever. Out of 3592 deaths 2563 died out of fever. V. Pet dispensary had 44 in-patients & Mercara 232. This is the 1st time V. Pet entertaining in-patients. Mercara has been garrisoned mainly by 28th Regiment M.N.I. during 1874 relieving 8th regiment N. 9. 28 Regiment was at Vellore. Population 168312. 2061 pupils in Govt Schools 106 in aided 613 in Unaided Schools, 34 Primary Schools, 4 ~~aides~~ aides & 38 Unaided Schools

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C. H. S. Strength 284 against 294. Middle Schools were in F. pet, Hudikeri Napoklu V. Pet, & strength was 20, 23, 30 & 55 respectively. The fort masonry elephants have been repaired for Rs 135.

1875 – 76.

In place of H. G. Thompson Capt. E. Shaw was the Supdt. of Coorg (Feb '76) The boundary disputes betwn Coorg & S. K. was settled by Mr. Gibson, Asst. Collector of S. K. & camp clerk – 1st Asst. Supdt. of Coorg. Devar Kadu was with an area of 1,183 acres. In 1875 Scheduled Dt's act of 1874 was enforce to prevent indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants. 450 persons were arrested. 1166 Criminal offences against 926 pre-yr were reported 921 were tried. Number Sentenced was 830 incl. those required under Act (1859) for breach of Contracts In 503 cases fines to the extent of Rs. 5630 were imposed & Rs. 926/- was collected. 6 Br. subjects were brought before Court. 31 Appeals went to Judicial Commr. Juvenile prisoners were 8. 1912 Civil cases as against 1710 were brought. Value of suits instituted was 247760/- The value of property involved in reptd. documents amounted to Rs. 12,46,679/- or Rs. 7,38,446/- more than in the previous year. In 5 towns Municipal Committees have been formed but Mercara & V. Pet alone have local funds.

Rain fall – 96 inches or 53 less than in pre. year.
Rice is grown in 71331 acres against 69825 pre. year
Ragi in 1395 acres against 1390 pre. year

Municipal Fds	Mercara	V. Pet	Total
Bal. on Apr. '75	7077 1 10	5520 12 5	
Receipts '75-76	3801 2 11	2331 9 1	
	10878 4 9	7852 5 6	
Expense '75-76	3263 14 5	3485 4 1	
Bal. Mar. '76	8436 6 4	7729 1 5	

For 1895-96	Area Assessed	Area Planted	A. Replanted
Europeans	48675 acres	24649	24,008
Natives	32360 "	18481	13879
Total	81,036 "	43150	37886
Total in 94-95	76540 "	41150	35390
Increase	4496 "	2000	2496.

Cattle	206 120818.
Horses	2311
Ponies	460
Sheep & goats	5876.
Pigs	12257
Carts	358
Ploughs	36494

412 Cinchona trees were tried, 68 trees died & some are coming up. In the new nursery there are 2400 plants. 168 Eucalyptus plants were tried. Mr. Mann purchased 12 trees. Vanilla orchid was planted Avenue trees i.e. 3548 plants were planted. 601 were planted V. Pei & 140 in nad Cutcheries. None in Mercara. 7 forests were surveyed. 8983 c. ft. of Tea, 19321 c. ft. of jungle wood, 156941 bamboos, & 2377 cartloads of firewood were felled & sold 93 tons of S. wood was sold for Rs 51537/-. Receipts from forest 114819/- & expenses 37,679/- Manufactures was nil. Under Trade the value of export in the year was Rs 4267970/- showing an increase of nearly 12½ lakhs of Rs. than pre-year. Mainly due to Coffee which is valued at 40,22,640/- Rice 97,826, Timber, Charcoal etc 79,107 & Cardamom 19,205/- Imports of the year is valued at 2634607/- or Rs. 3,68,000/- more than pre-year. Most are Rice 9356 cwt 1,05,000/- Grains & breadstuff 35,858 cwt. Salt 21,169 cwt. Sugar, Jaggery 4759 cwt. Arecanut 4114 cwt. Piece goods numbered 1795 of worth Rs. 4,19,257 Wines & Spirits 28,055 doz. or 2,97,380/- Metals & hardware 3625 cwt. Arms & Ammunitions 4 cwt. etc were imported.

About six bridges were built. Opening trace of Merkara Sidapur Rd. costed Rs 19481/- opening of Kalkod-Kotagiri Rd. 47849/- etc. 17 miles V. Pet Periyapatna Road completed. Gen.-Revenue Demand Rs. 6,96,168/8/8 against 5,52,213/5/4. Land revenue 3,61,549/13/11 forest 102661/5/- Abkari 129,539/8/3 Stamps 22834/3/- Law & Justice 47,197/15/- & thro. other sources like assessed taxes, Edu. P.W.D. P.O. & Telegraph, & miscl. heads. Local funds amnt. to Rs. 248006/4. Govt. Expenditure during the year was 6,50,274/6/4 against 5,89,900/12/7. More for Military 1,71,130 against 1,83,539 & P.W.D-1,76,955/- against 1,12,873/- No. of death is 3,592 & out of them 2,563 died out of fever. Population 1,68,312 but only 2 dispensaries. The Income of Mercara dispensary was Rs. 4344 & of V. Pet 2854/5/9. Hindustani School in V. Pet was opened. Rs. 3781/- was paid from Local funds to lower middle schools. One Student completed his matriculate in Mysore. One Coorg from Central College appeared for Fine Arts exam. in B'lore but failed. C.H.S. pupils 348 against 284 of that 230 Coorgs & rest others. Hostel strength is 49 against 20 pre. year. but 1876 March-there were 91 boarders amongst them 84 are Coorgs 5 Amnas & 2 Sivacharis; 15 Scholarships @ 4 each was given to C.H.S. Stds. One Std. was in Mysore & the other was

Mad. Medical College - 1926 for C.H.S. Library was bought. Gross receipts was 6,66,161/8/- & Net receipt of Govt. revenue was 5,09,089/15/3. & this bring a Deficit of 10,677/13/4 from that of pre. year.

With a view of exciting more interest in Edn. the panchayats or School Committees of a few of the influential men in each nad have been formed — This exists even to-day. They should bring notice all irregularities & also to attend to the repairs of School houses, etc.

1876—77

Total demand of — receipt is 10,53,664/- against 9,11,108 of which 7,19,700/- is collected. Expenditure is Rs 6,95,767/- showing an increase of 45,493. Mr. Cole who was the Supdt. here is now Sec. to C.C. There was not much change this year. Indian Oaths' Act of 1873 was extended to Coorg this year (1876-77) Receipts of Mercara Municipality was 12640/7/10 & during the year 1876-77 it was 4,204/1/6. Tax on profession, trades, etc 1,593/5/10, Octroi 1,475/- etc. Expenditure was 5557/9/2 — Population of Mercara 8146 - & of V. Pet 3413. Opening bal. of V. Pet 7729/1/5, income during the year was 6964/12/1 & Expense was 3433/4/7. Rainfall was 106". All reserved forests have been surveyed & demarcated. Teak 7266 c.ft. was sold @ 6856/10/6 Bamboos 6463/ for 1976/14/- Other wood 738 c.ft. sold at 36,13/5/10 — S. wood collected was 52 tons. Net revenue from forest was 50192 deducting all expenses

Value of imports have been increased by ¼ lakh
all sundries, grains, jaggery, tobacco etc - etc.
14 miles of Mercara Sidapur Road, was ready for
Carts. Cholera broke up. Small pox was
also there - in 1868 or so - G. Koppa - Wynaad
work also going on. Beams of Palace in Mercara
was found decayed so repairs were given. Irri-
gation nil. Demand under different heads of revenue
incl. of pre-year's bal. was Rs. 10 53664/= as against
Rs. 9,11,108 in pre-year. Collection made this year is
7,19,700/12/2 as against 6,34003/- pre-year.
Outstanding bal. in 1877 is 3,33,963/11/- against
2,64,084/- Wet & dry land assessment 391487/8/,
Forest 81166/- Abkari 1,42,674/- Judicial 60,780/-
P. W. D, 55,557/- & totally 7,89,580/- against
6,96,168/9/8 of pre-year. Statement of demand
of revenue. Receipt under all heads was 648340/-
against 6,13202/15/2 & including provincial revenue
it was totally 7,61,612/8/ & against 6,66,153/7/3
Vaccination was going on. Military people were
paid more on a/c of Victoria's Victoria's becoming
the Empress of India. - 2 passed Matric in B'lore.
Strength of C.A.S 345. In the staff Principal &
5 Asts. were there. A Printed Sanad will be given
to School Panchayatdars. Total Cost of Tribu-
nals was 47273/8/3 & from stamps
26 597/4, In Criminal side suits are decreased & in
Civil side it is increased by 30 than of last year.

Courts 3rd

	Original		Appeal	
	Criminal	Civil	Crim.	Civil
Parpathigar	12	5	—	—
Subedars	8	8	—	—
Asst. Supdt.	2	2	2	2
Supdt.	1	1	1	1
Session Court Judge	1	—	—	—
Judicial Commr.	—	—	1	1
Total	24	16	4	4

Net receipt 6,05,044/10/2
Gross " 7,61,692/8/8.
Kaveri bridge at Sidapur under construction for P.W.D. work. Rs 35,307/- was spent from District funds.

1881-82

C.C. was the I.G. of Police, D.P.I., Conservator of forests etc. To survey bare lands is contemplated. In this year the 1852 Act for the Naturalisation of Aliens was extended to the Province. The other acts are Excise, Indian Tours etc. The question of re-organising of the Police is considered. The Sessions Judge of C&M's work is cancelled & now the Commr. is invested with those powers. 1st Commr. is the D.M. Commr. is invested with those powers. The new military force came & removed the old & strength of Br. commissioned officers was 12 & natives 42. Rainfall has been below the average. Labour was found plenty. Sidapur bridge sanction received. Dist. fund grant was Rs. 22,266/- of which 16,088/- was spent. These 16 Post Offices, Coorg Planters' Assoc. proposed starting Tonga Dak Co., tween the towns of Mysore—Mercara to carry the mails. Demand for the year was Rs 7,12,110/- & total amount for collection goes up to Rs 9,01,147/- The collection done is 8,47,494/- The net imperial surplus revenues for the year is Rs. 76,780/- against Rs 2,40,476/- Land Revenue is collected in 5 instalments. The Principal of C.H.S. is the Inspector of Province. In 1881 Coorg Courts Acts Excise Acts etc came into force. Police force of 46 constables with parpathigars were appointed to prevent Coffee stealing. The total charge in Criminal side is Rs 54994/- against 46601/- & the receipts are 53478 against 52549. No. of Criminal offences are 1363 against 1309 of these 1125 were disposed off.

The no. of Civil suits instituted was 2839 against 2078 & 2739 were disposed. Average value of suit came up to (?) lakhs from 3 lakhs & this date a heavy suit against a planter worth 4 lakhs under Act 1864. There are 5 Municipalities V. Pet market was completed. Conchana was removed in certain places. Receipts for the year (Municipal) was Rs. 15919/- against 14213/- Area of 35967 acres are owned by Br. planters & assessment is Rs. 76129/- they pay & Natives have 35967 acres & they pay 66,440/-. The Price of Coffee came down, Rainfall 116" against 137 in 1880-81. 771 acres are grown up by Cinchona. Total areas of reserved forest was 234 sq. miles as against 14985 acres against 14970 All forests are surveyed 61 tons of S. wood was sold @ Rs. 14,059. 114 looms are at work in N. Coorg. weavers of Sirangapatna do red & black sashes & dozen artisans do do 2 do. There are a few pot-makers. Nad Offices at Sidapur Kanive S. Sanche was built for V. Pet. Periyapatna road expense was Rs. 23,007 this year there was heavy land slip in Mercara-Sidapur Rd. Pet carts were passing. Sidapur bridge is at Kand T. Messages were sent 2426, received 2239 & passed thro. 3334 as against 1939, 1656, 3180 respectively.

Bal. outstanding at the close of 1880-81 was 201761/- Total Amount for Collection is 901147/- & collected is 647494/- (of 81-82) Net receipt was 480198/- & Expenditure incl. Military 117243 P. W. D. 136016 Edn. 22497 amounted to 403418/- & this shows a surplus of Rs. 76780/- Land revenue receipt was 346355/- At the close of 1880-81 Cash bal.

in Treasury was Rs. 714 629/-. The net revenues collected incl: items of local revenue 5,13,837, deposits of 72,000, receipts on a/c of bills Rs. 1,41,463 of which Rs. 99386/- for P.O. remittance to other treasuries to an extent of Rs 66,000/- & the Total transaction was 17,04,334/- & Disbursements Rs. 11,66,174/- leaving a cash bal. of 5,38,160/- Population 178302 showing an increase of 9,990 over that of in 1871. H. Thompson's prize fund (late supdt.) was instituted after collecting a sum of Rs. 1000/-. The fixed annual grant to the Hindu institution is Rs. 17,856 in cash, Rs. 990 in allowance & by land endowments Rs. 9546/- making a total of Rs. 24,396. Rs. 54/- was there to Muhamadens Bi'mandala Raja's tomb. Iggulhapa temple, has their separate Committee. No. of Coorgs out of the population was, 27033, Hindu 80826. Mds. 12541, Parsis 21 Buddhists & Jains 99, Aborginies 54630. Agriculturist 88373. Non Agricul: 89929. One legitimate son Raja in Benares died in 1874. Devamaji's son died (Rs. 2/2009) in Benares in 1881. She is sister of last Raja & widow of Chennabasapa. She has left in Coorg 10 managed by her agent. She has a pension of Rs. 250/-

Somashekar (age 46) is the surviving illegitimate son of late ex-Raja of Coorg. His wife is (25) 3 sons. Viraraj (8) Linganaj (6) Mudraj (1) He has incurred a debt of 80,000. He has a village Deohut in Mirzapore dt. worth Rs. 18,000 & his property in Benares worth Rs. 50,000. Somashekhar draws a pension of Rs. 200/-

Devama, widow of late Linga Raja, eldest legitimate son of late ex-Raja has about Rs. 90,000 worth promissory notes deposited in the Bank of Bengal. She has no issue. Does a pension of Rs. 150. Her age is 27. Knows Kannada. (Govt. of India report) Chinnama - widow of late Virabhadra - an illegitimate son of ex-Raja has a debt of Rs. 1000/- She has no issue. Her age is 24. She gets a pension of Rs. 100/-. Parvathamma (27), widow of late Nanjunda, an illegitimate son of ex-Raja has a debt of 1000. She has no issue. Kalamma is a concubine of ex-Raja of Coorg. Parvatham gets pension Rs. 100/- Kalama aged 93 gets a pension of Rs. 50/- Rajama is a concubine of ex-Raja & has a debt of Rs. 3500/- Pension 50 Rs. & age is 66. Subbamma - Concubine of ex-Raja, pension Rs. 50/- aged 60. Subadrama is a concubine of ex-Raja - aged 50 & pension 50 Rs. Yasoda Bai is a concubine of the late said Nanjunda. She has 2 sons. Mahadeo Prasad (10) & Kedar Prasad aged 3 only & has a debt of Rs. 400/- draws a pension of Rs 30/- She is a Hindu & all the above are Shivachars.

Population = 17,8302 — Men 69 453. Women 48 952 — Coorg 27,033. Parsis 21, Aborigines 54 630. Jagir land-holders were 933 & average area of each Jagir was 3½ acres & average rent per head is R 1/13/-

Following Acts were extended to Coorg by Gov. General.
1) Coorg Courts' regulation (in 1881) 2) Excise Act (in 1881)
3) Nego: Instruments Act. (in 1882) 4) Indian Trust Act (in 1882)
5) Acts for Naturalization of Aliens. (in 1881) Rep. for repealing Madras Acts. (in 1881) By this time, Supdt. & Asst. Supdt. is designated as Commr. & Asst. Commr.

Grade of Courts	Original Criminal	Original Civil	Appeal Criminal	Appeal Civil
11 Parpattigars	13	7	—	—
8 Subedars (Magistrates)	8	8	—	—
1 2nd A.C.	1	1	1	1
1st Asst. Commr. & Dy. Magistrate	1	—	1	—
Commr. & Sessions Judge	1	1	1	1
Judicial Commr.	—	—	1	1
5 grades	24	17	4	3

Commr.:
Gross receipt 706961/-
Net " 531857/3/4.

Ordy. Land, Forest & Excise
Gross Receipt 526423/7/3
Net receipt 374773/12/9.

Treasury a/c:—

Cash bal. of last year 7,14,629/0/6.
Net revenue = 525449/15/3
Bills drawn on other treasuries 14/463/7/2
Prize money, deposit, sale of waste lands etc etc — totally 1704334/1/6.
Disbursements 1166173/12/2

Bal. at the end of 1881 538160/5/4

Under disbursements all provincial dept. expenses

Import articles amounted to 1842307/-/- & Exports are coffee, drugs, fruits, Hides, horns, ganja, spices, wax, wood & Treasure — amnts = 442693/-/-

Mercara Jail press was the only press of the time

138 marriages during the year. There are no major surgical operations. 2 hospitals. Vaccination is continued

1884—85 (Municipalities)

Mercara-V. pet. F. Pet, S. pet & Kodlipet had municipalities. Receipts. M— 11629/12/2 V. pet. 9113/69 F. pet 780/8/8 — S' pet 901/2/8 K. pet 569/0/9 = Total 22993/- but incl: bal: of previous years total is 30319/6/4 (Mal 5)

~~Total~~ Expenditure: (84-85 only) M — 11081/7/9 V. pet 10870/6/6 F. pet 604/10/- S. pet 356/13/- K. pet 357/- totalling 23270/5/3. The expense in each place was for Conservancy, lighting, roads, bldgs, p. work, Sanitary, Charity, Edn, etc. Mercara did not spend for bldg, & F. pet did not spend for lighting, bldgs, Edu. & Sanitation & so also S. pet & K. pet.

Biddanda Ponnapa who had offered to build a ⅞ for Coorg travellers at Mercara, took no steps to carry out his intention. — The receipts were as under: —

1) House tax 2) Mohatarfa 3) Cart tax, 4) Abkary 5) Dispensary receipts. 6) Pounds (Nil) 7) L. F. Contribution (This was Nil.) & 8) Miscell: = total was about 10,000/- Municipal House tax was introduced in 1883. V. pet Masjid Road work was undertaken & in V. pet there was income from market fees. Municipal fines octroi, School fees, etc. incl: the above. Committee consisted of 1 European 1 Coorg 2 Mds. 6 Hindus & Charles J. Weir was the President of V. pet. Municipality. All round at roads, in V. pet were repaired School House — new built came up V. pet Population was 4576. Civil Hospital was in charge of Asst. Surgeon K. M. A Naga T. G. Clarke or Tredway G. Clarke was the Commr. There was a man at this time Kien Sheng Naniaka & in

I come from that name the family name Kumchetty

1892-93

Population — 173055 — Total revenue income is Rs. 9,46,021-10-11 against 9,21,856/14/8 last year. Expenditure 6,21,534/12/10 against 638117/7/10 & net surplus is 3,24,486/14/1 against 2,83,739/6/10. Increase in receipt is due to land revenue & Abkari.

Year	Bal. Brought Forward	Demand	Gross Receipts	Total Expenditure	Net Surplus	Collection in the year
83-84	2,12,762/0/0	695334/-	674821/2/4	581117/2/4	93704/-	664604/-
84-85	231741/14/6	705730/11/1	691902/12/4	585140/0/1	106761/14/3	681638/-
85-86	245,491/5/6	641,183/9/5	653125/1/7	539097/12/8	114027/4/11	643628/-
86-87	190286/4/2	712005/7/10	709953/9/4	542175/12/6	167777/12/10	700184/-
87-88	1,99,581/8/2	8,65594/10/5	812171/13/3	507325/2/2	304846/11/1	800709/-
88-89	257574/4/9	824069/11/4	852016/7/11	522650/12/10	327410/11/11	844113/-
89-90	239012/9/3	812936/12/9	788886/11/6	512650/5/1	276236/6/5	779497/-
90-91	2,59734/12/-	842626/9/6	815958/15/-	567605/3/1	248303/12/9	804399/-
91-92	2,81029/3/-	877027/4/2	921856/14/8	638117/7/10	283739/6/10	918866/-
92-93	2,24,657/9/10	906798/9/11	946021/10/4	621534/12/10	324487/14/1	920562

Remissions to the extent of 22 to 26000 was granted specially Cardamom item & also Coffee to some extent. Coffee crop this year was 3170 tons against 5733 tons in 91-92. But prices were high. Survey was entirely completed this year. A new coffee cess @ 1½ pies a lb. will be collected from next year. India Gov. order. Jungle seen from Kodampi betta (Elk hill) the whole South portion appears of one great forest.

Lantana is a shrub introduced in 1863 has now taken the place of Coffee & has overgrown the sides of these hills turning them into an almost impenetrable block. Malambi (4488') is the highest peak in north N.E. of Coorg, a good deal of S. Wood is found. W. forests are full of foon, ebony, ironwood cedar & Sampige are evergreen. Right of cultivating Cardamom in that area is leased out & area of leased block is 95700 acres. Total area of forest reserved for Govt. is 584 sq. miles. Forest revenue was 1,89,675/- There 799 Devarakadus Sidapur bridge of 7 arches is ready. Tributaries of Kaveri are [illegible], [illegible], Muttamudi, Kodagnur, Laxmanathirtha & Hemavathi.

Coorg inscriptions tells us little of Coorg himself. Mr. Rice says that the Country is ruled by Ganga line of Kings extended over all the N. & W. of Mysore, Coimbatore Salem, Coorg & parts of Malabar & then gives annals of Ganga kings from as inscription from A.D. 247 to 1225 A.D. According to tradition, Coorg was formed into 12 Kombu each under a Nayaks; Linga Raja's settlement of land 1812 — the system remains even to-day. In 1834, the Dt. was in order to maintain its individuality attached to the Br. rule of Mysore. A local Chief named Supdt. was appointed. In 1864 a Br. Asst. Supdt. & 1867 a Coorg Asst. Supdt. was appointed & subedars & Par-gars were already there. Civil, criminal & judicial powers were given to Subedars & on certain selected parpathigars. Judicial Commr. of Mysore heard criminal appeals of Coorg, but later Anagram Commr. of Mysore division was made Sessions Judge of Coorg. Mysore & Coorg went to Maharaja's rule in 1880-81 & C.C. of Mysore become Resident of Mysore & C.C. of Coorg.

Suppt. was made Commr. & Asst. Suppt. as Asst. Commr. With some changes in them powers. The Commr. is now the Chief local authority & exercises Criminal & Civil powers as Sessions Judge & Coorg. Has also Revenue powers as much as a Collector in Madras. He has one Br. Asst. Commr. & other Coorg A.C. & also by an Asst. Suppt. of Land records. The 1st A.C. is the D.M. & has power over police & 2nd A.C. presides over Civil Court. & in charge of Treasury. Appeals from the sentences & decrees of Commr. lie to the C.C. in his capacity of the Judicial Commr. The C.C. is also I.G. of Police, D.P.I. He has

See — Courts at present — Civil.

5 Courts — Parpathpars. Up to Rs 50/-
6 " — Subedars. " Rs 100/-
2 " — Munsiff " Rs 1000/-
1 " — 2nd A.C. " Rs 1000 to 3000/-
1 " 1st A.C. " Rs. 3000/- & all appeals from P. pars & Subedar's Courts go to him.
1 " Commr. " Unlimited & appeals from Munsiffs & A.C's go to him.

1 Court. Sessions Judge — presided by Commr.
1 " D.M. " " 1st A.C.
1 " 1st cl. Magistrate " " 2nd A.C.
8 " 2nd cl. Magistrate " " 2 Munsiffs 6 Subedars
10 " 3rd cl. Magistrate " selected parpathpars.

Criminal.

Chief tenures are Jama & Safu. In 1806 Dodda Virarajaa effected the settlement of [illegible] & [illegible] & [illegible] the Shists are the Raja's records. Waste land Rules of 1862 — was commenced in 1862 & completed in 1874 by Madras Revenue Survey Sir J. B. Lyall or Lyall was the C.C. during 1885 who proposed to survey the land on Bombay system. Durcup 5 months

Operation in 1887-88 costed a lot was given up.

Sondies are held at G. Kolla, Amalky, S. Dapur & V. Pet in S. Coorg, Mercara S. pet, S. Santhe & Suntikopa in N. Coorg. Minor markets in Kanive, Jumboor, Murnad, P. Pet, Napoklu was carried on — weekly.

Population in 1891 was 173055 & in 1881 = 178302.
Mos. 12665 against 12541 X'ians 3392 against 3152.
State of Education — Pupils — boys 4155 — girls 605
literate 10679, girls 671 In 1881 — The No. of people
able to read & write 88394 & girls 356. Number under
instruction in 1881 was 4268 & girls were 431.
Pedenalkmad is the highest populated i.e. 382134 &
Mado ~~[illegible]~~ is the lowest 16639. against 41,370 & 16411 in
1881 of each respective. Languages Spoken Coorg
dialect by 35369, Hindi 6919 Kannada 76115 Konkani 2129
Korapas 9, Kurubas 2791, Lambadi 75, Malayali 11299
Tamil 16257, Telugu 3757, Tuly 12090 Yerava, 2537 & the
Ref. Rice Gaz-279) Mr. Richter writes on tribes
of Yeravas, Kurubas etc. Coffee cess ~~[illegible]~~ all in 1890 —
Land revenue demand was 362007/10/; in 92-93 against
370362 in 91-92 incl: Jama, Kumbli, Sagu, Jodi, dry lands
& rody paddy tax, Coffee, Cardamom, & plough tax. Jama
alone assessed to 60696/- & Sagu 87161/- in 92-93.
The province was included in Scheduled Dts Act 1874.
& it came into force in 1877 & it was to make better
provision of laws & regulations & also made applicable
to Coorg from 1877. C.C. was given more power. Coorg Code
of 1893 gives the following:— 1881 Her Court to Act. 1865
Courts act. 1889 law relating to Collection of revenue
1892. management of Temple funds 1893 repeal of
enactments. 1893 levy of land records with certain rules
Vaccination Act was introduced in 1883 & Indian Forests
Act in 1887 — Land Improvement Act of 1887 Agricul-
tural Loans Act 1887 Income Tax Act 1886 Birth
Death Marriage Registration Act 1888. Kazis Act

1886. Succession Certificate Act 1889 Guardian & Wards Act 1890. Indian Census Act 1890 Legal practitioners Act 1891 Cattle Trespass Act 1891. These acts are the Govt. of India Acts introduced in Coorg in last 10 years. Under Scheduled Acts. Act 1874 these were introduced — N. India Ferries Act 1886 State prisoner's Act 1887, Lunatic Asylum Act 1887. Police Act with some sections only to some towns in Coorg in 1886 to 1892. Bombay Land Revenue Code (Revenue Survey) 1887 Registration Amendment Act 1888. Small Cause Courts Act 1889.

1000 cases were reported to Police this year, against 988 last year. There were 1245 trials before the magistrate against 1383, Value of property stolen 11947 against 6408. For Police dept. 22736/- against 23301/- was spent on pay of police officers, for their clothing, T.A. etc 26 officers & 115 men were punished by suspense, degrade or fine. No. of Criminal offence reported 3027 against 3184. No. of Civil Suits are 3639 against 3775. In D. gar's Court 630, Subedar's Court 294 Mercara Munsiff's Court 810, U. per 839 & Dt. Judge's or Comm's Court 22, 2nd A.C.'s Court 42 & 1st A.C.'s 2. No. of documents registered 1939 against 2109 in 90-91. Demand of Mercara Municipality in 92-93 outstanding bal: was Rs. 18924/1/9 of which 14064/12/5 is collected. Total expenditure is 28401/- incl: Rs. 15000/- Duration from R.B.

C. Somaya towards Waterworks. The new 22 Water Supply Scheme was sanctioned by Govt. of India & Miss Henderson laid the foundation stone in 1893. Cost is estimated Rs 47055/— " Govt. contributed 18,000/- R.B. C. Somaya 15000/- & remaining by Municipality & collections by public

Income of V. Pet was 10503/12/3 - Expenditure was 12080/12/4. Cash bal: is 6920/2/6. Mr. Nadikeranda Kariappa erected a girl's Boarding School - at a cost Rs 19000/— Receipts of 3 minor municipalities were in all Rs. 3250/— Expense 3450/- Cash Bal: 6603/— Doddamane family Chikkanashetty's dispensary, Mamanashetty's reservoir from Anekere tank at S'pet.

Mercara ceased to be a Military Station in 1885. Coorg Volunteer Rifle Corps was organised in 1885. Mostly Br. Planters of Coorg & Mysore. & consisted of 4 Companies. A few Coorgs who consent to wear the European dress of the corps are however admitted. It was called The Coorg & Mysore Corps & Strength was 279 against 234 in 91-92. Land of rice cultivation is 74578 acres against 7389 Coffee area is 76092 & there is a decrease of 3577 acres. There were 2 kinds labourers — Imported & Native labourers. Tamil Coolies from Tamil Nad & Mysore came in large numbers: 2 meals 2 seers of paddy per head as per planting & harvest season 2 meals & 3 seers paddy

for every 6 months 5 yds. of cloth, salt tobacco oil will also be furnished for them. Cattle death was 9230 against 7228. Rinderpest is very fatal. Rain fall in 122 in Mercara, 73 in S. Pet 80, in Hunsur 41 in T. Pet & 208 in Durkeld Estate. Western Ghats. Planters lost all interest in Cinchona cultivation. The bark does not pay to send home. Pine apple cultivation was introduced. Area of reserved forests is 5,46,850 acres. Working plan for Anekadu & Attur forests is nearly completed. An Extra Asst. Conservator of Forests was employed. There are about 20 men engaged in ornamental knives making rooms in S. Pet, S. Santhe & Sirangala. 3170 tons coffee exported. Animals (Cows, Sheep etc) Cloth, Grain, Liquor, Salt, Provisions Sugar & Sundries work nearly 115 0000/- was imported. Pollibetta T.B. is placed Hunsur Thithimathi Rd. metalled. Expense on Imperial Civil works = costed 183717/- Mercara Sidapur Rds metalling grant 5000/- & Sidapur bridge grant 5000/- T. Pet to S. Pur V. Pet Bitangala & Kopa to P. Pet T. Pet - Sirangala, T. Pet to S. Pet. Hunsur to Murnad, Hunsur to Thithimathi Mercara to B. mandala S. Santhe to Sirangala. Mercara - Walkrad, Murnad Napoklu Rds are maintained.

There are 12 Dt. P.O. 14 Branch P.O. 18 Village Circles. 5 letter Box station & 4 mail lines & 5 branch lines during this year. Receipts by this 32 589/14/- Telegraph office 5 & to open at Suntikopa is thought of. Telegrams despatched in 5928 increase of 860 from pre. year.

Total demand for Revenue for the year is 90 6798-9-11
against 877027/4/2. Abkari revenue increased. There
was Rent on toddy trees, Abkari cess license fees etc.
Out standing bal. is 224657/9/10 against 287089/9/8
Total amount for collection this year is 1131450-3-9
The remittances from other Treasuries is 245500/-
Total transaction of Coorg Treasuries is 2028812/7/-
as against 1961989/14/7. The disbursement is
10½ lakhs. Dt. funds collections are 30976/- The
items are Market fees, Tolls on roads & bridges & ferries
Staging Bungalows, Pound fees & Miscell:—
There were 4938 births against 3771 & births
are 3681 against 3576. Other 3 dispensaries at G. Kopa
Napoklu & S'pet. Mercara C.H.S. is of Metric standard
V. Pet. Eng. School was under municipality. St. Mark's
School by private funds in V. Pet. 74 primary schools
62 are of Govt. 8 municipal & 4 aided (2 Mds. & 2 of
Pareyas. Eng. taught in 3 primary schools
Sub. Deputy Insp. was Deputy Inspector @ Rs. 50/-
pay starting from 30/- School fees was introduced
for the 1st time in 1886. The curriculum was raised
to the Madras Standard. Mercara was a centre
for all Public exams & matric exams. Mr. K. M. Appaya
L.M.&S. of Bowring Hospital's love to reduce
the Coorg dialect into writing & teach in schools but it did not succeed
3 Endowment 2 Govt. Scholarships were paid to
Stds. studying in Mysore & Madras University suddenly
raised the standard. Normal School has 16 students.
Annual grant to Hindu Law Dept. is 13750/-

Temple funds money is mismanaged. A members Temple Committee was formed. C.C. prescribed rules. Several temples were not brought still to the Deptt. Mercara Padinalkad 3 Coorg & 2 Hindu Pedenalk & Kiffatnad 4 Coorg 1 Hindu Pelusavirasime & Nanjarajapatna 4 Hindus 1, Coorg constituted the Committee = Totally 15. Madeppa Mutt & Abbi Mutt were the imp. Shivachar Math's. Rs 541/- is given to Masjids.

Yesoda Bai's son Kedar Prasad is being educated at the Queens College Benares for which an allowance of Rs. 25/- p.m. has been sanctioned by Govt. from 1891.

Parvathiama (39) widow of late Nanjunda, is given a pension of Rs. 100/- Ditto Chinnama (36) Somashekar (58) Rs. 200/- Devamaji — Rs. 125/-

33 Revenue Judges — 1 Comr 6 Subedar 25 Parganiyaru & Record office

17 Civil Judges. 1 Comr 1st & 2nd Asst. Comr 2 Munsiffs 6 Subedars 6 P. gars.

Magistrates of all sorts are 21. Census 173055.

Land Revenue per head of population - 1-11-4

Demand of Land Revenue 3,62055/- Bal. of pre. year. 180808/- & total 542864 — Collected 365435/-

So, net demand after deducting remission of 12767/9/3 is 164661/1/10 — Total value of Civil suits 549543/-

Net receipts are 742820/12/8 — Net income is 437200 as against 404310/-.

Treasury cash receipt is 2028818/7/- Disbursement 1761753/11/- Cash bal. 267058/12/-

Gross revenue by stamps 104579/9/- net — 102500/8/7

Acreage under cultivation incl. rice & coffee 13619 acres

Imports worth 2393500/- & Exports 4835800/-

Total expense for Edu. 42235/- Govt. 21938/- Plough tax or R.T. 5697. Municipal 3317 Fees 8844 etc.

1 passed metric, 14 Lower Sec. 28 Primary.

1895–96 (Municipality)

G. J. Meiklejohn (Commr.) Lt. Col. D. Robertson. C. S. (Chief Commr. of Coorg)

Closing cash bal. of Mercara 2197/2/3 against 5296/1/2
" " of V. Pet – 2755/14/9 " 5086/7/1

The receipts of Mercara decrease & of V. Pet increased

Demand for Mercara is 15658/5/1 against 15547/0/8
Expenditure is " 21602/9/4 " 24300/15/–

Basdian D'Souza ward to Mercara hospital.

Total income of Mercara is 18503/10/5 against 23716/1/10
Income of V. Pet 9930/6/7 against 8992/15/–
Expenditure " 12260/14/11 against 9169/8/6

The Committee of minor municipalities are nominated last two years.

Cash bal: of all the five is 11753/– against 16421/–
invested money 6805/–

Population – Mercara 7034 – V. Pet 4447 F. pet 1710, S'pet 1510, K'pet 810 = totally 15511 – Under Act 1873 this municipalities were constituted.

Realised income under Sp. Acts in all 5 = Rs. 9393/10/8
Expenditure of all the 5 – together 49164/7/5
Income of all the 5 together 32742/13/9 + 16421/9/4 opening bal.

1896–97

Meiklejohn (Commr.) Lt. Col. D Robertson I. C. S., Chief Commr

Expenditure was due to collection of taxes, office charges, Water works, Repairs, Edn. Hospital, Vacci-

nation, Uprooting lanthana, lighting etc. in Mercara –
Total – expenditure is 16688/11/9 against 21602/9/4
" Demand was 4236/12/– outstanding at the close
of the year was 21389/1/4
Total Income was 17079/6/2 against 18503/10/5
Income of V. Pet is 10663/15/6 against 9930/6/7
Expense " 9191/11/5 " 12260/14/4
Receipts of all the 5 Municipalities Rs 31840/9/10
Expense " " is Rs 32869/8/4
Cash Bal: on 1897 is 10724/3/10 & in 1896, 11753/12/4
Raghunath Rao was the School Inspector at this time. V.
Baliga was the Municipal Karyathigar. Population –
as was last year

Total Income of all 5 = 31840/9/10 & opening balance
invested money 6812/ = 11753/2/4 = 43593/11/2
Expense – of all 5. 32869/–

1897-98 (Meikeljohn & Robertson Commr. & C.C.)

R. B. C. Thimaya was a member & C. N. Nanjiapa was the V. P. of
Mercara Municipality, was now an additional member.
Demand of Mercara 15275/11/2 against 17152/5/4
Total Income – 15399/9/11 against 17079/6/2
" Expense 15053/3/11 against 16688/11/9
Income of V. Pet Municipality 10587/11/8 " 10663/15/6
Expense 8247/12/8 9191/11/5
Receipts of all the five is – 29546/14/6 & C. Bal. 10724/3/6 1897
Expense of all five is – 27214/6/7 C. Bal in 1898 13056/11/11
Invested money 6812/–
Inclu: cash Bal; 10724/3/10 the Income is 40,217/2/6
Expense – 30

1903 – 1904 (Admi: Report)

Lt. Col. Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I. was the C.C. until Oct 1903 & then Sir James Austin Bourdillon K.C.S.I., I.C.S. was the C.C. He was given addresses, Mercara & addres presented at P. Betta. Lionel Davidson I.C.S. was Commr. P.C. Moore, I.C.S. Who was the 1st Asst. A.C. & also D.M. rendered yeoman service during the outbreak of plague at S. Pet. Rani Devamaji, the sister of last Raja died in may 1903 in her 94th year. About 1000 acres coffee area decreased, & about ½ or more than that area wet-cultivation increased. So in the current demand there is a decline of Rs. 6000/- Application for assistance. Under Agri. Loans Act exceeded this year for purchasing ploughing cattle Advances for land improvement was also given. Mercara was the Dt. jail & there were Taluk lock-ups.

Dt. Board went on with its functions of minor roads, hospitals, markets, T.B's pounds, rural edu. etc. Its income is chiefly by tolls & a local rate of Oranna in a Re. of land assessment aggregated slightly over Rs 66500/- & expense this year was 67000/-. The old Municipal Act was replaced by the Central Provinces Munici: Act 1903. Minor Committees of K. pet, S. pet & T. pet were abolished as a result because its income there was insufficient to meet the administration effectively. Mercara & V. pet was maintained & it had an income of 18,000 & 7500 respectively & expense of about 15,500 & 14,000 respectively. In Mercara house & land taxes were revised.

Construction of Military barracks is in progress

strength of the regiment is 500. It was found difficult to get men & hence disbandment of also was thought of.

Rice growing area (19763 acres) seemed to be increasing. Dry cultivation like ragi, etc. area is 9908 acres. The interest in Coffee was declining & now it is 51445 acres & it is lessened by 1700 acres. London market seemed to have improved. Napoklu T.B. was built now. Devamur Anicut was completed on about 12,000/-

The local funds were Village Officer's Cess Fund. The Dt. Fund Municipal Fund & the Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund constitute the only items of revenue & finance other than imperial. Together with Govt. Grant of Rs. 17,000, the Village Officer's Cess realised a sum of nearly Rs. 54,000/- Receipts & outgoings of Dt. Board were in each case about Rs. 67,000/- & transactions of Municipal funds seemed to have decreased. It spent for plague in V. Pet a lot. Plantation cash bal: was Rs 3000/- in addition to an investment of Rs. 2000/- in Govt. securities.

Normal School strength 12. Only girl's school & it was at V. Pet. Indian Fisheries Act 1897 were modified so as to extend the close season against net fishing & to permit the use of rods & night line throughout the year. Temple Funds Act 1899 exercised control over mausoleum & temples, expending thereon a sum nearly 14,000

Ref: Report of (1901-1902) Plague affected for the 1st time in Coorg. Brazil Coffee prospered & so London market went weak. Natives' Coffee goes on with rapid drowness.

Land Revenue Demand was 3,40,454/- against 346361/-. That incl. Coffee revenue of Rs. 119159/- Oranges cultivated in 1105 acres Arecanut 281 acres Cardamom 47704 acres & Coffee 100230 acres.

Years	Sapu		Dama		Jodi		Umbli		Jaghir	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
1902-03	39824	18792	40393	183	4103	1413	7504	42	3656	944 acres
1903-04	40386	18683	40456	183	4079	1408	7496	42	3647	952 acres

Mr. Gustav Heller was the Asst. Supdt. of Land Records. Shamboogues were already there. The bulk of Dr. Court transactions included Sowkar Sambaya's minor children's property affairs. V. Pet. Jama Ryots police system was still here. No Rural Police. P. Pet, Napoklu came into provinces. There were Taluk offices, Coronation of King Emperor (Edward VII) & prisoners were let off in its honour. Lt. Col. Bain I.M.S. was the Medical Officer & Jail Supdt.

The term of office of nominated members came to an end in 1903. 2 Members from Planter's Association were Eup. men. 5 Subedars represented the local interests of respective Taluks. R.B. Chepudi Somay & Appaiah Mandana were reappointed as land holder's representatives & their former colleagues Bukati Aiyapa, D. Mamana Shetty were replaced by the other 2. D.B. Revenue amounted to 6665-8. Primary Schools were under that. In Mad. Medical College a seat was reserved & he must serve here after that. Hospitals were in S. Pet, Suntikopa, Sidapur, G. Kopa, & Napoklu. Various cattle pounds were built. Minor Municipalities were abolished. Receipt of Mercara 1787 as against 3584/- more than pre. year. The increase is due to the revision,

on taxation as per C.P. Municip. Act 1903. Expense was 15721 against 15512. Receipts of V.Pet was Rs.7587/- or Rs.984/- less than pre-yr. due to elimination of irregular taxation. Expense was Rs 280/- a sum of Rs 1221/- more than pre. year. Minor Municip. Committees were reconstituted. The Regiment was inspected by Dr. Gen. of Madras & Gen. Officer of B'lore in 1903 & 1904 respectively. Strength was 245 against 250. At S.Pet & F.Pet Telegraph Offices opened. A Govt. chaplain was posted to Mercara for a few weeks in Jan. 1903 & except this period there was no service of a Church of England clergyman. Del. appointed by trustees continued to hold charge of churches of Mercara & P.Betta, & former is a Govt. bldg. consecrated as per rites of Church of England, & latter is a private structure built by public subs; shared by members of Church of England, Scotland & Wesleyan Community. The ~~Chu~~ R.C. maintained churches at Mercara, V.Pet, Ammathi, Sidapur, F.Pet Suntikopa & Schools at V.Pet & Kedamulloor & Basel Mission School at Mercara & Ammathi. The V.Pet plague spread surrounding villages thro. labourers at G.Koppa & P.Betta. Dr. Bain I.M.S. was put in charge. 5676 deaths recorded in whole of Coorg.

Total area of the province 1,012260 acres forests 410713 acres, Not available for cultivation 301467 acres. Culturable waste 22313 acres current fallows 13257 acres & Net area cropped during the year is 145254 = So total 1,012,260

Civil Courts (2) Munsiffs (1) Sub-judge. (1) Asst. Comrs (1) district judge. Criminal Courts. (1) Sessions judge. (1) Dt. Magist: (1) 1st Cl: Magis: (7) 2nd class magistrate. Revenue Courts (1) Comrs. (3) Asst. Comrs (5) Subedars.

484 villages are shown in census but 522 are recognised as units for the purpose of Revenue Collections. Gross Revenue of the Province Rs. 75 2406/= Total cost of administration of the province Rs 23 1641/— Total population 180607 — Agriculturists 147690 4. Prevailing languages Kan. Coorg, Malayalam, Yerava, Tulu, Hindi, Tamil, Kuruba, Telugu, Konkani, Eng. Marathi, German & Portuguese. No. of Men — 79445 & women 59259. Rest are boys & girls below 10 yrs. Assessed Land Revenue in 1902-03 is Rs. 346361/— Realised 207245/— & this year 340454/— & 240809/— respectively — Nature of tenure is Ryotwari. Indian Tea Cess Act (1903) Income tax Act (1903) (amendment) — Ind. Tariff Act (1903) Indian Foreign Marriage Act (Act) The Poisons Act (1904) Ind. Official Secrets Act (1904) Transfer of property Act (1904) Ancient Monument preservation Act 1904. Ind. Universities Act 1904. Co-op-Credit Societies acts were extended to Coorg by orders of Gov.-Gen-in-Council. Old acts (left out) Police Act 1861. Gambling Act 1867 Coffee stealing prevention Act 1878 Vaccination Act 1880 Ind. Explosives Act 1884. Excise Act 1896. Fisheries Act 1897; Ind. Stamp Act 1899 etc

Book Club Mercara was started in 1874. Cosmos Club 1899. Victoria club. V. Per 1887. D.B. was Constituted (No. VI Act of 1900) Total 16 members in D.B. – Ex officio 5, Nominated ~~& Elected~~ 2 = Total – Closing bal: in 1902-03 was 31464/ — Total Expense 67180/ – Deposited Rs 10000/ – plus Actual bal: is: 20942 = in total 30942/ — Gross receipt of provincial revenue 909730/ – Charges against revenue is 244941/ – Net receipt is 664789 (1903-04) Cash receipt in Treasury 2465678/ – & disbursement 2240562 – Cash bal: 2,25,116. Net excise revenue is 171375/ – The demand was on licence fee Rent on toddy trees, Opium, Ganja, Distillery rent Beer licence, Duty on wears & drugs etc – Apparanda Aiaya – in Excise Dept. in Nanjaraja patna Taluk – as a Tester (a post).

1904 – 05

Sir James Austin Bourdillon K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (C.C.) when he was on leave for 3 months, Mr. A.L.P. Tucker I.C.S. was in his charge. Lionel Davidson I.C.S. was Comm. Decrease of 600 acres of Coffee cultivation. Current year's Coffee demand was about 3,24,964/ – Loans under Agri. Loans Act as usual applications exceeded. Mercara Municipality ~~V. in~~ Come Rs. 18200/ – expense 17200/ – V. Per income 7200 & expense 7,900/ — 71 Coorg Rifles Military was disbanded. The expenditure of revenue was cut, but also because of the removal of a factor tending to strengthen the character of the dominant race of Coorgs.

Land Revenue demand was 331964 against 340454/- included Rs 1,11,674 Coffee revenue, Sayr Revenue 132320/- Jama revenue 67719 & rest Wimbli etc. Rodandera Kutaya was the A.C. & Kodanda Appaya & Palekanda Belliapa were Subedars. There were 1883 applications for Loans under Land Impr. Loans Act. In order to reduce the no. of small ref. to higher authorities the administrative function of Commr. were extended ~~during the~~ by grant of power in specified cases. Annual Report was taken widely to advertise the advantage of Co-op. Societies. The province was visited by a Seismic disturbance the shock was from North to South --15 to 20 miles width & with some intensity 'tween Mercara, Sidapur, & Ubet. In compliance with the wishes of Govt. of India (1) a silver medal awarded in 1837 to one of the loyal Coorgs who took part in [illegible] 2) a Coorg ~~[illegible]~~ sword 3) A Kan. Durbar shows hunting expedition of Coorg Raja where he captured 414 elephants etc. 4) Several samples of purple nori — a valuable building stone which abounds in Watekallu but is not known to occur in any part of India were sent to Calcutta exhibition in the Victoria Memorial Hall. Land Revenue last year-340454 - this year 3,31964, Realised last yr. 240809 - this yr. 240264, Ind. Emigration Act 1904, Ind. Articles of War Act 1904. Stamp Act 1904. Sea Customs Act 1904, Local Authorities loan Act 1905. Ind. Varsities Act 1905 Ind. Paper Currency Act 1905 Ind. Rly. Board 1905, were extended to Coorg & many of this are amended Acts

Some other acts are - Gambling Act 1867, Indian Treasure Trove Act 1878, Forest Act 1878. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1890. Indian Post Office Act 1898.

No. of Civil Suits 14844 in Munsiff's Courts 6784 in Munsiff's Courts (Small cause suits) 7334 rest are in Sub-Judge's Court

Civil Courts	Criminal	Criminal persons under trial
Munsiff's Courts :- 90 (Small cause suits)	Sub-Magistrate 1st, 2nd 2275	2543
1st A. C.'s Court.	1st Cl. Mag's - 90	Dist. Board.
Sub-Judge's Court.	Dist. Mag's - 175	Cl. bal: 30792
Dr. Judge's Court.	Sessions Judge 3	Income = 96034
		or 96034/-

Total expense of D.B. 65643/- Cl. Bal. 30391

Land, Forest & Excise together Gross 600374 Net 432874/-
Stamp, Law, Jails, Regis: Edu. P.O. P.W.D. L.F. Funds, Municipality etc - Gross receipts is 853508/ Net 601610/-
Expense last yr. 697728/- this year 684837/-
incl: Dist. Fund. Municipal expenses 798363 & 779723 respectively
Cash Bal: at Treasury 225716 incl: revenue total 3010118/-
Disbursements 2668657 & so cash bal: this yr. 341461/-

1905—06.

J. A. Bourdillon was C.C. up to May 1905 & A. Williams I.C.S. was C.C. up to Nov. 1905. R. M. Fraser C.J.E. J.C.S. was C.C. since then. Davidson Dewan Oct 1905 & L. T. Harris J.C.S. was the Commr.

Ramaya Punja was a Sub-Judge. Gopala Rao K. Nayak were Munsiffs. Tolls & ferries gave better income. Roads were opened. Surlabbi - Jamboor, Kundalli, Sipet, Jambur

— Sunikopa & Sunikopa-Siddapur: Elephant catching operation was successful & ಶಿಕಾರಿ block was reserved for the purpose. Moreara & V. Pet were big works in hand with P.W.D. ಕೆಳಗಿನ channel & several tanks in N. Coorg were constructed. In 1906 Village Officers Cess fund was abolished, & the money of 24056/- & cash bal! of 6142/- will be credited to Imperial Revenue. No much of Sanitary work. Precaution against plague was continued. Total no. of Stds. 4666. Out of the 1045 girls 2746 Coorgs & this show a marked increase. There were applications now for appointments & more & more. But no B.A. or F.A. men. 903 were Exp. learning students. Temple fund expense was 15000 against 19000. The shrub of Lantana which was imported 42 yrs. ago, has made on all Uncultivated land the position was come to hold a check to its growth. The mode of assessment imposed by Coorg Rajas was continued & unaffected until 1896 when a necessity for revision became apparent, a resurvey was undertaken & on all round enhancement of 1 anna in the Rupee was imposed on wet & dry lands & this summary settlement is still in force. Subject of Ally, as long since occupied in Coorg Politics. It was resolved at Coorg Planters' Assn: following the advice of Lord Curzon in his reply to the address of the Coorg Planters at Mysore in 1902 to show the confidence of the province in the financial aspect of the proposed line by offering to undertake to guarantee 4% on the capital outlay. Here the matters rests at present. 6 Co-op-Societies have been initiated with marked success. Dur &

tactful work of Mr. Gustav Heller, Registrar & to the Co-op. of several land owners. Thought of re-arranging all records of past 72 years. Refer to 1901-1902 admi: report for detail informations etc —

Years	Sapu	Jama	Coffee	Orange	Cardamom	C. Nut Areca	Kambli	Jodi Betel	Total
1904-05	58734	40536	99738	1844	48024	281	7536	9956	266586
1905-06	58,690	40157	99626	2145	48860	281	7536	9995	267490

The figures are in acres. Jama, Jodi, etc both wet & dry lands are put together. Total sum advanced under land improvement Act is 24752/- recollection is in a slow process. (& Agriculturist loans Act also)

There are no Zamindars in Coorg & the great bulk of the holdings are Ryotwari. The Lunacy (Dt. Courts) Act-1858 was extended to Coorg. Constables were paid 9, 10 11 & 12, H.C.'s are paid Rs. 20 17½ & 15 (4 S.I.'s were appointed). One existing inspector P. Devaya who was considered eligible for appointment on the new scale had his pay raised from Rs. 65/- to Rs 100/- One prosecuting Inspector was there. Horse allowance was given. Police training school was started in 1905

Roads: S. Sanike to Mysore frontier, P. Betta-G. Koppa-matteep of V. Pet-Bilugala Rd. These & other above roads costed a gross outlay of 33,897 to Govt. Actual receipts of Mercara Municipality was 16970 against 17217/- & estimated expense was 18,300/- Local Committees were working in minor municipalities of K. Pet, S. Pet & T. Pet, Rainfall 102". Cardamom revenue was 11356 against 15589/- 11 old elephants were sold at 15425/- & gymnasium was erected

C.H.S. compound, S'pet Hospitals & Wards at S'pet & Suntikopa. The buildings were dismantled which were erected for the accommodation of 71 Corp Rifles. Major works of Mercara Hospital, V.Pet Hospital, Revenue Quarters at P.pet Hudikeri, Bhagamandala & Girls High School at Nalkeri & Ammathi. Quarters for Ward officials at Srimangala, Murnad, mortuaries at Napoklu, Suntikopa, S.pur, a gymnasium for V.Pet Secondary school, Police station at B.Mandala etc. Major works further:- Wynad Rd, Sidapur T.B. & K.pet T.B., 2 roads connecting Mercara K.pet road Kudlipe bridge for Harangi R. (not sperrgyet) S. Santhe to join K.pet road. Culverts on Sampaje, Periambadi Ghats, various bund alows etc. Construction of dams to [illegible] at Devanur, Heggala dam & Chandi Nagara tank improvement etc.

Demand for revenue was 7,02,475 against 698552. Timber & S.wood sales got an increase of Rs. 22242/- & decrease of Rs. 21433/- under Excise. Gross receipts are 705604 & net is 497278/- The distillery at Madapatna near T.pet was again used as a depot & whole-sale sub-depots for arrack were situated at Mercara V.Pet, G.Kopa, T.pet. Retail sale of foreign liquor licences was issued at S'pet, & remaining were at Mercara, G.Kopa, Ammathi, V.Pet, & Sidapur. Parry & Co. took the contract of paying duty & consumption of spirits & drugs. Opium contract was also in it

hand. Dasappa was the H.M. in normal School, Kundapura & V.per had girls Schools of Govt. They had no fees. Teachers Asso: was organised for the primary schools. Raghunath Rao School Inspector. Press of the time was the Coorg Dt. Press. 6. C.C. Societies were started in different Nads. Population 180607. Land Revenue assessed 331678 & collected 247402/- Acts:- Indian Articles of war Act 1905 The Court Fees Act 1905 Ind. Tariff Act 1906 Coinage Act 1906 & Stamp Act 1906 & all amended except Coinage act. No. of Civil suit 1666. No. of persons under trial in Criminal Court 2836 Population of Mercara 6732 V.per 4283 F.per 1600 S'per 1745 K'per. 889. Total income of the yr. of the above incl: opening balance Rs 21831/- V.per 12248/- F'per 1731/- S'per 2909/- K'per 1306/- Expense Mercara 16970/- V.per 7928/- F.per 896/- S'per 1647/ & K.per 876/- Closing bal: of Dt. Board 29471/- Receipts under Mohtarfa 5116/- Cattle Trespass 2885/- Under Medical 1015/- Market fees, Sale of manure etc 2096/- Total income excl: opening bal: is 71965 incl: the Contribution of Rs. 7000/= by the Govt. Total incl: opening bal: is 101436/- Expense under Edn. 13079 Medical 4148/- Office, Tit. etc 1578/- Bldgs. Rds. Civil works etc comes to 47703/- & total expense is 74901/-

Land, Forest & Excise Gross 598362/— Net 418591/— Gross receipts of the whole revenue is 841844/— Net receipt is 566848/— Total expense 613514 against 779723/— Here comes a deficit of Rs. 46666/— against 178113

Cash Receipt of Treasury is 2916749 & disbursements are 2452513/— Cash bal. at the end of the year is 494236/—

Coorg Code — 1880. for the 1st time 1st Edition

Act 1860 — Boundary marks. Whereas it is desirable, with a view to the better definition & security of landed property, the prevention of encroachment & disputes & the identification of lands assessed to etc — permanent landmarks.

Act 1863 — Sub-magistrates ~~—~~ powers

Act 1864 — Municipal Committees — Oudh

Act 1864 — Minors — for making better provision for the care of the persons & property of minors.

Act 1867 — Punishment of public gambling.

Act 1868. Coorg Courts Act. Defining the jurisdiction of Courts. 6 grades of Civil Courts.

Act 1870. Prisons Act. To maintain etc ~~—~~

Act 1871 Excise Act. Manufacturing, importing etc

Act 1873 Elephants — Preventing of the indiscriminal destruction of elephants.

Act 1874: European Br. Minors' Act, Children who are born in U.K — guardianship etc.

Act 1878 — To prevent thefts of Coffee
Act 1879 — Regulation & Control of Hackney Carriages in Municipalities for traffic safety
Act 1880 — Vaccination Act of Children Compulsory in municipalities.

These Acts were passed from the date of its publication & based upon the Acts passed to other parts of India as well. Some were subsequently repealed.

Coorg Code. 1893. 2nd Edition

Between 1860-90 many of the above Acts were repealed more than once & then following Acts were passed. — Act (1878) Ferries (1882) Easements (1880) Land Revenue (1881) Courts (1892) Temple Funds management (1893) Repealing regulations (1893) Land record & village service.

Repealing & amendments (state) Prisoners Act — 1874, 1891, Boundary marks — 1870, 1891. Gambling 1874-1891 Prisons 1873 1874, 1878, 1891, 1878. Municipalities 1874, Ferries 1886. Carriages 1889. Glanders & Farcy 1886-1891. Excise 1889, 1890 amended in 1885, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891 Easements 1891 Excise 1881, Ferries 1886, 1878 Land Revenue 1880. Repealing Madras Acts I of 1863 & I of 1873 in Coorg — & again in 1893 Courts 1881, 1891,

Coorg Code 1908 3rd Edition.

Gambling Act repealed or amended 1874, 1891 & 1903.

Ferries Act 1901, 1886. Carriages 1889, 1903
Easements - 1891. Excise 1906. The repealing & Amending Act 1907, Coorg Land & Revenue Regulation 1907, 1908. Coorg Ct. Fund Regulation (1908) Coorg Courts Act 1905 The Coorg Courts (Amendment Act) 1905 - Coorg Municipal Regulation 1907. The Coorg Law & Revenue 1907, 1908

Sr. 14

Epigraphia Karnatika (V.3) TN.7)

(1) ಇಕ್ಕೆರಿಯ ಕಂಠಿರವ ಕೆ Mysore ಇ ಸಾರಿ to conquered Muhamadans, Telugas, Tamilians, Kodagas, Malegas (or hill tribe of west) Areyas (Mahrattas) etc (1612 ಅಸು)

Coorg & Mysore history have a close link from the beginning to the end. It is after Chengalvaraya Haleri prince took the kingdom when the state was in anarchy. After the fall of Vijayanagar In 1644 ಕಂಠಿರವ ನರಸರಾಜ ಕೆ Mysore & last Chengalva King ನಂಜರಾಜ fought at ಶಿವಿಯಾರ ಬಳಿ Nanja Raja died — (ಕಾಗಿನೆಲೆ ಶಿಲಾಶಿ)

Epigraphia Karnatika (Vol. XIV) (Revised)
Sr. M. H. Krishna

(3) Yelandur Inscr. :— "— ಮಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ — ಶಿವರಾಯರ — ನಾಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ — ಶ್ರೀ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ! — ಹೊಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನೆ ಲಮೆ — ಯ ಜೀವಿಗಳು — " (ಯರಗಂಬಳ್ಳಿ ಶಾಸನ - ಕಡಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ)

(4) Yelandur. " — ಯಾರ ನ್ರಿಪಂತಕ್ಕು ನಿಂ — ತಾ ಪ್ರತಿಯರು ಲಿಂ ನ ಹಾನಿ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾಂಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ಸಿಟಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟ ನಂಮ ನೀಮೆಯ ಕ್ರಯ ನಾಜನವ ಕೊಂಡ ಹೊಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಬಿ — ಬ್ರ ಕಂತಿಯ ಸಿದರಾಮಿಯ ದೇವರ ಮಟ್ಟಿ ಶಿವವ ಲಿಂತಿಯ ನಾಯಕರ ಫಲಕ್ಕಿ ಬಿತಿಗಲು — ಯಾ ಕಿಸುನ್ನ ಮಿಯ ಬಿಳಿಗಾಸ ಇದ ಲಿಂಕ್ಕೆ — " (ಮಾಂಬಳ್ಳಿ)

(5) Yelandur — (ಮಾಂಬಳ್ಳಿ) ಸ್ಥಳ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಕವರ್ಷ 1427 ನೆಯ

ದ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದಲು ಸಾಲ ಗಿರಿಯ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಂಬನಳಿಯಲಿದ ಕೊಟಿಗೆ
ಯ ಮಿನೆಸು ಗೋಳಿಗೆ ಪಿಳ್ಳೆಯರು ಕ್ರಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಡ ಪುರಿಗಿರಾಲು ತರಿ
ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ——"

Yelandur" —— ವಿರ —— ನಂಜರಾಯ ಪ್ರಾತಿಯರು ಕಿಂಗಾಲ
ದ ಬಿನವಂಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯರಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾಂದ ಕೊಟಿಗೆಗದ ಮಾಮತ್ತ ಕೊಳ್ಳ
ಗೆ —— " (All Broken or erased)

Epigraphia Karnatica, Vol. 121 (Rice)

(Beliyatnad ಗಳಾಗುರುಗಮದ ಕಲ್ಲು) —— ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ —— ಶಾಲಿವಾಹ
ನ ಶಕೆ 1519 ನೆ ಯ ವಿಕ್ರಂಬಿ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ —— ಉಳ್ಳಾಲದ ಪುತ್ರರು ಪ್ರ
ಭುವು ಗಳಾಂಗಳಂನ ಪುರಂಬಿ —— ಶಿವಿಗೆ ಗಳಾಗುರುಗಮಕ —— ತ
ಮ್ಮ —— ತಿಕ್ಕಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈಲಾಸ ಲಿಂಗವಿಟ್ಟು ಅಯಂಬ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಭೂಮಿ ದಾನ
ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿವನ —— " (1597) This belongs to Chengalva
Kings of Sankaraja, Sri Kanta Raya's son Rudrapana made
a grant of Gunapur village in Beliyatnad.

Nanja Raja (1502-1535) was the founder of the new
Capital Nanjarajapatna in Coorg. It was Piriya Raja, the Rudra
Gana of the present Insc, who built and named it
after himself Piriyapatna. This was taken by Mysore in
1641 & Chengalva rule brought to an end.

ಗಂಗಿ ತಲೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮ —— ಜಿನರಂಗಳು —— ವೀರಪಲ್ಲಾಳ —— ಗ್ರಾ
ಮ ತಿರಿ —— ಜಿಗಡಿ ಕಮ್ಮ ಬಡ ಮಾಚಣ್ಣ —— ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ಸಿದ್ಧ ವೀರ
ತಿಗಾಟ ಅಡಕೆಯ ಸಂಕಗಾಗಿ ಕೆಯನಿಮಿಂದ ಪ್ರೀಗೊಂಡಿಸ್ಥಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾ
ರಾಧಿ ವರ್ಷ ಬಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಿಟ್ಟಬಕ್ಕಿ —— ಜಿಗಡಿ —— ಗ್ಯಾನ ಮಯ
ಸಂ ಭಾಗ್ಯಂಗಾಸಂ ರಾಯ ಸಾಗ್ಯರಬೀವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೀಗೊಂಡಿಸ್ಥಾರಕ್ಕೆ
—— ಮಾಡಿ ಕಿಟ್ಟಬಕ್ಕಿ. ಕಿಯಾ ಕರಿಯ —— ಕಿಲಗೆ ಗಸಿಯಿಂದ ರಾಯ
ಸೀಕ್ಷರಬೀವರಿಗೆ ಕಿಲಗೆ ಮಾಡಂ etc —— (A.D. 1173)

ಗಂಗಿ Insc: ನಂಜಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ: —— " —— ಜಿಗಡಿ ಗವುಡಿ ಪ್ರಭುಂಗಿ
ಯ ಮಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಿಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ನಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಉ —— ಗವುಡಿ ಸೊಳ್ಳಗಾದ ನಿಮಿಗಾ ಪ್ರ
ಜೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು —— ಕೆಯ ಹೊಂಮಗೆ ಗವುಡಿ ಬುರವ ಗಾವುಡಿನವರಿಗೆ ನಲ
ಗಿಯ ನಾಯ್ಕನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಉಗ ಕಿತ ಸೀಮೆಯ ಕಲನಬ್ಬ
ಉ ಕಂಬ್ರಕ್ಕಗಿ ನಿವಾಯಿತು —— " (1321 A.D)

In Gubbi Taluq Insc: —— There comes a Bidure ಸೀಮೆಯ

Madapur village. This must be verified. The Inscription:—
(1) (Date 7 1682 A.D. Mysore Deva Raja Wadeya, in order that he might obtain merit, made a grant of Madapur village in the Bidure (Sima) to ---" Trans:—
— ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್ಲಾಪನ ಶಕ — 1584 ಮಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಂಬಿಸಿದ — ಶ್ರೀ ಮಿತ್ರಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಭಾಪಾವಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಯನ ಪಟ್ಟ ತೆಮಗೆ ಧರ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಕೊಂಡು ಶ್ರೀ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ — — ಮಾದಾಪುರಗ್ರಾಮ ಹೊಟ್ಟ ಶ್ರೀಲಾಗಿಸಿದ ಕ್ರ — "
(2) Meaning of ಕೊಂಡಿ ಕೊಂಡಿ — ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ etc — refer In Kunigal Inscr: — ಕೊಂಡಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ, ಕೊಂಡಿಯ ನಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ etc.
Epigraphia Karnatika Vol. 10 (Rice) Vol. 11.
(3) There were ಮಾಹಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಾಹಾಮಾತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ etc in Hoysala times as found the Inscri of 14 Centuries of Gubbi Taluq Inscrip:— Princes names ಹಿರಿಯರ, ಕಿರಿಯ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ, ಮಾಹಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕ.
Epigraphia Karnatica Vol. 9.
— ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆಗದ್ದೆ — ಬಿಜುಲು ತಿರುಮಲಾಪುರಗ್ರಾಮ ಕೆಡೆ — "ನೆಲಮಂಗಲ Taluq Inscri: — Ref. Meaning of ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆಗದ್ದೆ.)
(4) Nelamangal Taluq. ಬೀಗಾರು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಬಿಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ — ಪೆರ್ಗ್ರ ತಲ ನಿ ಪಾಳೆಪಟ್ಟ ರಾಯ ಮಹಾರಾಯರು — ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆಯ ಬಿಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ರಾಮ ಧರ್ಮದ — (erased) —
(5) Malur Taluq. ಕೈವಾರಗ್ರಾಮ "— — ಹೋಲಾರ ಸೀಮೆಗೆ ಕಾಯುವ ಬೀರಿವನ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆಗದ್ದೆ ಪ್ರಿಲಬಂಗಾರ ಯಿಟ್ಟೆ — "
ಬೀರಿವನಹಳ್ಳಿ Taluq. ಶೀಲಬ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕಲಿಗೀನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ: —
" ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಕಾಬ 1271 ನೇ ವಿಳಂಬಿನಾಮ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಮಾಗಶಿರ ಬಹುಳ — — ರಾಯರಗಂಡ ಶ್ರೀ ಲೆಕ್ಕದರಿಯಪ್ಪ ಬಿಟ್ಟಂಗಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತಿಯರು ರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೆಯ ತ್ರಿಪುರಲು ಶ್ರೀ ಮನುಮಹಾ ಸಾಮಂತಾವಿಲಿತ ರಗಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಿಯ ನಾಯ್ಕರು ಪಕ್ಷಲ ನಾಕ ಶ್ರೀ ಭಟಗಳು ಬೈರಿದೇವ ಮಾಚಿದೇವ — ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಳುತಂ ಗಳು ಬೈರಿನಿಟ್ಟಿಯ ಮಗ ಕೆರಿಯ ನಾಯ್ಕಂಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದಂ ಕೊಂಡೆ — ಕೆರಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಚತುಸ್ಸೀಮೆಯನು ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ನಿಬ್ಬದ್ಧಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ — — "
(6) Copy Inscri: from 26 to 71 are in this Vol. 9
Vol (8) Epigraphia Karnatica Vol. 7.
Shikaripura Inscrip: (SK) says No. 157 & 136. ಮತ್ತಿ ಮಂಡ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಶಿಮಂತರಾಯ ಶಕವರ್ಷ 969 ನೇ — ಇದೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಮಲ್ಲ ದೇವರಿಗೆ — ಗಂಡ

ಭೀಮರುಂತ ನಿಂಬ್ಯ ವಸ್ತು ನಿಲ್ಲ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಂಗಿಯ etc & Ran[illegible] ered all round about kingdoms etc. ತ್ರಿಕೂಟ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾ, ಶಿವಮಲ್ಲ 4 ಸ್ಥಾ ಮಂತರಾಯ s are mentioned here

(7) In 136 Insori :— ತ್ರಿಕೂಟ ಮಾಳ್ವ ಚಕ್ರಾಕ ನಿತ್ಯಾಳ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ conquered ಅಲ್ಲ ಕಳಿಂಗ, ಗಂಗ, ಕರ್ಕಾಟ, ಕುರುಷ, ವಿರಾಟ, ಕೋಶ, ಕಾಶಿ, ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ ಮಾಳವ, ಕೋಶಲ, ಕೇರಳ, ಲಾಟ, ಶಿಂಧಾಲ, etc also ಕೊಂಕಣ ಮನಂಕಳಿಂಬಿದ ಪಂತಗಳ್ಳ ಕೋಪಿಕ್ಷಮನಸ್ಸ ಮಟ್ಟಿ ಮಟಿಯಿಟ್ಟು ಮನಾಗಿ ಮಂಚ್ಚಿ ಮಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಮಗನ್ನಿದಬ್ಬಿನಂ ಸ್ತ ಮತ್ತಿ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಿಂದ ರಾಯ ಗಂತ ಗೋಳಾಳ್ಳ ನೃಪಂಗಿ — etc ನಿಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಚಾಸ್ಪಿ ಮೊಳ್ಳಿನ್ನ ಸುಯ ಲಲ ಪುಂ —

Epigraphia Karnatika. Vol. 6.

Kadoor Taluq — "— ಮೇಗಿನಿಯಂ ವಿರವಿಕ್ಷ್ವವರ್ಧನ ಜೋಪಂ ॥ ತುಳುನಾಡ ಮಟಿನಾಡ ಕೊಂಕಣಾವಿಳ ಕ್ಷೋಂಗಂಗ ಕಾಂಕ್ಷೋಪಿನಂ ದಿಕ್ಕ ಜೋಳನ ಜೇಳ್ಳ ಪಾಂಡ್ಯ ವಿಕ್ಷಯಂ ಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಲ್ಲರು ಕೂಡಿ — In some Inscription of Hoysala :— ವಿಕ್ಷಸಿ ಕಾಣದ ವಿಂಗ್ರಬಲ್ಲಿ ಕಕ್ಷನಂಬು ವಿನ್ನೇಳಿಸಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಪೊಯ್ಸಳನಂಬಾ ಮಟಿನಿ ವಾಕ್ಯದಿಂದೆ ಪ್ರಲಿಯಂ ಕ್ರಮಾ ಸಕ್ಷಂ ಪೆಕ್ಕ ಪೊಯ್ಸಳ ನಾಮಂ ಕಕ್ಷನಾಮಮಾಗಿ — " (1174 AD.)

Another Kadoor Inscri :— "— ತನಯ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ಅಕ್ಷಿದೇವ ನಿನಯಾಂಕಿತಂ ॥ ಮೊಂಪರ ಸುತ ಜೊಳಂತಾಂಕ್ಷುವಿಗಿ — ನೃಪಗಿಂ — — ವಿಕ್ಷನೃಪಾಳಂ ॥ ಮಟಿಯಂ ನಾಡಿ ನಿ ಮಾಣ್ಡನಿ ತಕ್ಷವನ — ಪ್ರಕೊಯ ಕೊ ಮಕ್ಕ ಕಿ ನಾಡ ತುಳ — ನಿಲಗಿರಿಯಾಕೋಳ್ಳ ಮಾ ಕೊಂ ಗುಂನಂಗ ಅಯ ಕ್ಷಿಂಗಿ ವಿರಾ ಪ್ರಾಣನಗರಂ — (ತಕ್ಷವನ, ಕಾಂ ಕ್ಷಿಲ್ಲರ, ಕೊಯ್ಯಕೊರ & Man ಮಟಿನಾಡ etc) Date — 1173

Kadoor Inscri :— "— ವಿರಗಂಗ ಪೊಯ್ಸಳ ವಿಕ್ಷ್ವವರ್ಧನರಾಯ ಅ ತಕ್ಷಕಾಡ ಕೊಂಗುನಂಗಳ ಗಂಗಪಾಡಿ ಸೊಳಂಬಪಾಡಿ ಬನವಸಿ ಕಾ ನಂಗಳ ಹಲಸಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಿಪಲ ಪೊಳ್ಳಗಾಗಿ ಯಿರ್ದ ಭೂಮಿಯಂ ಪ ಕ್ಷಿನಿಗ ಕ್ಷಿಕ್ಷಿಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳನಂಗೆಯ ತ್ತು ಚಿರಿ — " Note the places

Kadoor Inscri (Date 1164) "ವಿನಯಾಂಕಿತಂ — ಪ್ರತಾಳಗುಣವಿನಿ ತಕ್ಷ ನಿಯನಿರಿಯಂಗನಾತನ ತಿನಿತಂ — ವಿಕ್ಷ ಮಹೀಕ್ಷಂ — ತುಳುನಾ ಟಿಮ ಟಿನಾಡ ಕೊಂಕಣವಿಳ ಕೊಂಗ ಗಂಗ ಕಾಂಕ್ಷೋಪಿನಂಕಳ್ಳ ಪಾ ಜೋಳನಿಂಗ ಪಂಡ್ಯ ವಿಕ್ಷಯಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಲ್ಲರ ಕೂಡಿ ಕುಂಕಿಳಿಂಗ — ಆಕ್ಷಿನಿ ವನಂ ಕ್ಷೋಲ್ಲರಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಭುಜ ಜಳ — —"

Kadur Taluk:— Date 1532 ("---ಬಾಡಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಕ್ರಮವು ಪ್ರ
ಕಟ ಕೆತ್ತಿಗಾರ ಲಿಂಗಣನತಿಂಮ ಬಿಯ್ಯನ ಕೆತ್ತಿ --ದಿಗಾನನ ಹೊಕ
ಗಿಯ ಕೆಲಸ --ನಿಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟೆವು. ಯಾಗಮದ ಮೊ ಕಿಗು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂ
ಡು ಗಂಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೆಲಸ" (Trans: With ref to Context:—
Ramayya S/o Bacharaya, officer of affairs of Achuta
Raya made a grant of Heradipada village as
a tembali to Lingana Gowda of Simgapere with bel
lands, money etc & we have approved the erection of
Kodipi boundary stones according to Sasana forwarded
by Lakkaraja Timapaya, 8. jar of our Budital Sime.
(2) Kopna Taluq:— Date ? (1592) "— ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತ ಶಕ ೧೫೯೨ ನೆ ಹಾಕಿ
ಗೆ ಹೂ ಮಿಯ ಮೇಲಿದೆ ಪರಕ್ಕೆಯ ನಾಡ ಕೆತ್ತಿಂಗಂಡ ನಿಜಗ ೧೯
ಅಕ್ಷರಕ್ಕು ಸಾವೆ ೧೯ ಪರ ಹಗಿಯಾಗಬಿಯ ನಿಲಿವೆ ಪೊಕ್ಕಲಿಯ ಕ್ಕೆ
ಕೊಂಡು ಗಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿವೆ ನಿಲಿವೆ ತಿಗಿಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬೆಳಕೆ ಬಂದ ವಸಿಗೆ
ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯನು ಆ ವಕ್ಕಲಿಂದಲಿ ತಿಗಿಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಡೆನು ಎಂದು
ಹೊಕ್ಕ ಹೀಗಾಗಿಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷ — ಇಂತಿಕ್ಕುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ನಾಗಳ
ಪ್ರಭದ ನಂಜಿಲಿರ ಹೊನ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮಹಾಜನಂಗಳು ಹೊಕನಾಡ
೧೫ ರ ನಾಡಿಹೊಲ ಬಿಳಿಯವರು ಇಂತಿ ಉಭಯದಿಂ ನಾಡ ಇಂ
ಣಾಜ್ಞೆ ಶಿಲೆನ ಹೊಲವನ ಶಿಕ್ಷದ ಬರಹದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಬರದು ನಾಡಿವೆನ್ನ
ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ೮ ಕಿವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕು ಕೊಟ್ಟದ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಶಿಲೆನ
ಹೊಲವಂಗೆ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕ್ಕಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತ್ರದಲು — "Condition
This is a rough form of writing pin note giving things etc
(3) Koppa, ನಾರವಿ village:— (1588) "— ಇಂತು ೧೫೧೦ ಮಂಗಳ
ಶಕ್ತಿವಸು ಕಲು ಮಕ್ಕಿ ಕ್ಷಿಸಾರಿಯಾಕ್ಷಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾಪರದ
ಲಾ ಗೋರಾಯ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಪಿದೇವರಿಗೆ ಪಾಯಿಸಾರಿರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಜಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾ
ಕಿಯ ನಿಡಿದು ಬಿಟ್ಟೆವು ಇಂತಿಕ್ಕುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಧರ್ಮವನ ಕೆಕ್ಕ
ಪರ ಹೊಕ್ಕಿ ಹೊಕನಾಡ 4000 ದ ಧರ್ಮಸನಾಡುವರು, ಹೊಕ್ಕಿದ ವರಿ
ಸಂಗ ತಿಯ — ಇಂಮ ನಾಲ್ಕರದ ನಾಡಳ ಪ್ರಭದ — ಹೊಳ ಮಲಾಲಿರದ —
ಮಹಾಜನಂಗಳು ಇಯ್ಯನಕ್ಕಿಂದ ಹೊಕನಾಡ ಶಿಲೆನ ಹೊಲವ ಕಿಂಕೆಟ್ಟಿನ
ಬರಹ ಕಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕ — "ಇಕ್ಕ — "
(4) Kopna — (1588) "— ಹೊಕನಾಡ ತಿಂಮಯ್ಯ ಶಿಲೆನ ಬೆಳ
ಪರ ಮಗ ಹೊಕ್ಕಿದ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಶಿಲೆನ ಹೊಲವರು ಹೊಕನಾಡ ನಾಡಿ

ಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮತರ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ? ಶ್ರೀರಾಜ್ಯ ಗೋಪಾಲಪ್ಪನಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮ
ತ್ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ದೇವರ ಕೈಮೃತ ಬಿಡಿ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಛತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ
ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿ ತೆಕ್ಕೊಂಡ ಭೂಮಿಯ ವಿವರ — "

Kolha (1403) — "ಈ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ 18 ಕಂಪಣದ ನಾಡು
ಮೂರು ಕೆಳದ — ಕೈಯ ಧಾನ ಧಾರಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ — ೧೦೦ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ
ಗಳಿಗೆ ನಲುವ ನೀರು ಪಲಿಯಿಳಿಗಳಂ ಕತ್ತಸ್ಥಮಿಗೆ ನಿಲುವ ಕಾತಿ
ಕಾರಗಳ್ಳಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕೆಳೆಲು ಕುಂಮ್ಮಲಿ ಕೊಂಡಗಿ ಕೋಳ್ಳು ಕಾತಿಕಾರಂಳ್ಳ
ಮುಂತಾಗಿ ನಿಲ ಭೂಮಿ — "

Tarikere Inscri — "ಕೊಂಗುಳಿವಮಕ್ಕ ಕೋಳ್ಳಲಪುರವರಾಳ್ಳ
ಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಾಪ ಮಜೀಳ್ಳನಿಂ — ". (Hout 1240)

Sringeri Inscri :— ಮಾನಿಬಿಳ್ಳ ಬಿಡ್ಡ ಕ್ರತ ಕೆರಿ ನಿಕಿ ವಾ
— ಈರ ಮತ್ತಿಯ ನು — ದಿವ್ಯ ಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳರು" (ಬಾಸಿ) (1524)

Koppa Inscri :— Fields :— ನಿಲುವ ಕಾತಿ ಕಾರ ಗಳ್ಳಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದ
ಕ್ಕಲು ಕುಂಮ್ಮಲಿ ಕೊಂಡಗಿ ಕೋಳ್ಳು, ಕಾತಿಕಾರಂಳ್ಳ ಮುಂತಾದ — "

Muthapere Inscri :— (ರಾಮ ತಂಕಾಪುರ ಮಠ) — "ಮಹಾಮಾಳಿಗಾಳಿ ಕಾಲರಾ
ಜ ಶ್ರೀರಮ ಶ್ರೀನ — ಈರಗದ ಟಂಗಾಪುರದ ಬಳಿ ನಿಕೊಳ — ಮಹಾ
ರಾಯರು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮಠದ್ರಿಯ ಬೀಳಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮ — ಮೂರು ಕ್ರಲು ಕೊಂಡಗಿ
ಯ ಗ್ರಾಮದಿಂ — ನ್ಯಾಂ ಮ್ಯಾಕೆ ಉಂಬಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಂಗ — ಕೊಂಡ
ಮೂರು ಕ್ರಾವಿಗಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ — ದಿವ್ಯ ಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿವಾ
ಗಿ ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಂಗಳ ತತ್ಸ್ಥಮಿಗಾದ — " In the reign of Hari
hara Raya, by Ananda of Anega, a grant was made of certain
villages & lands. The 3 chiefs of Kalasa (100 village) 7 Male
nads having agreed together of their own will & with one
consent set up the stone — written by Nad Shanthov, Narasimha Sa

Nellikere Inscri :— ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನವನು ಕೃಷ್ಣದ ಶ್ರೀವಿರಗ್ರಾಮ ಮೂವರು ಪ್ರಭುಗಳು
ಕೆಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮತ್ತಿಯ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಎತ್ತಿಮಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮದ ವಿರಾಣಿಯಂದ
ಕಿರಂಬಳ್ಳಿ ಕಲ್ಲನು ನಿಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರಾಗಿ ಉವರ ಒಳ್ಳ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನಾಳ್ಳ
ಶ್ರೀವಳ್ಳ ಯಾ ಶ್ರೀಗನವ ಭುರನಾತ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಾಡ ನಿನಿಸಿಂಗ ವಸರಸಂಹ
ದೇವನ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ (1498)

Chikmaglur Inscri :— ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತು ಉಭಯ ಸಿಂಹಾಸ
ನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಿರಿ ಗಂಡ 14 ಕ್ರಮಾರ ಸಂದ ಶ್ರೀವಿರ ನಾರಸಿಂಗ
ದೇವ ಸೋರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕ್ರಿಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೆ ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಕಿ ಬೀಳಿಸ್ಥಿಗಿ
ನಾಡ ಕೆಳ್ಳ ಮಠಗಳಿಯ ಮಠ ಕಾಲ್ಕ್ರಮ ಕ್ಕಳ ಬಿಳಿ ಮಿಯಗಳ ಮಿಳ

ತ್ರ ಹಿಂ ಮಾತಿ ಗೌಡ ಕೊತಗಿ ನಾತಿಂಗೆ ಕೊಗಿ ಬಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀತೆಪುರ ಬಲ
ವೆಗ್ಗತೆಯ ಕೊಡೆ ಕಾದಿ ಬಿದ್ದ ಸುರಕೋಕ ಲ್ಲಿತ್ರಿನಾದ ಬಲ್ಲ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲ.
ಯೋತಿ ನಿಂಬಿದನು — — ಶ್ರೀ — — " (Narasiya Dove — D. 1140)

(1) Chikmaglur :— " — — ಮಾರಗೌಡ — — ಶ್ರೀಮಿದ — — ಶ್ರೀಯುಳ್ಳ —
ಯಲು ಶ್ರೀಕಪಕ್ಷಿಗಾ — — ರಕ್ಷಾವಳಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಂಕರಿಯ ಮಂಚ ಒನಂಗಳ
ಮಯ ಪಂಕ್ಷಿಯ ಕೊಂಡ ಶ್ರೀಕುಲ ಶ್ರಯ್ಯಲಂ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾದಿ
ಕುಲ ಬರಂ ಕೊಂಡ ವೀರಗಲಯಾಗಿ ಸುರ ಶ್ರೀಕಕ್ಷಾತ್ರನಾದ ಅರಿಳ್ಳಮಹಾ.
ಒನಂಗಳು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಡಿ, ಸುಸುರ, ತಂಬ ಪ, ನಿಳಿತಂ ವೀರ ಕೊಗಿ ಕಳ
ತಂ ಪಂ ಒಕ ಗೌಡನ ತಮ್ಮ ಮರಿಯಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮಂಗಳಶ್ರೀ." (1195)

(2) Chikmaglur :— "ವಿಭವ ನಂ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮ — ಶ್ರೀ ಕ ಬ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನ
ತಿಲ್ಲ ತಾಯ ಪೊಕೆಯರು ಇಕ್ಷ್ವಾಕುಲಿಯ ಮಲ್ಲಂ ಗಲು ಆಗಿ ಕ್ಷ
ರಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ವ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೊಗಿ ಗಡ್ಡ ಯಾ ಕ್ಷ್ರಿಕ್ಷಿಗಿ — (No date — Kheal)

(3) In another Jusoni occurs " ಕೊತಗಿ ಗಡ ವಿವರ — — " ?

(4) Chikmaglur — ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಮ ಶ್ರ — ಕಾಲಿಕಾಲಕ ಮೇಶ್ವರ — ಯಾ
ದವ ಕುಳಾಂಬರ ಪ್ರಿಮಿಗಾ — ಕಾಮನ ಪ್ರಕಂತ — ಉದಿಜಯ ಹಾರ
— ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಪ್ರೋಷ ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ದೇವರು ಬಿಕ್ಕಿ ಸ
ರ ಸಂಕರಿಗಿ ವಿನೋದ ದಿಂ ರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೆಯ್ಯುತಿರೆ ತಕ್ಕಿಗಿ ನಾಡು ಕೊತ್ತಿಗಿ
ನಾಡ ಕೆರಿಯ ಬಿಳಿ ಬಿಳ್ಳ ತ್ತಿಗಿ ನಾಡ ನಾಯಕ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ — — ಮಾಡ
ಗೌಡನ ಮಗ ಕೆಂಪ ಗೌಡ ಕಾಂ ಬಿದು ಸುರಕೋಕ ಲ್ಲಿತ್ರಿನಾದ (ಕ್ರಿ.ವ. ೧೧೧7.
ಕ್ರಿ. 1195) Epigraphia Karnatka Vol. 5

Arakalgode Talug :— " — ಶ್ರೀ — ಪ ಅಕ್ರಮಂಗ ಹೊಳ್ಳ ಶ್ರೀ
ರ ಶ್ರ ಮಂತ ಶ್ರೀ — ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮನಾದ ದೇವರ ದಿವ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾದ ದಿ ದ
ರಾಸಕಂ ವೀರಬಲಂ ದಿನಾಚ ಶ್ರಾರಶ್ರ — ಅಂತ ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಬಲ್ಲ etc —
ಬಯಲು ಆಗಸೀಕಂ ಪ್ರ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮ ದೇವ ಹೊಸ್ಪ ದೇವ ರನ ಶ್ರ
ನಾ ತ ದೇವರಿಗೆ — — ನಾಡೊಳಗೆ ಕಾವೇರಿಯ ತೆಂಕ ಮಾವಿನ ಕಂಬ
ಅ — — ದೇವರ ಕ ಶ — — ನಂದಿಯ ಕಂಬವಂ ಕ್ರಿತಿಕ್ಷಿಯಂ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಕ್ಷಿ
ಪಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲಾಗಾಸನವಂ ಕ್ರಿತಿ — (Stops here) (ಇಲ 2 A.D.)

Manjrabad Talug :— (1035 about) — Sri Niti Maharaja
Enduring performed ನಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ ನಂ + expired his — — "
(1026) He granted one pana" — Perggade Biyya (Writer) —

Belur Taluq:- (1172) Ballala Deva, leaving his father, passed over (Male) hill country, making all the subjects & farmers of Male together with Kongalva, Changalva & the other chiefs of Male visit him, he caused the diadem of empire to be bound on him & obtained the rank of minister. (Trans.)

(1177) ಬಲ್ಲಾಳಂ ಪೇವಂ ತಮ್ಮ ಬಳ್ಳಿನಿಂ ಪೊಲಗಿ ಮಲೆತಿಮಾಯ್ದು ಇರಲು ನಿಮಿಷ ಮಲೆಯಂ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಾಮುಂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳುಂ ಕೊಂಗಾಳ್ವನ್ ಚಂಗಾಳ್ವನ್ ಪಿಡಿಯುಂ ಮಲೆಯ ಮಾಂತರ ಕರುಮಂ ಕಾಣಲ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ಪೆಣ್ಣಂಗೆ ನಾಮಾ)ಳ್ಳ ರಟ್ಟಮಂ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಪದವಿಯಂ ಕೊಡೆದಂ --" (V. Inscr.)

Belur Taluq:- (?1140) When Vishnuvardhana Hoysala seeker of war & Bokki Vegati & the King's General Boki Vegati marched upon Mote -- & all the Will chiefs joined together fought with these two - in warfield. Nalaya Sahani's son-in-law - the good Son who was a Champ to his family, Ballala's priyaru upon the force of the enemy opposed & pierced them etc.

" -- ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ನೇಪ - ಪಟ್ಟದ ಒಲಗ ಬಳ್ಳಿಗೆಗ್ಗತಿಯಂ ಪೇವನ ಗಾರತ ಜಗದ ವಲ ಮೊಕಿಯಂ ಕಂಡಾಗಿ ಮೊಳನ ಮೀಲಿತ್ತಿದ - ಪೊಗಳಲಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಕರಿಲಂ ನೆಳಿದಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಕಾದುವ ರಣಾರಂಗದಂತ ನಾಗಿಯ ದಿಜನಿಯ -- ಯಂ ಟಿತನ ಟ್ಟಿಯಂ ನಿಂತಿತ್ರ ಪಲಬಿಲಿಕ್ಕಂ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಂ ತನಗಿಂತಿರಾಂತ -- ಪಟ್ಟದ ಮೀಲಿ ಪ್ರಿಯ್ಯ -- etc

Vol. 4 Yedatore Taluq:- (ಉನಸೋಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಬಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ) -- ನಸ್ತಿಕಿಂ ಗಾ ಕ್ಷಿಪೇವ ನಸ್ತಾಮ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ --" (About 1060)

Epigraphia Karnatic Vol. 4.

Hunsur Taluq:- "ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಮಲ ನಿಗಳ್ ವ್ಯಸ್ತಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯಂ ಗೈಯುತ್ತಿರೆ ಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಗ್ಗಸರ ಮತಿನಿರಿಯಲ್ಕಿನಾಳುತ್ತಿರೆ ಕೊಗಳ್ಳ ಬೂತ ಗಿನ ರಸ ನಿರಮತಿಜ್ಞಿಯಾಳುತ್ತಿರೆ ಕೊಗಳ್ಳ ಗಾವುಂ ತಾಮತ್ತಿ ಪಿಜ್ಞ ಕೆಳಗಳ್ಳಿಂಗಿ ನಿತ್ತರ್ ಇದಿಜ್ಞ ಎರಯಿಪ್ಪರಸರ ಕೊಂಡರ್ಕಳಿ ಮುಗಂತಿನ ಕಾಲ್ಕಳ್ --" (About 920 A.D.)

Hunsur:- (1174) ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಮಲನಂ ಕಂಪಿ ಸಾಲ್ಕಯಂ -- ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ನಿಕ್ಕ ಭಂಡಬಳ್ಳ ಪಿ ಕ್ಷಮಿಪಿಕ್ಕನ ಪೀಕಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ಪೀಪಿರಸಿರ ಸೊಳ್ಳರ ಗಿಮಲಿನ್ದಸನಿಲಿಪೀಕಿನಲು ಗಿಕಳ ನಿಂಕನಿ ವಿನೋದಿಂ -- ಇಕಂ ! ಹೊಳ್ಳಿಯ ಪಿಕ್ಕಿಯ ಮಾಸಿಯ ನಾಯಕ್ಕಂಗೆ -- ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯಂ ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟ

ಆ ನಾಯ್ಕನ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯ ಕಂಡಾಯ್ತೆ ಕುಳ್ಳಿನಾಯಕಗೆ — ಕಂ
ಡಾಯ ಸೀವಿರಳ ಕಲಿಯಂತಾಗಿ ಕಾಳುಕೈಂ ಮಾಡಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನು ಮಹಾ
ಪ್ರಧಾನಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟರಸ ದಂಡನಾಯ್ಕರ ಕೂಡಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ ಪಕ್ಕಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳಿ
ಸಿ ಕಂತುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬಿಟ್ಟರಸ ದಣ್ಣಾಯ್ಕರು ಬಿಲ್ಲರ ನಡೆದು ಕೊಂಗ
ಳನ್ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಧಾನನು ಕಳಿಸಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲರಿಯ ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಂಧಾವನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿ
ದಾಗಿ ಉರುತಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನು ಮಹಾಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿನ್ನರಂ ಕೊಂಗಳ
ದಂಡ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಧಾನ ಬಿಲ್ಲವನ ಕಂಬಿಬೇವ ಕುರುತಿಯ ಪಡೆ
ಯಾಗಿ ಕಳಿಸಿ ಬೇವ ಮುಂತ್ತಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ನಾಕ ಹೊತಗರು ಕೂಡಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲರಿ
ಗೆ ನಡೆದು ಇಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟರಸ ದಂಡನಾಯಕರ ಕೂಡಿ ಕಾದಿ ಕಂಯ ಕ
ನಂಗಾ (ಇನ್ನೆ ಕಲ್ಲು) ಮೆಟ್ಟಿದ ರಣದಲ್ಲಿ — ಬಿಟ್ಟರಸ — ಕೆಡೆದು
ದಾಗಿ — ಪ್ರಭುಶ್ರೀ ಕೊಳ್ಳಗೆ ಬೇವೆ ಆಕಾಶ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಮ
ಹಾಪ್ರಿಯವನು ಕಡಿದ. ಆ ಮಾದಿಯ ನಾಯ್ಕನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಾದ
ಪ್ಪ — ಯಣ್ಣ — ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ಸೊಳ್ಳಗಾಬವರುಗಳಿಗೆ — ನಾಯಕಗಳಾ ಹೊಂ
ನೆಯ ನಕ್ಕಳಿಯನು ಬಿಲ್ಲರಿಯ ಮ — ಯನೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟರಸ ದಣ್ಣಾಯ್ಕರು ಆ
ಕಂಬಾಕ್ಷಣಿಗಾಯ ಯಾಗಿ ನಿತ್ಯರು ಹೊತಗಿಯಾಗಿ — ನು — ಮಹಾಶ್ರೀ -

Madeya Nayak's Sons Madappa & Mallappa, Beliarasa Dannayaka granted Honnayanakke in — Nad & — Balpare as Nelavidi

Madeyanayak was Kotaya Konna — fell & went to gods.

Ballala Deva granted Madeya Nayak Kotaya Konna, Lapinabale for the support of 10 horses & he provide rental of 1000 pagodas & for that Madeyanayak assured him with 10 hamlets belonging to Kotaya Konna. He was ordered to join his Minister Beliarasa Dannayak in Balpare expedition & they rooted Chengalva & made it Capital. Beliarasa also died & went to gods etc.

(1) Hunsur in P. Patna Hobli: — ಇನ್ನೆ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಜಯಾಭ್ಯುದಯ
ಸಂ ೪೫೪ ನೇ ಶಿವಪಾರಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪಕ್ಷ ೦ ಲು ಶ್ರೀಮನುಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರ
ಶ್ರೀಮಿಯ ಕರಿತ ಕೋತ್ರದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕಂಠ ಕಾಪಯ್ಯನವರ ಮಮಾರರು
ಶ್ರೀ ಮನ್ಮಹಾಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ್ಳೆ ಕಂಬಾಕ್ಷಿಗೆ
ಕಂಗಾಳನ ಶ್ರೀ — ಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯರ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಯ ಬೇವ ಅರಸುಗಳವರು ಯಾ
ಕ ಪಟ್ಟಾವನು ಸ್ಥಿರಾಧಾರವಿ ಮಾಡಿ ತಂಮ ಹಿರಿಯರಲಿ ಲಿಖಿತ

ರಾಜ ರಿಷ್ಟಾಮಂದು ಹಿರಿಯ ಹೊಳೆಯ—" (1589)

Gundlupet Taluk :— " — — ಈ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯರು ಈಮ
ಸತ್ತಿ ದಿನ ಗಾಯ್ದಂಗಿ ನಿಕಾಯ್ದ್ ಬಿಕ್ಕಳಿಸಿದ ಕುರುಗು ನಾಡೊಳ
ಗೆಗಾ ಕಂಗ್ಯಾಮೆಸಾಲವನು ಗೊಲ್ಲವ ಧನ ಗಿರಿಯ ಶ್ರೀಗೋವಿಂದನಾಥ ಹೆಸರಿ
ಅಷ್ಟ ಕಾರ ಭೂಮಿ ಕೊಂ — " (1316 A.D.) — a here, a broken
of others wives (ಕರನಾಳ ಕಿಷ್ಟರ) belovers of cows & brahmin
the son of Perumal Dannayaka, — Madhava Dannayak while
in his residence at Terakanambi, ruling the 14 Nadu
in peace, in a work of merit, Madhava or Madapa has
set up in Gundlupet made a grant to Gopinath for of ceremony
name in Kudapinad etc

(1497) Gundlupet: — ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ (— ಶಕ 1419ನೇ ನಾಲಿಕ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಶ್ರೀ
ಮಹಾ — ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರ ಶ್ರೀವೀರ ಉಮ್ಮತ್ತೂರ ಸಂಪರಾಯ
ಹಿರಿಯರಸಿಮಾರರು ಚಂನ ಸಂಪರಾಯ ಹಿರಿಯರು — ಕಾಂತಿಯ ನಿಂಗಾ
ವಳ್ಳರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು — ಶ್ರೀಮಾಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ ನಾರಸಿಂಹಪ್ಪ ಉಲಾಧ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೀ —
ವಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ ಶ್ರೀಗಾಲಬಲ್ಲ ಶ್ರೀವನ ನಿಮಲ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಉಭಯ ನಾಮಗಳಿಂದ
ಮಹಿಷ್ಯಬಲ್ಲ ನಿಲಿಸಿದ ನಂಮಿ ಕುಲಜ್ಞಾಮಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ
ನಿನ್ನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓರ ಹೊಲದ ಮಾನ ಧಾರ ಭೂಮಿಯಾಗಿ ——
ಹೊಟ್ಟಿಗಾಮೆಕ್ಕೆ — ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಿನವನು ಬರೆಸಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟ ಕ್ರಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಂದರೆ
ನಂಮಿ ಹೊಲ ಉಳಿಯಾದ ಕ್ಕೆ ನಂಮ ಬಿಡಿ ಕುರುಗು ನಾಡರ —
ಗ್ರಾಮ ಹಿಂದನ — ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಲ್ಲಾನಿ ನಂಮ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಹಿಂನಟಂ
ಗಾಯ ಪುರಮಂಚಿ ಹಿರಿಯನು ಮಾಡಿ — ಉಗ್ರಾಣಕಾರಮಾಗಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟ — ಶಿ
ಲ್ಪಿಗಿನವನ್ನ ಬರೆಸಿ — Etc Etc — Long. repeated village
ಯ, ಹಿಸೋಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಲ್ಲ, ಬಿರಿಟ್ಟನ ಹೊಂತಗಿಯ ಹೊಲ, ಹಿಸ
ರ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಲ್ಲ ಉಂಕಾರ ಕಲ್ಲ, ಗೊಂತನ ಕಲ್ಲ dedicated &
boundary stones marked. ಕುರುಗುನಾಡರ ತಿರಿ ಕಾಂಬಿಯ
ನಾಡೊಳಗೆ ಹಿಂಮುಖ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಲ್ಲಿಯನು — ಸಂ ರಾ ಸಿ ಭಾಗ 1497

Epigraphia Kar. Vol. 3.

ತಿರುಮಕೂಡಲು ನರಸೀಪುರ Taluk :— ಶ್ರೀ — ಮ — ಮೇಲ್ಗಲ ನೆಲ್ಲ
ಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಯಂಕೃತ ಕಲ್ಲ — ಶ್ರೀಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ಕಲ್ಲ ಮ ಕ್ಕಳಿ ಕಸಲಾಂ ಶ್ರೀ
ಕಂ ಶಿವ — ಕೊಂಗ ಮತ್ತಿನ ಕಂ ಕೊಲ ಮ ಕ್ಕಳಿ ಸಮಿಂ ಶ್ರೀ
ಕಂ ರಮಂಕಲ — ಕಯ್ಯ ಎಲಾಯ — " (ಬಸ್ತಿಯ ಗ್ರಾಮ) ಕನ ಮಂಕಿಶ್ವರ
Must be of 1162 — 1200 as per language. sample

(1) Sirangapatna Taluq:— "ಶ್ರೀ ಗಂಗವ ನಿರ್ಪ್ಪಾಡಿ ಮೆಲ್ತಿ ನಾಡಿ ಳಂ ಸೊಳ್ಳಂ ಬಾಂಬ್ರಬಿಕಳಾಗಂ ಕೊಂಗುಕಳ್ಳಿಂಗ ಪಾಂಕ್ಕ — ಕೆಂ ಕಾಲರಾಜ ಪೋಳ್ಳಂ ಕಾಲ್ಕಳ್ಳನ್ನಾಳ್ವಿದಂ ॥ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೊಪಿರಾಜಗಾಜ ಕೇಗಂಪ್ಪ ಮೆಲ್ — ಮಹಾಪಂತನಾಯಕ ಪಿದೆಪಿಯ ಪಿಡಿಕಿಂ ಪ್ರವತ್ತಿಕಳಿಂ ಪಿಂಬಳ್ಳಾಳ್ಳಿಂ ಕಾಲಮಿನ್ನಿಸಿ ॥ ಕುಳವಂ ಕೊಂಕಣಾಮೆಂಬ್ವಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಮುಂಬಿಯಂ ಬಿಂಕೊಂಡು — etc" (1012 A.D.)

(2) Sirangapatna (1722) "— ಕಂಬದಿಗೆಯಾಳ್ಳುಕ ಕೊಸ್ಸ ಕೆಂಯಾಳ್ಳಿರ ಕೆ ಕೊಸ್ಸಕೆಂಯಾಳ್ಳಿರಿಯ ಬ್ರಂಬಮಳ್ಳಂ ಬ್ರಿಕೊಂಸ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕೊಂಗಳ್ಳಕೊಸ್ಸಿರವಿಸಂ ಳ್ಳಿತಗಕೊಸ್ಸಕೆಲದೊಳ್ಳಿ ಗಕೊಸ ವೆರಿಪಿಲ್ಲರ್, ಸಸ್ಸಂಗಿಸಿ ಕಾಳ್ಳಗಳ್ಳಿ ಮಂಬುವರಿಪ ಸ್ಸಮ ಕಳ್ಳಿಸ್ಸವಿರ ಸ್ಸಿಲ್ಲಿಗಳ್ಳ ಪಿಸ್ಸಲಿಗಳ್ಳಂ ಪಿಸ್ಸಂಬ ಬಲಿಯತ್ ಗೆಲಿಂಬ ಪಿಕಪೋವ ಸ್ಸಕಿಂಬ ಮಿಗೆ ಪೋಳ್ಳನಿಸ ಮಸೊಳ್ಳಿ ಸೊಗಸಾಳ್ಳಂ — — —" (1722) The same Contd:—

ಕೆವ್ವೀರಜಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ರನಕಪ್ಪಿವ ಸ್ಸೀಯಂ ಕಾಂಬಿ ಪೋಕಿಸ್ಸ ಕಂಬನಳ್ಳಿ Kaveri ran with Solo & carried his fame to every land etc

(3) ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಿಟ್ಟಣ ಕಲುವ ಕುಬುವಂಕ ನಾಡ ಪ್ರೋಬಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಕೀಂ ಪ — ಲಂಬಳ್ಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂಬ ಕಲ ಪ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ್ಳಿ "ಪೊಕ ಗಕಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ" "ಪಿಂಬಟಿಯಿಂದು ಕೀಳಿಪಿ, this is in 1614 While Raja Chikkaja Venkatapati Raya in City of Vijayanagar Raja Wadayar, of Mysore made a grant for the God of ಪೀಲುಕೋಟೆ & 18 Hamlets of Muttegere belonging to Srirangapatna & out of that one is Kodaga halli (1614)

(5) "Mysore & Coorg"— When Hoysala power was nearing its end in reign of Ballala III there was a great minister Perumal Dannayaka who founded & endowed a College at Malingi on the Kaveri opposite to Talakad (TN 27) His son Madhava Dannayak was ruling Padinalknad (14 Nads) in South of Mysore with capital in Terakanambi (Coorg Padinalknad Taluq, probably refers to 14 Nads (Nalknad)

But Terakanambi nad is also said to be called Kudaya Nad which is the name of Coorg. — The 4 victorious Danayaks placing junior member in Bettadkote Govt. & overran the country from Revasi Betta (S. Coorg) to Goa in North. Biole Ghat is in N.W. of Coorg. Supplement 2.

(1) Yelandur inscr. — [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible] (1654)

(3) Gundlupet [illegible] 1205 [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ತಿರುಕ್ಕಾ ಒಬಿ in ತಮಿಳು Nad appears very often in Pandyan Inscri:—

(1) ತಿರುಮಂಗಲಂ ತಾಲೂಕು ನಂ ೫೩೨ — TN(22)" — ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೂ ಇಷ್ಟರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಂಗಳನ್ನೂ ಈ ಮೈಲಾಂಗಿಯರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆಂದು ಮೊದಲಿಸುವ — ಗೆಲುತಂಗಳು ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಬೆಳೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಜೀವ ಬಂಗಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಗೆಯ್ದು ಎರಡು ಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ — "(1290) Mailangis, 1st received from Perumal 2 double ploughs for the cultivation of the land, to raise crops thereon & set up a side at 3 Honnu a years for 1000 Kamba of dry land for the upkeep of the pond without fail. They, their children will pay over 4000 Kamba of dry land 12 Godyans every year to support teachers who teach in various branches etc — goes on the Inscri — (1290)

(2) ತಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹರಾಜ Taluq :— "— ಶ್ರೀ ಮನ್ಮಹಾಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರಂ ತಿರುಕ್ಕಾಳಿ ಗಂಗಮಾಡಿ ಸೋಳಂಬಮಾಡಿ ಖನಮಾಡಿ ಕಾನಗಳು ಕಲಸಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುವಲ — — ಪ್ರತಾಪ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ದೇವರು ಬಂಧಿಗೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಲು — ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಂ ಗೈಯುತ್ತಿರೆ — ವಿರಮ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಉಮಾಪತಿನಲಬಂಗಾಯಕ್ಕರಿತಾರ ನಾಡ ಹಮಿನಾಡು ಕೆಂಪನಾಡನ್ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ಸಾಣಿ ನಿಡಿಯಾಳು — ಶಕ ವ 1118 ನೆ ರಾ. ಸಂ — ". (1196)

Epigraphia Karnatica, Vol. 2.

(4) ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾದಾಚಿಕ್ಕನೊಳ Inscri :— "— ಪಶ — ಸ್ವಂಕಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಗ ಮೊಳ — ಕಾಣಿಲನಿನ — ನಿಳರ ಕಾಲ ಕೊಂಡಗ — ಉಸಿನ ಮಂಗಳ ಮಂ ಕಾಣಿ" (ಸಸನ — ಶಿಸನ) (1650) Prant-Gestate ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಸಂಕೇತ) the word ಳರ ಕಾಲ ಕೊಂಡಗ — this word not clear.

(5) Vol: 3. Malavalli Taluq Inscri — "ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿತಿವಾಸಂ ಸಿಂಬದ್ರಪಿಸ ಬ 7 ಸೋ — ಶ್ರೀ ಕ ಚೇವ ಉರ ಸಿಸ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬಯಂಗಿನಾಗ — — ಶ್ರೀ ಕಿಂಯಾರಸಿಗಳು ತಂಮ ಗೆಲುತಂ ಮಿಸಿತಕಮಾಡಿ ಸೊಂತಗ ಮಗ ಪೆಲುತೆ ಸೊಂತಂಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಗೆಯಂಸ 300 ಗಬಿ ಗ ೧ ನು ಉಪಂ ಶಾಲ ಸಂಕಿಂ ಬಳ್ಳ ಮಂತಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅರ ಕೆಗಳ ಯೊಳ್ಳ ಶ್ರೀ ಪೆಲುತ್ತೆ ನಿರಿ ಉಂ ಕ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಸ ಕೊಟ್ಟ

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೀರ್ತಿದೇವ — ಕಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಗೌಡನ ಹೆಸರು." (Kirthi deva makes a grant to Gowdas. This is all Mr. Rice says. Date ? 1405. Not clear.)

"ಮಲೆಯಾಳರಾಜ ಮಲೆಕಲ್ಲು ಗಂಡ ಗಂಡಬೈರುಂಡ ಕಾಳಗ" called the Hoysala King — Malavalli

ನಾಡ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು — ?

12 Madikeri
13 Nanjarajapatna
14 Hanasoge

a) Mullur
b) Rampur
c) Nanjarajapatna
d) Palur
e) Palpare
f) Koodali Hobli

1 Mullur
2 Aigur
3 Malambi
4 Gonur
5 Biele Gear
6 Konalnad
7 Ramanathpur
8 Betadpur Hill
9 Kodagu Sirangapatna
10 Palpare
11 Devaibetta

The former names are of Inscriptions & latter of later Kings Form. ಕೆಳಗಿನವರು ಮೇಲಿನ ಅರ್ಥವು means ಕೆಳಗಿನವರು.

Annals of Mysore Royal Family (Kan)

After the fall of Vijayanagar Paleyagars came up. 17 Paleyagars were given annual stipend (ತಲಬು) by Mysore Kings in 1800 1776 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಕೋಟೆ — ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಒಡೆಯರ ನಾಳಿನ ಪಾಳೆಯಗಾರರನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಇವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು 1) ಕೊಡಗು 2) ಮಲೆಕೇರಿ 3) ಹಾಗೂ ನಾಡು ?

Ref. Indian Official treasures.
Rec. No XIV/15.

South Indian Inscriptions Vol. I & II by E. Hultzsch.

In 999 Cholas invaded Vengi & is presumed that Raja Raja restored order in Vengi by placing [illegible] on the throne. In the same period the Chola King conquered [illegible]. Prof. Hultzsch has identified this country with Coorg & he've actually an inscription at the village of Malambi in Coorg. (Rice's Inscr. No. 46.)

Page 3,772 Legislative Assembly. 18th March 1922.

Mr. President: The question is: — That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,62,000 be granted to the G.G. in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1923 in respect of Coorg.

R.B. T. Ramachari: — That the demand under head "Coorg" be reduced by Rs. 69200. — Sir, In view of what fell from the Hon'ble the Home Member yesterday I am sure he will be able to effect greater reduction, if not transfer the whole of the province to Madras, & therefore I think this is a very modest proposal which will find ~~[illegible]~~ acceptance with the Govt.

Hon'ble Sir William Vincent: — Sir, I think, I can assure the House that we shall be able to make a reduction of Rs. 60,000. Further than that I am not sure. We are, however, making enquiries & if we are able to go further we will do so. I hope that this will meet the Hon'ble Member's wishes.

R.B. T. Ramachari: — If my Hon. friend wants the substitution of the figures "Rs. 60,000" then I will amend my motion by the substitution of Rs. 60,000 with your permission Sir.

Mr. President: — The motion adopted.

Damodar Dwarkadas: — I withdraw my motion (Reducing by Rs. 50,000.) Mr. President: — That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,02,000 be granted to G.G. — &c.

In case of Delhi 27,41,000 & in case of Ajmere Merwara Rs. 15,11,000 & Andaman & Nicobar Rs 47,14,000 was granted to C.C. & so also Rajputana, C.P. Hyderabad & Frontier Provinces — Similar motions adopted.

Mr. K.B.K. Agnihotri (CP) while speaking when Rajputana bill was passed "— The reduction is that this province is the smallest of all the provinces in Bombay & Madras & not bigger than Tamil of a Br. District. The revenue of this province is as much as that of Coorg & Ajmere Merwara is about 16 lakhs while the expenditure in Rajputana as provided is about 6 lakhs more than that provided in Coorg or Ajmere —" Then a nominal sum of Rs. 4,37,600 was granted on behalf of Rajputana.

Rise of Christian Power in India

B.D. Basu. P. 775

Mr. L. Bowring, who was for some years C.C. of Coorg & Mysore writes:— "Few parts of India are more picturesque than the little hill province of Coorg & no where can be found a more gallant & loyal race than its inhabitants — In former days, when to a native mind, the merit of territory was its inaccessibility, few states enjoyed such an immunity from invasion as Coorg, the only approaches to it being through dense tangled woods, or up the face of steep mountains clothed with forest trees & cut up by stony water courses".

It was after the purchase of & annex this beautiful land that Bentinck made a loan on its Sovereign. The princes of Coorg were always friendly to English. When the latter went to war with Tipu the help which they received from the then reigning prince of Coorg, made them conclude a treaty with Coorg in 1790 with the following stipulations:—

1- When the Sun & moon endure, the faith of the contracting parties shall be kept inviolate.

2. Tipu & his allies are to be treated as common enemies. The Raja will do all in his power to assist the English to injure them.

3. The Raja will furnish, for fair payment, all supplies his country affords, & have no connection with other "Sopiwallahs".

4- The Company guarantee the independence of Coorg, & the maintenance of Raja's interests in the case of a peace with Tipu.

5. An asylum & every hospitality is offered to the Raja & his family at Tellichery until the establishment of peace.

(1) God, Sun, Moon & Earth be witnesses.

But as usual with the E. I. Company, their dealings with Coorg were not fair. It would seem that Bentink was bent upon annexing Coorg because he knew its value to the Colonisers of his race & creed when he was Governor of Madras. No trouble would have occurred had the Coorg question been properly dealt with. The claims of the last Raja of Coorg were not well founded. Rev. Dr. Moegling in his History of Coorg wrote in Calcutta Review "The present ex-Raja succeeded. He was acknowledged by the Br. Govt. without any difficulty, it appears; Devamaji's claims, & the promises of the Supreme Govt. given to her father were over-looked. The resolution of Marquess of Hastings, that the Coorg question should be investigated when Virarajendra's daughter would reach majority, seems to have been forgotten".

The Raja was represented (mis-represented) to be an incarnation of the Devil, & it was said that he delighted in murdering in cold blood his relatives & subjects. Affairs reached the climax when the Raja's sister Devamaji & her husband, fearing assassination at the hands of the Raja, sought protection of the Resident of Mysore. It does not seem unreasonable that she fled to the Company's territory in order to

draw the attention to her claims to the sovereignty of Coorg. It may be that she might have concocted all the stories of cruelties of her brother in order to gain her own end. But the residents of the Company not only took her & her husband under their protection, but they wanted to coerce the Raja. The Raja as an independent sovereign resented this interference. He was irritated beyond measure & indulged in mad schemes, it is alleged. If he did so, his conduct was not unjustifiable. (Quote the petition of Coorgs, when he left Coorg — q.v.) Perhaps, the authorities were seeking for a pretext to annihilate the sovereignty of Coorg & so provoked the Raja to take those measures which were necessary to maintain his dignity & safety. This was just the Company were longing for, war was declared. Expedition was sent. Raja was taken aback. Even Rev. Moegling is forced to say:—

"The Raja, inclined partly by the hope — that a reconciliation was yet possible, partly by the fear that he might lose all, if matters went to extremities, sent orders prohibiting Coorgs from encountering the troops of the Company. To this vacillation of the Raja, the several divisions of the Br. expedition, than marching into Coorg, were more indebted for their success & even safety than to the skill & talents of their commanders."

The Raja submitted; he was dethroned & sent to Benares as a captive. Had Bentinck been an honest man, here an opportunity presented itself to investigate the claims of the princess to the throne of Coorg. He did nothing of the sort, but on the contrary annexed the province of the ostensible plea that the people of Coorg unanimously desired to be placed under the protection of the E. I. Company!

Thornton, as an apologist for this annexation writes:— "The annexation of the conquered

territory to the Br. dominion is not, on the 1st view, so clearly justifiable, but a very few words of explanation will show that in this instance also the right of conquest was taken. The Raja was childless, (this is not true, as one of the Raja's daughters was married to an Englishman — Basu) & he had taken effectual measures to cut off all pretensions to the succession not derived from himself. The vacant throne was without a claimant & the power which had occupied the country was called upon to provide in some manner for the administration of the Govt. A stranger might have been placed on the Masnud — the people manifested a strong desire to become Br. subjects. The existence of such a desire removed every pretension for hesitation —".

The following proclamation was issued to annihilate the national existence of Coorg —

"Where as it is the unanimous wish of the inhabitants of Coorg to be taken under the protection of the Br. Govt., H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble, the G. G. has been pleased to resolve that the territory heretofore governed by Viraraja Wodeyar shall be transferred to the Hon'ble Company. The inhabitants are hereby assured that they shall not again be subjected to native rule, that their civil & religious usages will be respected & that the greatest desire will invariably be shown by the Br. Govt. to augment their security, comfort & happiness."

Bowring writes: — The province being one of the very few Br. possessions in India which has become such not by conquest, but by the free consent of the population. Perhaps owing to this fact, the Govt. to which they announced their adhesion in 1834, has, not without good reason, shown them constant indulgence & an exceptional deference towards their feelings & prejudices. For instances, the slaughter of cattle in Coorg is & likely to remain form

bidden. So long as the people deprecate it, no would it be prudent or just to ignore their feelings on the subject in the face of a distinct promise given by them by Col: Fraser at the time of annexation."

It is admitted that Coorg is not a conquered province. Its inhabitants are not then bondsmen of England. But do they enjoy all the rights & privileges of free-citizens? It was solemnly proclaimed that the civil usages of the inhabitants of Coorg would be respected. But this proclamation was violated by the English when cash payment was demanded for land assessments. Rev. Moegling writes:—

"Under the Rajas, the assessment had been paid in kind. The Collector of Mangalore now demanded cash payment. This was considered a grievance, as the farmers were laid under tribute by the money changers".

There was an insurrection, which was put down with a high hand. This was how the civil usages of the inhabitants of Coorg were respected. Lord Bentinck should be held responsible for the ill-treatment of Ex-Raja received at the hands of E.I. Company & to obtain redress for which he went personally to England. The wrongs of the Raja need not be dilated on here.

Kurg was annexed because it was considered fit for colonisation by Eng. settlers. The number of English men who have settled in Coorg as Coffee planters is a very large one, as may be judged from the fact of its being the largest Coffee producing province in India. According to the Agricultural Statistics for 1904-05, Coorg has an area of 48,142 acres of land under Coffee cultivation.

Bowring wrote:— "If the progress of enlightenment among the Coorgs has been slower than could be desired their material progress has been remarkable.

This is mainly owing to the extensive operations of the Coffee planters, who began to colonise the country, the splendid forests in which promised a rich reward to the enterprising settler. From the time when Europeans began to settle here to plant coffee, the forests, with which the country was covered, began to acquire a new value. But at first any applicants received permission to commence operations in woods not claimed by private individuals, or reserved as sacred forests. Very little trouble was taken about securing proper grants, permission to cultivate coffee on payment of the Govt. excise being deemed sufficient."

The annexation of Coorg was immensely beneficial to every Br. officer who served in the expedition to that principality. By the distribution of Coorg prize money, Sir B. Lindsay received one-sixteenth of the whole amount & the other officers shared as follows. Colonels - Rs 25,000 each, Lt. Col's = 15,000 each, Majors 10,000 each Captains 5000 each Subalterns 2500 each (From Asiatic Journal - May 1836. P. 33)

After this need one wonder why the inhabitants of Coorg unanimously desired to place themselves under the protection of British Qn 1852 Raja went to England to represent his case here with his daughter. No heed was paid to his representations that laird of the Lion Dalhousie insulted him. Raja's case was put before the Br. public in a pamphlet published in 1857 by John Plumpus, 158, Oxford St. London & written by an officer formerly in the service of H.H. Vira Raja Wadeyar of Coorg. Excepting Coorg & Kachar no other part was annexed by Bentinck - it is true. The policy & Doctrine of Lapse by which Kachar was annexed became notorious in Dal Housie's time.

Beveridge's History of India Vol. III P. 209.

—Raja Vira Rajendra was a very degenerate descendant of former Raja, whose heroic defence of his independence when it was assailed by Hyder & Tipu has already been recorded. Unlike him in every respect Vira Raja was a barbarian, ever giving compulses to fury, during which he set no limits to his cruelty, often without an apparent offence. The officers of his army & the inmates of his palace were ordered off to execution. His own kindred was not spared. Out of one pit in the jungle at a later period, when his atrocities were inquired into, the bodies of 17 of his victims were disinterred including among them those of his own aunt, the child of his sister, & the brother of her husband. His monstrous cruelty was of course accompanied by other abominable passions & his sister Devamaji with difficulty escaped from her brutality by taking refuge with her husband within the Br. territory—"

"—In establishing the future Govt, the heads of all villages were assembled at Mercara & designed to give free utterance to their wishes. There could not have been any sincerity in this proceeding since the annexation of Coorg to the Br. territories had been previously determined. The formal assent of the village chiefs to this was easily obtained & Coorg has not formed an integrated State.

"—When the Campaign of Coorg was opened the G.G. who had gone to Madras to superintend finance etc—rested in Neilpherry or Nilgiries for the recovery of his health & thereafter tendered his resignation to the Directors (Quote Nilgiries papers—here Note the above)

Raja Raja Chola — P. 35. By P. K. Khalifullah.

(1) Empire was divided into administrative areas or provinces, Mandalas (மண்டலம்?.) There were groups known as Nadus & Valanadus. Village community system was superb. In India, the nation lives in villages & enjoyed local independence. Held Mahasabhas, village temples called Brahmasthana. The time of Raja Raja Chola is 985 — 1013 A.D. Later tradition to show the boundary of Chola Kingdom is from Nellore on the North & the Chandragiri River west of Mangalore, from Pulicat to Badagara in Malabar etc.

(2) Rajendra, the Gangaikonda Chola, ~~[illegible]~~ A.D. 1000 opened for South India with the Cholas. Raja Raja I was an exact contemporary of William the Conqueror. He succeeded to throne in 985. His empire Vengi nadu, Nelamangalam, Banavara, Bangalore, Nolambappadi, Tumkur, Chitradurg, Mysore, perhaps also a certain amount of adjoining territory Kudumalai nadu or Coorg, Quilon, N. of Travancore etc etc — Taken as a whole it would include all the Tamil country & the whole of the present day Mysore & Coorg all of Madras Presidency etc. He conquered Ceylon, overseas territories & many parts in N. India, Malaya, Philippines, Kalinga etc. We find Tamils all over there to-day. Siam & Indo-China — Borneo, Java etc. ?

(3) Rajendra Chola ruled from A.D. 1052 to 1062. After [illegible] there came a [illegible] Deva in 11th Century, made provision for school, hostel etc. Assigned to a temple. Rajadhi Raja's

Yuvaraja (1018 to 1053) was alive & Vijaya Rajendra assumed the name of Rajadhi Raja Chola.

Rajendra Chola reigned from 1011 to 1042 or 1044. The Chola that took the Ganges, is called with title of ಗಂಗೈಕೊಂಡ ಚೋಳ or Rajendra Chola. Konda is essentially a Kannada or Malayalam word. Rajadhi Raja — all these names are of ——— one person.

Kadamba Kula. by India Historical Research Institute. No. 5.

The Kadamba Kingdom — in Mayurasarma's time.

1. Mayuras. 2. Abhiras. 3. Kadambas. 4. Banas. 5. Pallavas. 6. Punnatas. 7. ——— Gangas 8. Pandyas.

Mayurasarma's time 345–370 A.D.

Mayurasarma 345–370 2) Kangavarma 370–395 — 3) Bhagiratha 395–420. 4) Raghu 420–430. The last in the line of these kings — is ಮೃಗೇಶವರ್ಮ 651–655. Chandragupta II had alliance with these kings, even matrimonial with Bhagiratha & others — even Kumara Gupta & his son Chandragupta married Kadamba princess. Kos. Telugu inscription represented Ramadeva as still fighting the Hoysalas. The Inscr. was of 1203. Tuluva dynasty newly arose —

1. Kadambas under Ravivarma in 497 to 537. 2. Pallavas. 3. Pandya

1216–1238. ತ್ರಿಭುವನ ಮಲ್ಲ.
ತಿಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಿಪ – 1310 – 1328.
His son — last in dynasty 1328 to 1340 ?

The Seythe Dravidian type

of western India, comprising the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis & the Coorgs; probably formed by a mixture of Scythian & Dravidian elements, the former predominating in the higher groups, the latter in the lower. The head is broad, complexion fair, hair on face rather scanty, stature medium, nose moderately fine & not conspicuously long.

Page 38. The Scythio-Dravidian type occurs in a belt of country on the west of India extending from Gujarat to Coorg. It is represented at one extreme of this belt by the Nagar Brahmans of Gujarat & at the other by the remarkable people who have given their name to the little province of Coorg. The head form ranges from 76.9 in the Deskasth Brahmans 79.7 in Nagar Brahmans, & 79.9 in the Prabhus & Coorgs. In the case of N. Brahmans & Prabhus & Coorgs — the mean index is virtually 80. In the nose the mean indices vary from 79.0 in the Coorg & to 81.9 in the Mahar & the Nagar Brahman 73.1 & Prabhu 75.8. The Obito-nasal index varies from 113.8 in the Son-Koli to the very high figure of 120 in the Coorg. The mean stature is 160 in Kunbis & 168.7 in Coorgs.

Data given by Dr. Holland.

[By Herbert Risley. K.C.S.I. 1915 In his People of India]

(1) Badaga Holeya as a division of the lowly Holeyas came to Coorg from Mysore says Rickter.

(2) "The Uriya Korono, or head of the Village — S.P. Rice.

(1) Pennant's View of Hindustan.

The Raja of Coorg, a gallant Chief was of great help to the British in their wars with Tipoo. He has a romantic career & was of a chivalrous nature; when a boy, he was made a prisoner by Hyder Ali who compelled to become Musalman. He

was enrolled among the slave troops & continued so under Tipu, till he escaped into his own dominions in 1785. Since then he proved a most useful ally of the British. At the treaty of Srirangapatna in 1792 Lord Cornwallis stipulated for the security of the gallant Raja. (1798)

↑ Page 53. in Account of Mysore Campaign. by Alexander Allan. (1)

The Coorg Raja attended by Gen. Hartley & a number of officers paid Gen. Floyd a visit at 2 o'clock. He had much struck with Dragoons, the 1st European cavalry he had seen. Gen. Stuart informed me that as his rice & stores were in rear at some distance, he proposed to halt the next day & I returned to Periapatnam in the evening. (8th April 1799) x P.T.O.

His Lordship stated (G.G.) in Council that Sir Alured Clarke, the C.-in-C. of India, was detained in Bengal in consequence of which Lt.-Gen. Harris was appointed to the general command of the forces on the coasts of Coromandal & Malabar; that the period of opening negotiation with Tipu being arrived, the G.G. was of opinion that the forces of the Allies should be advanced immediately & that the Coorg Rajah should be requested by Bombay Govt. to collect grains in his country. [Announced in — between 10th & 14th Dec. 1798

On 4th Dec. G.G. & C.-in-C. planned the Mysore campaign & in the end of December — Campaign starts. General Stuart was informed by Harris that materials for the seige should be prepared in Coorg & informed that as grain was to be sent from Bengal to Cannanore it would be expedient to collect all the cattle possible to bring it on to the army. (23rd Dec. 1798.)

On 31st Dec. G.G. arrived at Madras. Tipu never replied to his letter until then. Harris taken command of army on 27th Jan. 1799. On 13th Feb. Tipu replied

G.G. — "Coorg peasants disposed to hunt & make excursions, & any accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion" Article 8th bars to relinquish for ever all claim to the lately disputed dts. of Amarat Sulya & Pelusawasime & to any part of the territory possessed by Raja of Coorg at the commencement of this war. Tipu — (Between Harris & Tipu — No Vakils were admitted).

X.B.F. — Raja expressed his wish to have one of the Dragoon swords. Gen. Floyd on the Raja taking leave, presented him with his own, in handsome manner.

Historical Inscri. S. India. Robert Swell. (1923)

Coorg was being ruled by the Konjalva Chief Rajendra Prithvi (A.D. 1058) (P.83) Kulottunga Chola is said to have massacred the inhabitants of Coorg — (Time & Page 28). Coorg was ruled in succession by the Konjalva & Chengalva Chiefs of the Mysore plateau about the 10. Ghats from about the Conjeevaram about 1641 A.D. but were always subject to Hoysala Kings & after them the Sovereigns of Vijayanagar. In 1687 Bodam Chief succeeded in possessing Coorg & in 1788 Kodda the Raja who was a prisoner escaped & fled to England for refuge & regained throne. Last Raja was of guilty of wholesale murders & Coorg was taken by the request of the people — (P. 343)

Mysore & Coorg (Rice) (4)

Chandrayanna appears to be Chandahasa who is the hero of a popular romantic tale; the 2nd one is perhaps the progenitor of Coorg race. (P. 26) Ganga ruled over the Country of Mysore from 2nd to 11th Century. Their grants have been found in all parts from Coorg in the west to N. Arcot & Tanjore in East & Mysore to Belgaum. (P. 29) Narasimha's Son Rachamalla Satyavakya (II) then came to the throne (Coorg 4th Inscri.) Dated 977. In this his young brother Rakkasa (Ganga) Year 2

his Governing a province on the bank of Bedore
Nore (in Laxmanathirtha, which is still called Bodde
hole — in Coorg (P. 47)) The Chengalvas, whose kingdom
lies in the Hunsur Telugu Coorg were at the same time
brought under Chola subjection & the Chola general (1004 A.D.)
Nanchanna Maharaya, overcame Chengalvas in the battle
of Pornasoge — was rewarded by Raja Raja with Arkal
forest 7 villages together with the title of Ganda Sura
Chola Bhoomi (P. 86) Raja Raja's son was Rajendra
Chola who was in Army Command Kudumalainad or
Coorg was subjected then (about 1004 to 1021 — Several
inscri — P. 87) Hoysala Inscri occurs in Coorg & all over
S. India up to about 1336. (P. 95) Battle of Palpare
in 1174, Chengalva King Mahadeva, retires to Palpare,
a fort in Kiffatnad. (P. 102)

S. Krishnaswamy Aiyangar of Mad. Varsity in his Histori
cal Inscri of S. India P. 19. says — Mercara Treasury
plates of 466 A.D. grant by the Ganga King Avinita, son
of Madhava 2nd. The date is defective in 2 respects
& cannot be safely trusted.

Nilgiries — Gazetteers.

Elevation — Ooti = 7288 ft. Plantations of trees have
begun from 1863 downwards — There is place called
Kodanad there like [illegible] Mt. in Shimoga (ಕೊಡನಾಡು)

S. Kanara Gazetteer

No definite history of S. K. has been found of earlier
date than 8th or 9th century but it must have formed a part
of Kerala or Chera. The date of separation of Mulu from
Chera is not known. After destruction of Vijay
Nagar in 1565 several local chiefs joined Muhamadan
league against Portuguese & Basrur of North
was to have gone to Bijapur & Mangalore to the

Zamorin of Calicut. This aroused the indignation of the Lingayat Ikkeri King, who had for sometimes rules Tuluva as a feudatory of Vijayanagar. At end of 17th century he put an end to Jain influences. He defeated the Nileshwar & Kumbla Hindu chiefs & on one side Hyder & Tippu conquered. Before 700 A.D. Kadamba influence, & at 560 also introduced his Brahmin allies in S.K. Humara & Sulia were added to Coorg by Bednore rulers in 1730 & resumed by Tippu in 1775. They were again ceded by the British on the annexation of S.K. & remained attached to Coorg until 1834. (1)

Salem - Gazetteer

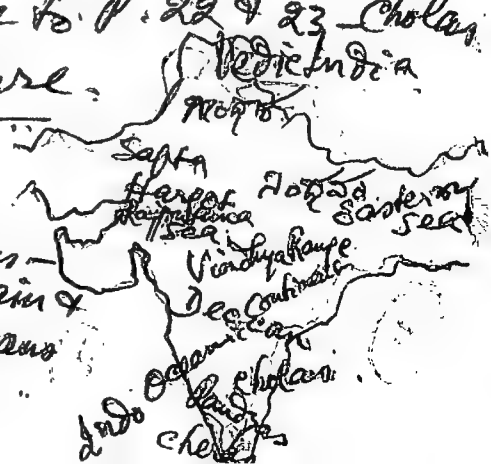
Razas who number only 332 occur in Hosur & Uttanakari Talugs. They speak Telugu & are supposed to descendants of Kapus who discarded their ancestors vocation for soldiering. They claim to be Kshatriya & are invested with a sacred thread of cotton & wool on the eve of marriage, but they eat the flesh of fowls, a diet which a true Kshatriya should avoid. Rajputs are also here. Barahmahal military castes, Marathas, also claim Kshatriyaship who are here. Page 190-191 - (1918) Holayas, Madigas, Malas, Mariamma are all here. Lingayas are in great number.

Tanjore Gazetteer

Refer to the Cultivips there to P. 22 & 23 Cholas

Vedic Culture.

by Abinas Chandra Das.



Women's liberty was restricted. She had no choice to select her husband. God Indra, was the god of rain & thunder was the creation of Vedic Aryans in Saptha Sindhu. - Some sacrifice

Neolithic Culture of 10,000 B.C.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India.
Hunter - Vol. 6. (1886)

(Page 406) In 1830-31, it was found necessary to take State of Mysore under the administration. It continued so up to March 1881, when it was restored to native Govt. In 1834, the frantic misrule of the Raja of Coorg brought on a sharp & short war. The Raja Linga Raja was permitted to retire to Vellore then to Benares & finally to England, where he died. The brave & proud inhabitants of his mountainous little territory decided to place themselves under the sway of the Company. This was the only annexation effected by Bentinck & it was done "in consideration of the unanimous wish of the people"

Cholas (Nilakanta Sastri Vol. I) P. 203

Raja Raja sent more than one expedition to Pandya & Chera. The chief event is his capture of strong fortresses of Idapai, Malainadu or Kudamalai Nadu the W. hill country may be identified with Coorg (see - Adiyar Kkanallar) & fortresses of Idapai must be looked into W. Ghats in that region or perhaps a little to the South. Ansori of 14th & 16th centuries mention the occupation of Kudumalainadu, do not yet record the attack on Idapai made on 1008 A.D. Raja Raja deprived Pandyas when Idapai (1008) was flourishing.

Chola General Rajendra pushing aside Chera as chief minister of ಕೊಂಗಾಳ, he carried out the royal order, conferring on ಪಾಳೆಯ the village of ಪೂವಿಯ (Coorg) & the title of ಕೊಂಗಾಳ ಪಟ್ಟಂ ಕಟ್ಟಿ. This was given for his hero, is in the battle of Sanasoge. Occasion of this battle was not known, perhaps it was fought against the Changalvas, a petty local dynasty.

The Changalva territory of ಕೊಂಗಾಳ lay in the Arkalgode taluq of Mysore & ಪಾಳೆಯ country in N. Coorg. (P. 280) Both Changalvas & Kongalvas had Chola prenomens from this time, evidently because the Cholas imposed their names on the provinces they conquered & later Chengalvas claimed that they actually descended from Cholas.

History of Mysore — Lt. Col. Mark Wilks.

Dodda Naraya Raja in 1644 took Betadpur from Nanjunda Raja & Vijayas of Coorg. Periapatna from Nanjunda Raja whose Vira Raja, fell in the defence of the place, established there his own garrison, & carried off the plunder to Sirangapatna. (P. 33) P. 389) Hyder's invasion — Passing thro' his own territories in the Coorg Countries, into the northern extremity from Canara near to the Southern from Coimbatore. The great road to Kanara crosses the hills of Bellare, South of Bedore, & to the left of this route the separate principality of Coorg & the province of Wynad. He entered Coorg in 1773 Nov. & the invasion was entirely unexpected of the Coorgs, without previous arrangement assembled on a woody hill, which Hyder encompassed with his troops — Cont. see — Cuttings —

Immediately after Tippu's junction with his army after his father's death, he detached Syed Ali Beg, with a light corps of cavalry, by the shortest route, to supersede Boffadar, in Coorg & they proceed to Bednore etc. P. 12 Vol. II

In 1782 Hyder had made in considerable detachment under Boffadar, to the woods of Coorg where a fort of Merkara which he had built for overawing the natives. Boffadar succeeded to capture the family of Raja recently deceased among whom a youth of 14 afterwards Sri Vira Raja, but failed in tranquillizing the country or possessing any portion of it. One Zein-ul-ab-u-Deen Makdavee was left as Foujedar of Coorg. 1791 Oct. Tipu moved to Coorg in 2 columns burned & destroyed the hatches of open country & about 70,000 were driven off like a herd of cattle to Seringapatna. He returned from Coorg to his capital in following Jan. Abercromby in Coorg. Frequently occupied territory of Coorg. After the death of Hyder Raja was imprisoned in Gobur. Raja of Coorg with Gen. Stuart, witnesses European troops. Kadir Khan Khesgiee last. After 1799 Raja invited him & received him with all respect presented him with large

Hyder & his descendants
Territory until 1799
Kodagu only
by Wilkes (Map)

Estates, with cattle, labourers & he resided there until 1806. He was Raja's friend. Lt. Col. Wilkes was the officer in the Br. Army in Hyder's time — Vol. I & II are his books.

History of India — C. L. J. Foster.

"— An armed force under Gen. Fraser was sent to punish the refractory Raja of Coorg & his little state was brought under Eng. rule.. (P. 315)

Manual of Indian History (Taylor)

"— Coorg Raja had committed a series of atrocious murders & under the terror of his revenge, the particulars of his conduct were unknown, till his sister & her husband escaped & threw themselves on the protection of Br. authorities. (P. 629)

Cassell's Illustrated History of India, James Grant. Vol. I (P. 246, 298.)

The Raja of Coorg whose frontier lay only 30 miles from Seringapatam promised abundant supplies, & young Zamorin of Calicut faithfully kept all his engagements. Tippu's Campaign on 1783 Nov. 26th & Britisher went against him under Gen. Macleod thro. the mountainous

Territory of Coorg - by the help of Raja of Coorg. (Cultivage)

S. K. Aiyangar's S. Indian Culture & History.

ಕಂಠೀರವ Narasa Raja on the West defeated Nanjja Raja of Coorg, & after hunting him from place to place took possession of Periapatnam his capital & 6 other places. In the North, he extended his conquest of Ikkeri Chitadurg & Sira & died in 1659 (Congeveram 1639-59)

Historical Record of Imperial Visit to India in 1911. Govt. of India Publication

The Troops along the route included" — Hyderabad, Baluchistan, S. Mahratta Bn, Coorg & Mysore, Malabar, 1st & 2nd Madras, Yarcand, Upper Burma, Poona, East Coast, St. Michael's Cadet Corps - Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bengal Bn, & Kolar Gold Field Volunteer Rifle Corps (P. 153 - One sentence only)

British India by a Indian Muhamaden.

A 2nd centre of trouble presented itself in Coorg - Coorg is an exceedingly difficult region - Lord Bentink happened to be staying at Ootacmund at the time of trouble - 4 divisions advanced into the State - Coorg, with the declared assent of its people, was annexed. (P. 126)

Rajendra Name - 1857, M. Iyer.

ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ: — ವೀರರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಎಂಬ ಒಡೆಯರು ಬರೆಸಿದ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ರಾಜ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಎಡೆಯರು ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ ಕುಲ ಸಂಭವ ನಿಂಬಾಳಿನವರು ಮಾಲೆ ಅರಮನೆ ಶಿಖರಿಂದ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಇವರ ವಂಶ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮೊದಲಾರಥ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರಿಯಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಉಳಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರು. ಇವರ ಸಂತತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಡೆಯವರು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲರು ರಾಜರ ಹೇಳಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಾರ ಗಿಡ್ಡಣಿಸಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿ ವೀರರಾಜ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ರಾಜ ಆಳಿದರು.

Translated by Abercrombie

History of Indian Missions by J. Richter.

"From Gujrat down to Coorg a stout anthropological type with broad skulls, having an index even among the highest castes" the Marathan Kunbis, Brahmans & Coorgs of 79-7 rising to 92. Along the West Coast especially in Maratha country & Coorg an equally strong infusion of Seythian (Mongolian) blood is found (P. 16)

Special circumstances compelled the opening of a mission in Coorg in 1853 & led to a location of a station at Anandapur. (P. 196.)

History of Br. India – Macfarlane (Page 573)

The only military achievement during the administration of Lord W. Bentinck was of a very insignificant character. – – Raja of Coorg – misgoverned his country, – established a complete reign of terror & outrageously insulted the Company – On the 6th April '34 the miserable little capital of Coorg surrendered to Brig. Lindsay & on the 10th Raja delivered himself up. So extensive had been his murders that not a member of the family save himself was left alive. His Dewan, who was reported to have urged him on in his mad career was found in the jungle hanging by the neck on a tree. Coorg territory was assumed by the Company with a minute drawn up by Lord Bentinck at Bangalore. His Lordship Bentinck whose health was failing resigned the G. G.'ship & quitted Calcutta in 1835 March.

The Resident in Mysore who was also C. C. of Coorg was introduced to his Majesty at Durbar in Delhi in 1911 along other 311 high Indian officers.. (Not in the capacity of C. C. only)

Population:—

	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.
Males	89501	97279	106258	95907	100439	94451
	94337	77697	80349	77148	77863	73858

People speaking Konkani 2696
" Mahratti 1741
" English 345
" Telugu 2688
" Malayalam 13909
" Yerava 14916
" Coorgs 42784
" Tamil 4291

Hindustani 552)
Kanarese (Kannada) (total) 67,545
Gowdas 12984
Lingayats 7558
Holeyas 21477
Vokkaligas 10596
Kurubas 7373 —

						Telugu	Total
						2357	

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Dec. 1949.
Madras.

Some Abbreviations in this Transcription.

&	and.
yr.	year.
pre. yr.	previous year
No.	Number.
Inscri:	Inscription.
Bal:	Balance.
V. Raja	Viraraja.
C. C.	Chief Commissioner.
Commr.	Commissioner.
Suptdt.	Superintendant.
G. G.	Governor-General.
E. I. Co.	East India Company.
I. G.	Inspector-General.
Office Estab:	Office Establishment.
M. 'lore	Mangalore.
V. 'Per.	Viraraj'per.
Rd.	Road
P. W. D.	Public Works department.
incl:	including.
T. B.	Travellers' bungalows.
C. in C.	Commander-in-Chief.
P. O.'s	Post Offices.
C. H. S.	Central High School (Mercara)
K'per	Kodliper.
S'per	Somwarper
F'per	Frazerper (Kushalnagar)
P'per	Poramper.
R. B.	Rao Bahadur.

G. H. Kumar

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ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ.

Song Collection.

I. M. Muthanna
ಕೊಡಗು.
1946.

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పాండవ నిర్యాణ కథాట

బాహుబాహినంగడ
దేవబాహు మహాబల.
దేవిబాహు మహాబలి.
పుష్పబాహు సుధీయు.
కడబాహు కనిష్ఠుల.
భుజబాహు జనిష్టుమి.
ఈషుంబిరి యిజల్.
ఎప్పరుష్టి రాజుంగు.
నోటి నోటిపాటుర.
ఎప్పనాళ్ దేశాపా.
అంబుపాళ్ దేశాపా.
అంబుపాళ్ దేశాళ్.
ఎప్ పేరు ఆపిల్లుళ్.
అల్లతోరు అల్లలు.
ఎప్పుడియుంబక్కుమాటి
పుట్టుమాటి కోడవవ
ఈమాటి కోడవుల్
పన్నిరండ్ పేరింయుల్
నుష్టురాంజి నడ్ల్
అమ్మాంగో పోడవరు
పట్టిమారు పార్వరు.
పరినుష్టురాంజుండ్
ఆకింగిసి ఎంబడి.
ఈదేశ ఉనపెల్ల
ఎరపళ్ళరేలప్పే.
పరిజ్ఞాపరివదో.
అల్లపారు అల్లలు.
విద్యలు యుద్ధలు
నరాసరు శక్తులు
పేర్నలు బలులు
నాయుధలు కూటలు
పానలు దర్పలు.
ఎరపళ్ళరేలప్పే
ముంబిత్తిమేళప్పే.
ఈమాటి కోడవరు.
చెంబురికో ఇక్కి
ముంబురకో మీఱక్కి.
కోళిక్కి పుసిలిక్కి
పట్టివక్కి కత్తుపో
తిత్తోళిజిపిపుత్తు.
పెట్టియడ ఆపల
ఇచ్చనడుందుండుప్పు.
ఎన్నాండమోళిసుండ్
ఈరరకోడాపార
ఇచ్చనడుండ్ బప్పుదు.
ఈమాటికోడవ్వలు
అమ్మాండుక్కు కోడవాండు
పాండ్కరజాపిలి.
ఇంగిన్నమోళియుప్పు.
అంద్ పిత్తప్పుమన్గి.
ఆకాయు పలందిసో
ఇల్లోడుంబుమాడిరో
పమ్మి
పమ్మాశిర పెట్టియిరో
బల్లంబుకోడ్ పప్పు.
ఈకోడవడాపర
కిపరపెల్లకోటిసో
పెక్కియంగడాపర
ఇచ్చనడుందుండుపిలి
ఎరిరాజ మ

ఎంచెళ్లిగిరియందు
ఉదయకోడవంశం
క్షత్రియుంగళిద్దుంన్
బన్నతగుర్కవ
ఎదశిన్నకాదార
ఎంచెళ్లిగిరంజీతి.
శేషిరేశిశుంజీద.

ఈకోడవదాదార
వంశకగురికేవ
ఇప్పనడుందండుళ్ళలు
కగ్గలోజేళ్ళకేలు
కంబుకేలుజెళ్ళిన.
వంజీ కంబికాలకే.
ద్వారకయింజికే.
కలంయుగదరంజికే.
మూందయిలీదాటికే.
నాగాయుకోళ్ళకే.
ఆరనే రకమాన.
ఉక్కుయుకోడవళ్ళ.
~~[illegible]~~
పుట్టేయుక్ కేట్కిక
నర్కదపోళియూన.
నళ్ళదకొండరకే
బడకే కొందూరజియు.
ఇప్పేళికొంబకే
కేళ్ళ కొందూరజియు.
బడకే కొందు జ్యోతిక్
రాజవళ్ళి బావెంజ
కేరే జ్యోతిరివిర.
ఇంచుమంబ రాజంగ
[illegible]వంశవంశక్

ఇక్కలాయిన బుత్త
ఆబిడుర్కడంగికే.
విదుర్కోకేకడంగికే
రాజవళ్ళిబావెంజ
ఇలుక్క జోకియుళ్ళ.
కిరాజకవంశక్.
జిజీశనకువుక్.
ఆకరాయుకంజ.
క్షత్రియుగడాదార
కోంబిల్లిబాదాపుజియం.
ఇప్పనడకిబప్పేంజ
ఆరజుంబ గంకాన
ఈకోడవళానాగే
ఆజనకే డాదార
కోట్కత్తిపుజియం.
ఇప్పమూరియుంబుంబుంబ
అప్పకేళిశుంజీద.
బడకే కొందూరజియు.
ఆకోళజనళిల్ల.
ఈజీవకే బందదు
ఎన్నుంబ కొంబియుళి
ఎంచెళ్లిగిరంజీతి.
అల్లకేళ నుడల్ల
ఇరజుంబ వంశక్
జీవనడాయుమతికే
గంధారపేక్కికే.
తంగబుజ రాజియు.
క్షత్రియకజెంచెళ్లిగ్.

ಕೀಳನೀಚಹೊಲಸ್
ಕಾರಕಕಾಂದಮೊ.
ಆರಮಂಡಮಂಬಕ್
ಲಂಕ್ಷನನೆಂಬಿಕ್ಕೊಂಜ.
ಆಳ್ಪೆದಬಾಯುಳ್ಳ
ಯಿಂದನಿಪ್ಪುಂಕಳಿ.
ಶಿಖಯಿಂಬನೆಂಬಿಕ್
ಬಹುಂಬುಕೆಳ್ಳಿಕೆಲ್ಲಂ
ಶಪ್ಪಕೊಂಲಕ್ ಕುಲ್ಯಯ್ಯ.
ಕಾಮಾಳ ರಾಜಿಯಂ.
ಪೋರಕಾಳಿಂಬಿತ್ಲಿಕ್
ಕಂಕಿಡಾಳಿಯುಯಿಕ್
ನಕ್ಕದಾ ಪ್ರಿಶೆಯಿನ
ರಾಜಿಲಿರಕಂದಿಕ್
ಶಿಷ್ಟಿಂದು ರಾಜಿಯ.
ಈಚೇಲರಕಾಂದಕೊ.
ಈಯಿಂಕ್ ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ
ನಲಾಬಿಷ್ಟ ಮೋಲಬಿ.
ದಕ್ಕಮೋಲಿ ಕಾಕಂಡ.
ಅಬಿಷ್ಟಾಂದರಿ.ವಿರಾ.
ಅಲ್ಲಿಕೆಷ್ಟನಳ್ಳಾಲ
ಆದೇಲರಿಕ್ಕಿ ದೋಳ
ಆದಮಿನಗರಕ್
ಅಂಕಿಬಾಪರಾಳನ್ನ
ರಾಚಪೆದಬಾಯುಳ್ಳ
ಪಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೋಲಿಯುಪ.
ಆರಾಮಂಡ ಬಾಚಿಲ್
ಆದೇಶಜನ ಮೆಳ್ಳ.
ಮೋಳ್ ನೀರ್ ಕ್ಷಿಕ್.
ಮೋಲ್ಕ್ ಮುಂಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲಿ

ರಕ್ಷಪಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಪೆಲಂಬ.
ಬಂದನಿಪ್ಪುಂಕಳಿ.
ಈರದೆನಾಂಡಿಕ್.
ರಾಜನಳ್ಳದಲ್ಲಿಂಗಿ.
ಪ್ರಜೆಯಕಳ್ಳಮೋಳಿಸ್ಸ
ಬಂಡಿಜ್ಜಿನಿನರಿಕ್.
ರನ್ನಮೋಲ್ ಮಂಬಿನ
ರಾಕಿಪಲ್ಲಾಳಿಕ್
ಈಬಾಕಿ ಪರಂದಕ್
ಕೋಳ್ ನೀ ಪರದಾಗಿ
ತ್ಯಿಳ್ಳರಾಳನೊ.
ಈಪ್ರಜೆಯಳ್ಳಿದ.
ಮೋಳ್ಕುಂಬಿತಾಮಿಪ
ಈಜನಡರಪ್ಪನ.
ನಕ್ಕಾಂಬಾಪ್ಪಿ
ಅನಗುಂಡ್ ಮಂಬ್ಬಿಯೀ
ಈರಾಜನಗಿದ್ದಿಕ್
ಈಚೇಲಬಿಲಂಬಿಕ್.
ಬಂದೋಳ್ಳಕೆಲಾಳಂಡ
ಬಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷ್ಣಿ ಪೆರಂದಿಕ್
ದಂಡ್ರಾಳ್ಳಮಡಂಡ
ಬಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜೆ ಮಾಡಿನ.
ಅಳ್ಳಿಕ್ ಬಂಡುಬಿ
ಪಲ್ಲಿಪಮೋಲಿಯುಳ್ಳ
ಈಪಬಿನರಿಂಬಿಕ್
ಬಯಿರಂಗಡಬಳಿನ
ಮಲ್ಲಿಮೋಡ್ರಿಕಾಟಿಕ್
ಪೋಲಿಕ್ಕಿ ಮಿನೆಕ.
ಪಲ್ಲಿಮಂಡ ಮಿನೆಕ.
ಲಡಾಂಬಿಂಡ್ ಡಾನಲ್ಲಿ
ಪೆಲಂಕೆಯಿ ಮಿನೆಂ
ಪಲ್ಲಿಪಳಡ

ಓಜೇಯ ಬಲಂತಿಕ್
ಅಲ್ಲಿಯುಸುವಕ್ಕಿ
ಕೂಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟೆಕ್.
ನಂಕೋಳಕ್ಕ ಬಕ್ರಂಂಕ.
ಕಾನಸುಂಟ್ ಪ್ಪೋಂಡಾಂಡ್
ಪ್ರಲಂಗಳ ಪಂಕಿಂಕಿ.
ಪುಕ್ಕುಮುಕ್ಕುರಾಲಂಂಕ.
ರಂಗಡಲ ನಳಿಕ್ಕ.
ಪಂಪ್ಪಳಕಿಚ್ಚ ಕ್ಕಿಕ್.
ಅಪ್ಪುಕಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟೆಂಕ.
ಕಾನಸುಂಟ್ ಪ್ಪೋಂಡಾಂಡ್
ರೆಂಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಕೆನ.
ರಕ್ಷಂಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕಾಣಿನ
ಪಾವಂಸಕ್ಕಕ್ಕಾಣಿನ.
ರನ್ನಮಂಗಲಾನಲ್ಲಿ.
ನಂಕೋಳಕ್ಕಿಚ್ಚ ಲ್ಲ
ಪೋವನಡಯಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕಿ
ಅಂಕುಂಗಾ ಲಯಂಕಂಂಡ
ಕಜಂಸಿಕ್ಕುವರಾಲ
ಅಪ್ಪಂಸ್ಸೊಕ್ಕ ಪೋವನ
ಬೀರಿಯುಕ್ಕಿಲಂಂಕುಂಗಿ.
ಕುಂಗಿ ಪೆದಬಾಯುಳ್ಳ.
ಕೀರೆಕ್ಕವರ್ಣ ಮಡರಾಲ.
~~ಕಾನಸ್ಸಿಂ~~
ಕುಂಗಿರ ಗಾಂಡಕ್ಕೊರ್
ಪಲ್ಲಂಗಾಕ್ಕಿ ಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ.
ವಿಕ್ಕಸುಂಬಿಂಪತ್ತಿಂಕಿಕ್
ಒಂಟ್ಟೆ ವಿಕ್ಕುಂಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಲಿ
[illegible] ರಾಜನ

ಲುಕ್ಕಾಂಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಂಗಂಂ
ಅಕ್ಕನ್ಮಂದಂಬಿಂ
ಅಲ್ಲಕೊಂಡು ಡಲ್ಲಲ
ಅಪ್ಪಸಿಕ್ಕಾರಾಲಯ
ನಕ್ಕೊರಕ್ಕಾಂಬಲ್ಲ
ಈಪಿಳಕ್ಕಿಮಕ್ಕಲ
ಖಕ್ಕುಮಜಿಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕ
ಈಜಾಳಕ್ಕಾಳಲ್ಲಿ.
ಖಕ್ಕುಮನಡಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ
ನಕ್ಕಡುಸುರಾಲ್ಲಿ
~~ಎಂಬಿಕ್ಕಿನಸಕ್ಕಿ~~.
ಅಪ್ಪಸಿಕ್ಕಾರಾಲಯ
ಪಾಳಾಗಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವಕ್
ಖಕ್ಕುಮನಡಕಂಡ
ರಕ್ಕಿಕಾಲಗಿಲ್ಲಾಂಡ
ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿಸಿಕ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಿ
ಬೇನಕಿಲ್ಲಮಟಕ್
ಕನ್ನಡೋಂಕಿ ಬೇಸಿಕ್
ಬೀರಕ್ಕೆರ್ಸ್ಸಎಕ್ಕೊಕ್
ಕಂಡಿದಾಳಯುಂಬಕ್
ಆಪಿಳಕಿಕ್ಕೆಜ್ಜ.
ಕೊಂಕಂಬಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕೆಯೆಂ
ದಂಡಿದಾಳಮಟ್ಟಿಕ.
ಅಲ್ಲಿಬಾವ ಮಡರಾಲ.
ಈ ಕಾಲಂಡಕ್ಕಳಿಸಿ
ಈಳ್ಳಾಪಡಕ್ಕಳ್ಳಸಿ
ಕಾನಲಿಂಬಿಕೊಂಡಿಕ್
ಪಿಳಯುಳ್ಳಿ ಕೊಂಡ್ಡಿಕ
ಕೀರಕ್ಕಮಡ್ಡರಾಲಸಿ
ಆಸಿಳಿಕ್ಕ ಪೆಡಿಕಿತ್

అక్షినపట్టాభిషేకంలో
ఆదేశప్రజలయిన
తాంబోళాలతో చక్రాలు.
ఈనగుండ్లకొరాండే
అదేశకేతే జోన.
బనవాశిరాజులు.
ఆదేశనకుప్పుల్.
అంకపట్టాభిషేకం
శిరదంబరాజున
ముద్దుకిలడప్పరే
దండెదళిమాతికి
ఆరాజనకొండల్లో.
ఆదేశప్పతిరికి
అల్లిపట్టాభిషేక
ఈనగుండ్లకొరాండే
ఆదేశకేతే జోన.
తెంబువర్కోనతో
ఆదేశరాయండికి
ఈనతోనకుప్పుల్
అంకపాలరాజసో
తోన్నళవమురాజ
ఆరాజన నెల్లూరి
తనేవల్లకూటిరి
దండెదళిమాతికి
ఆదేశకేరాజసో
కూడిపడిక్కోలల్లి
తెంబువర్కోనతో
ఈనతోనకుప్పుల్లో
తోరరాయంతిక్కోలల్లి
ఈదేరంతప్పుడు

ఆరాజయ నెల్లూరి
అల్లాయి ప్రజెయిం
ఆసిక్కార్ ఎక్కిరి.
తాంబోళకేత్రాలు.
ఇనని ప్రరలతో
రంగక్కిరాజేన
కన్నమాంగాలనల్లి.
జనపాయి మాడికి
నంజరాజుపేర్కరి.
ఆంగుళిపలుచాక్.
రాజయిక్కిలాచరి
ఉప్పంగిత్తకొంక్కొంలి.
అక్కాంతపేదవార.
దండెసి పుంతల్లి.
కుశోక శోంపిక్కిరి
కుశాకాళికిలందల్లి
కన్నడప్రజెయిం
దంకోంపకేత్రాలు.
కన్నడోర్ అక్కిక్కిల్
నేడిచిక్కరాజయి
తంగ్కోరరాజేంది
ఇనినేపోరికుటిరి
ఆదేశకేతే జోన
గంగావంశరాజర.

దండెదళిమాతికి
శనకకేరాంతిక్
రాజువట్టాభిషేకం.
నంజేన ప్రజెయిం.
నంకోంపక్కిక్కి

ಈರಾಜಕುಮಾರಕ್
ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಕ್ಕೆಯಿಂದ
ಅಪಾಂಡಪದಲಾಕ್ಷಿ.
ಕಂಸಳಿನಡಕುಂಡು.
ಈರಾಜಕುಮಾರನ
ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಕೇಳಿಯಿಂ
ಪಾಡಿಕೆಯಿಯಿಲ್ಲ
ಬಂಡ್ಕೇಳಿಯಿಸುರಿದ.
ಇನ್ನೆಸ್ಟೆನಡಂಬಿಕ್
ಕಲಸುರಾರಾಂ ಜೀ.
ಈಜನಪಟ್ಟಿಕ್.
ದೇಶಮನೆಕಾಕಿಮ್ಮಕ್
ದಾಂಡಾಯಿಕೊಂಡಂಡಾ.
ಒಂದನಿರಡಕಾರಾ
ಕೇಕೊಂಡರಕುಂಡುಮ್.
ಕೇಕಿಯುಪಾಲುಕ್ಷಂಡ್
ಇಶ್ಶಿಯಾಡಿಜಯಿಂಡ್
ಪಿಜ್ಜಾಲಕ್ಕರಡಿಕಾರ
ಪಡಿಜಾಕ್ಕಕಡಿಕಾರ.
ಕಂಗಲ್ಲಿಯಿಪಾಡಿಂಡ.
ಪಾದಮಿವಗಕರಕಂ.
ಕಲ್ಲಾಂಜ್ಞಕ್ಕಲ್ಲಾ
ರಜ್ಜವಪ್ಪಿಯಾಯಿಂಡ.
ಕೀಕೆಪಿಪ್ಪಾಕ್ಕರಾಜಾಂಡ
ವಳಪಿಕಲಿಯಿಪ
ಮೂಂಡಿಪಿಪ್ಪೆಲಂಕಳಿ
ಸಕ್ಷಾಪ್ಪಿಯುಕರಾಜಾಂಡ್
ಶಿಯಿಕ್ಕಿಡಿಕ್ಕಂವ.
ಕಾಂಡಿಯಿಪ್ಪಾಂಪೆಂಡ

ಜೀವಕ್ಕಿಡಿನಳಿಲ್ಲ.
ಕಂಕೀಷಕ್ಕಾಕ್ರಿಂಡ.
ಈರಾಜಪೀಲಂಪುಲ್ಲ
ಈರಾಜಂಡಮಾಕ್ಷಾಕ
ಮೀಲಿಕ್ಕಿಂಡಾಂಪಕ್ಕಂ
ದಾಕ್ಕಿಲಿಕರಂಬಿಲಾ.
ಅಲ್ಲಾಕಾರುಡಲ್ಲಲ್ಲ
ಪಂಚಿಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕಿಕೇಟಿಂಪ
ಪಲ್ಲಪಾಂಕಿಂಬಿಳ.
ಈರಾಜಂಡಮಾಕ್ಷಾಕ
ಮೋಳಕ್ಕಾಪಿಂತಕ್ಕಲ್ಲಿ
ರಾಜಿಯುಲಂಚಲ್ಲ
ಕಲ್ಲಾಕ್ಷಂಡಮಾಕ್ಷಾಕಿ
ರಾಜ್ಜವಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲಾಲ್ಲಿಕ್
ಕಂಗಲಾವಕಾಚಲ್ಲ
ಇಮ್ಮನಿಜ್ಞರಲಕ್.
ಈಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆಮೇವ
ರಾಜಪದಂಪಾಯಿಳ್ಳ
ಎಕ್ರಮಲಾದಿಕ್ಕನ.
ಪರಗಳಿಕಿಲಂವ.
ಭಾಗಮಕ್ತಿಲುಳ್ಳಂವ.
ಕುಣಿಕಳಿಕ್ಕಂಡಲ್ಲ
ಕನ್ನಕೋಕಿಪ್ಪಂಗ
ನಾಣಿಪಿಚ್ಚರಾಜಿಯ.
ಕಾಂಡಿದೀವಡಿಲ್ಲಕ್
ರಾಜಿಯರಕಂಡಂಡ್
ಕಸೀಳ್ಳಿಕಿಚಾಂಪಕ
ಕಂಡಿಕ್ಕಕರವಂಗ

ಇಷ್ಟಿತ್ತಿಕ್ಕೆಳೆದರೆ
ಕ್ಷಿಪಿಂಪಿಂಗಿ ತಲ
ರತ್ತಿರಯಿಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂಡು
ಮತ್ತುರುನಡಕಂಡು
ಬಂಡಿಕ್ಷಿಸಿನತಿರೆ
ಬಿಗಿಸಿಚೋಡಿಮಿಂಗ್
ದಂಡೆದಳ ಮಾಡೆಗ.
ಅಷ್ಟಕೆಕಿಚಕ್ಷಿ ವಿ.
ಈರಾಜಂಡಮನೆಯಿ.
ದಂಡದಳ ಮಾಡಿರ್
ಕಾಕ್ಷವಡಿಕ್ಷೋರಂ
ವಲ್ಲವರನೆ ಕ್ಷಿಗೆ.
ಆಚಿಶಬಲಂಬಕೆ.
ಬಂಡ್ಯಂಗಳನಿಕ್ಷಿಗ್
ಅಳ್ಳಿಂಬಿಜಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ
ಅಷ್ಟಕೆಕೆ ಬಂಡ್ಯಮಿ.
ಚಿಶಬುಳ್ಳಿರೆಂಬಿರ್.
ಈಕಾಟ್ಮಂಡಿಸಕ್ಕೆ
ಅಲ್ಲಿಬಂಡ್ಕೊಂಡಿರ್
ಅಲ್ಲಿಸಿಲಿಡಾಯಿಂಬ.
ಈನಸಂಡಿಕ್ಷೋರಂಡ್
ಚೋಳಂಗಳನಿಕ್ಷಿಗ್
ಆಚಿಶಬಂಡಿಂಬಕೆ.
ತನ್ನಕೋರ್ಡಬ್ಬಮ್ಮ
ಪೇಡಿಚಿಚ್ಚದಮಿಲ್ಲ
ತಬಲಂಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರ್
ಅಲ್ಲಿಪಿಕ್ಷೋಕಾಂಬ.
ಈನಸಂಡಿಕ್ಷೋರಂಡ
ರಜಂಸಿರ್ರಾಳ್ನ.

ತನ್ನಿಮಂಗಾಸಲ್ಲ.
ಅರಾಜಕಲಕ್ಕೆ
ಆಕಾಯಿಪಾರಂದಂಬ.
ನಲಸಿಪಲಂಕೆಂಡಿ -
ಈರಾಜಕ್ಕಿಮೇಲ.
ಅಪ್ಪಂಡಪಡಾರ.
ಈರಾಜನೆ ~~ಕಾಕ~~ ವಷ್ಟಿರ್
ಕಾಳಿರಾಳಿ ಕೆಂದಿರ್.
ರಜ್ಜುವಷ್ಟಿಕ್ಕಿರ
ರಜ್ಜುವಷ್ಟಿಬಾಂಬ.
ಈರಾಜಂಲಕ್ಕೆ.
ಆಕಾಯಿಪರಂದಂಬ.
ಮುರ್ಕಪ್ಪಡಪಡಾರ.
ಎತ್ತಮಾಬರ್ಕಮಿ.

ಈಕುಂಬಿ ಪಲಕಳಿ
ಅಪ್ಪಂಗಿ ಮಾಡಮಿಲ್ಲ.
ಅಸ್ಪಂಗ್ಳಿಕುಳಿರ್.
ರಜ್ಜಬಾರಂಬಿಂಬಿ
ರಜ್ಜವಷ್ಟಿಕ್ಕಿಳಿ
ಇಷ್ಟಿಪ್ರಲಕ್ಕೆ
ಕರಂಡಿಂಬ ಪತ್ರಮ.
ದಂಡದಳಿಯಿಂಬಿರ್
ಈರಾಜಬಾಗಿ ಬಿರ್
ರಜಿಯಂಬಲಂಬಕರಂ.
ಇಂಡಿ ಕ್ಷೋರಂಬಿಂ
ದಂಡಿ ಮುಗ್ಗ ಮಾರಾಜ
ಪ್ರಿಕ್ಷಾಂಬಿಂಬಿ ಮಾಡಿ.
ಈರಾಜಂಗ ದಂಡಾಳ್
ದಂಡದಳಿಯ[redacted]
ಈಂಡಿಂ ಮುರ[redacted]

కళగారడుకిక్
రజియబలుకింపు
కాశిబుక్షపుక్షుళం
బోరకుంగ్షోబల్ల
రజియకళందంత్.
కాంక్షతిలాపింపు
శిన్నపిన్నవాలర్
ఆకన్నుతలరక్షల్
కంగళిరయిపక్ల
ఈరాజుండనంకన
కాంక్షారిక్షుంనక్ల
మునాలీకతియిక్షల్
ఓజాళబలుదర్
కంగరాయ్యకాంక్ల.
పిక్షురువబిక్రక్
పిక్షుంక్షుపాలర్.
మహరయిమాంగ్
ఈచబుర్పవంశ్.
ఆబియక్ లంకుక్షి
క్రిలపకోటుక.
ఈరుక్షిపరందల్ల
ఉక్షిరాళికోండల్ల.
పిర్రురునడుకిక్క.
కన్నుడక్షక్షిక్న
కాకిపాలుకిక్
వరకిక్కెర్పుపక్షిల్
రాక్షకూటుకాంక.
కాంకిక్షుగ్గ రాజుంక

ఆరాజసిందర్
ఆదళపలుకర్
ఈనగుండక్షిరాక్ష
కంక్షిక్షిక్ఖనేన.
తాక్షిక్షుక్షుమాంగ్
పిక్షురుమరాజుర.
యుక్షరలుడ్రాంక్
కాంక్షక్షుమడ్రన
కాళ్ళకజూశియిన.
కళగాక్ కోంబర్
ఆజియబలుదర్
పిరాజుడనంకన
పిల్లనళమాడ్రన
పిర్రురునడుకిన
కన్నుడ్రాంక్ ఆక్షుక్షిన
నోడియిక్షుక్షాంపియ
కలలుకకోంకర
కలనక్షుక్షిమారాక్
పాకోంపిక్కోట్రాక
ఈరాజనోపబుంకి
కళకళక్ కోంబిర్
రాజ్పక్షుబుంబిర
కలరాంక్షుంనక్ల.
పక్షిమరుమాలనో
కనోభిక్షిశాండర్.

రాజే వచ్చిరాండిరి
ఆశ్చర్యపడిరింకల్లి
రాజ్యవచ్చోచాచల్లి.
దర్శకోటిలాళ్ళాలు.
ఈరాజాండ దరాజ.
వర్తమానరవర్తే.
న్యాయబుద్ధినల్లింగే
జీతిపెళ్లుపరిపంచ.
ఈరాజాండవళిగే.
యోగారసుకరాండు
ఎంబిల్లినినరిగే.
ఆరాజనుశిక్షిన
అందిను జనరెంబి.
విక్రమవిక్రమంనేష్టి
రాలపేదపక్షిన.
అంబిరెల్లి అంధిళ
ఆరాజపేదలు.
అల్లియలనవెల్లి.
విక్రమంయుగరిన
రంగడిల్లిపోవ్వలు.
విక్రమమాడరాజనే
ఆశ్చర్యపడిరెంబల్లి
దిగ్విజయమాడండు
ఎంబిల్లినినరిగే.
నాండిదాళియుయిరే
ఘనవళిరాజయ.
ఆదేశవప్రతిరిగే
రన్న పోయిరవల్లిల్లి
ఘనసింహరాజాంగే

అల్లివచ్చిశిక్షిన
ఇన్నసిక్కపాలుగే
విక్రమమాడిరాయ
ఉగ్రమాడిరవాంగెంబి
ఆదేశ్యాంచరి ఎంద
మోత్తిల్లిత్తుంబాచి
బన్నినంపలు విల్లి
ఎంబిల్లినినరిగే.
ఈంద్రాత్ర్యేరటల్లి.
ఈబిగళిక్షేమ.

కగ్గాట రాజయ.
ఆల్లివచ్చిరాచెంబ
ఆరాజాండమోంద.
మోందర్శిపరాండల్లి
విక్రమండుపేళిసే.
దేశరనే నోంబుబిసే.
దనదమ్మ ఘుబిసే.
ఆరాజాండ రన్నిగే.
చంద్రగిరిజోచెంబి
రేనాలింపికొండిరి
ఈరాజాండుబారిన.
నాశ్చర్యపడిన.
విక్రమపేదలు.
చంద్రగిరిరన్నిగే.
భ్రమరవరమంగల
మంగలాపురంబల్లి.
విక్రమపేదలు

మంత్రకీర్తిలామత్త.
ఆంగుళ్ళవలుకంటి.
మిన్నువిత్తులంగుళి.
ఛాంపురంబలవాన.
ఓజిమాడకత్తియ్య
శ్రేతోలకేబిరవాన.
బలంగుబళియంవ.
జగదేరమల్లనవ.
మాందాళంజుమత్తళి
అర్జునన్యమజ్జుళి
రాజ్యవల్లభవల్లి.
ఎత్తమదూరియరా.
కత్తళాలబాతోల.
దారవిలాకప్పళ్లి.
అరజుళ్ళంజుంటో
మాందాళంజుచాలరి
రాజ్యబారక్కరాంత.
మొరకనటుండేంగ్గు.
పిగ్గళ్ళబలుపిళ్లి
మాందాళంజరాంగ.
అక్కసేన్నరాశియ
నాళనాళంజిళ్లి.
కూళ్ళపడిమీపోంజ
కూగుద్దనరంపిళ్లి.
ఆరాంతమంత్రియ్యు
రేసేన్నపతిశిష్ట
రమ్మకొళ్ళరాజుకే
బిసేసిళ్లకొంటిళ్లి
గెంతాల్లిమడుంతే

కూరజురసిద్ధిశ్రీ
రాజియబలుత్తుడ
కూరజుంతమత్తళి
రాజిమురళందత్తే.
పోళమాడ్డిపొంతిళ్లి
మత్తమాడికొంతిళ్లి
అల్లాంజిళ్లికలకు
బల్లకేందరంపిరా.
అల్లకేల్లకల్లలు.
మాందాళంజుచ్చొంబళి
కొంతకాంత పంపార
నూరక్కనకేన్
కూడికే పొరలక్
బ్బసాంజరియంవ.
బుళ్ళాళిరడంతిళ్లి
కుకుసోడ్డిశిక్షిళ్లి
అల్లిపోలియనిందళ్లి.
కొంతోలియ రమ్మయ్య
రమ్మకోలకనంసార
నూరక్కనకేన్
కూడకూడికొంతిళ్లి
నద్యాద్రనాళతో.
పడిఖాళ్ పర్వత
ఆరుంతోరళ్ పంత
పడిఖాళ్ జోపళ్
కోంకణనగరళ్
అల్లిపాలకొంతిళ్లి
బల్లంగుబళియంవ
పడిఖాళ్ పర్వత
నద్యాద్రనాళతో

శిశియబలయిన్
ఈశోడవశీమేశ్
రంగలుండ్ కొండల్లి.
నిప్పర్ నెళ ఎల్లి.
పవళేమ నెయిల్లి.
~~మేశ్~~
ఈశోడవశీమేశ్.
బంతి బంతి కాలక్
విక్రమదిరెకాల
జిరాలదవ్వంగల
బండ్సంగళొబంబిన్
ఈచీశర్ దుంబింగల.
అక్షరేశోచండిది.
ఈశోడవశీమేశ్
బండ్సంగళొంబింగల్
ఎళ్ళరగళక్ కవ.
ఎంజి క్షీరరియుండు.
~~బంతి కాలు~~
బండ్సరజకాలకు.
~~బిరియ~~ కాలక్కు
బంతియరు డాచార
~~బక్కయిన బబుల~~
బక్క జ్యగగ్ క్షీనోన
మల్లిక్ జ్యగగ్ మాబుల.
ఈనగుండ్ క్షీరాంద.
ఆబుట్టోర్ చుబవ.
రంగలశిర్ల్ల్
ఆకుద్దల్ మండ్ల్
మత్తేమరిమడ్డుగల.
ఈశోడవశాళర్

అన్నరమశిరల.
ఎచ్చిట్టుకొండుల.
బండ్సంగళొంబింగల్
ఇశోంక్ గుక్కవ.
ఈనగుండ్ క్షీరిలింగి
ఇశోంక్ గుక్కుండు
ఈశోడవజనరు.
ఎళిళిబవరెయువ.
ఈశోడవళళ్ళిళు.
బంతియరాండ్సర
ఆచక్షిగుర్కవ.
బండ్సంగళొంబింగల్
ఈశోడవశీమేశ్
కెయిళరల్లిబరితంగ.
ఇన్నవిప్పాలక్
ఈచెయుళాకలుంగ
ఈశోడవశీమేశ్
రంగలుండ్ కొండల్లి
ఈచీశర్ బాతంగ
బండ్సంగళరిళల్లి.
ఇప్పవంగడుబప్పవ.
బంతి బంతి కాలక్
ఈచవడడప్పంగళ్
ఎంగచవరాళియ
కబలంచికొండిరే
ఎంగళడవ్వశేచి.
బంతియొళకొడిన
మాడకిరొళిప్పండు
ఈబందచనకేవ

నశమడిరేవ్వండు
ఎండేక్షిక్షిరడింప
బలుక్షంకేరేమర
ఈసుద్ధినరంజకే.
రక్షరలబాకండ్
శెరింపనడపకే.
కర్తేవ్రడిరండు.
ఎండేతినకే.
దోషబాధయుక్షకే.
ఈజీలకే వాంక్షడ
వాంక్షబాధతుయాకే.
వాంక్షంగడుడుప్రన
కంగడిదరిక్షండ్
కలక్షిరయుబండ్
కలజ్ఞనూరకజ్ఞ
జ్ఞనకరయుపేంప.
ఈకుటేల్ చిన్నంగ
వాంక్షంగడిదరిక్షే
కంగక్షుయికేంప్రంక
ప్రతేనుల్కలుకే.
కంపోళికిచేతంప
~~జ్ఞ~~
బలుక్షంగడుచర
ఆచరనడక్రింప.
ఈజనరిడర్కలు.
దమళ్ళకోడ్రవరం.
అమ్మంగండ్ రవన.
శ్రీళిరేళిబాయుది.
బలుక్షడకుక్షిక్షి.

పేరబాక్షి యరందిక్
ప్రతేనుల్ యుక్షక్.
బల్లోయుద్ధమరందక్
బద్దయుద్ధివడికరే
న్నయ శస్త్రరియకే
అజ్ఞానకోళగంబ.
రక్షకేలబాతింప.
శిన్నసిప్పరలక్
ఈజనడకేయిల్
నూరాంగిళ్ళనూరక్షి.
~~[illegible]~~
కనేవుల్లకేండక్షి
కుణాకుణాండకేక్షిక్
కుణారళికేండక్షి.
అంక్షుంకేరకేయుల్
ప్రస్తురంకేరకేండక్
కిరికేళికేండక్షి.
లుక్షిబేరకంగుంయ.
ఆదన్నందరిచిరా
అల్లరేన్నకల్లాల
ఈజీలనడుమక్
ఈవాంక్షడకేయిల్
బాచరయ్య నంగక్
శెలచన్నంగిన్నసే
నామముండకింపిసే
ఎంగడుజనళిక్షి
ఈవాంక్షంగకోల్లు.
దేవనినాశమాడువ
కంసిన్నతోయుచన్న

పత్తురు నడక్కర్.
నాకోక్కరికాయిరి.
తావడపుపరిల్ల
విన్నయిద్విరిల్లనే.
జ్ఞానవత్తరిల్లనే
కళ్ళిరేగురియుచే.
కుళ్ళోమోళయుచే.
ఇన్నినింకతయిరి
ఈపాంక్షడకర్.
ఈకీతపలంచర్
రక్షనక్షోచండు.
ఈవిడపనకేల్ల
పాదదనకేయ్యాండు
పంచక్షనినకర్.
కలిన్నుర కారిక్ష
డక్షగేజుడక్షుల
నవేలకిక్షనాయింకం.
లోకర మక్షుదనియో
నీర్కుపడ్రిశింపు.
ఒక్షగాలిమండర.
ఆపంక్షమరింపర్
పక్షుమరకడి
దర్శనవ చేక్షర్
ఆశనరక్షకర్
పర్వరక్షిమారాయి
పిరాయినవంపర్
లక్షేరక్షేక్షు.

కూర్చనీర్ కోండర.
శిక్షిక్షిక్షంపర.
ఆతమక్షిరంపర.
కక్షనీర్ కోండను.
పంకోండు మంతర్
లక్షేరకరకేక.
ఇన్నినిక్షుపర్
పంచుగేలపడపండ
పాదరక్షుకరాయి
ఈపదనరింపర్
రన్నకోర్ కక్షుపో
కల్పరంక్షుమండర్
పెక్షయిక్షిక్షిరపర్
ఆరుండర్ చాదక్షి
ఈరాపండ మోలన.
కాంక్షిక్షుకరియుయి
ఈచాక్షరాందర్.
గోళ్ళకోళ్ళకుక్షాయి.
ఎన్నసేనసంచర్
ఈకలక్షికిక్షుయి.
నికిక్షుకరపర్
మక్షికిపరకక్షు.
ఎన్నసేనసంచర్
ఇక్షుర్నయిక్షంపర్
నీకోర్కపరకక్షు.
పంక్షిక్షిపరంపర్.
రన్నకరయిక్షంపు.

"ఇంద్రయుధకర్మపు
రాజంగ్ పోటీశ్వర్
తోలాగ్ నరుండక్
కోళ్ళిగ్ పోరిగ్నాము.
ఈ కర్మనే ఉక్కతో
పండ్లగళనిచ్చిరీ
ఈ కుడీమలినడ్
రాజవ్యాపుడ్డోళ్ళు
ఉన్నతోడ కాపార.
క్షత్రియుడ పదవ్వకి
నింగళు మరండిరా
నింగడ పులగురు
నింగడ పోరిలక్ష్మి
ఆనసుంకాచ్చి.
ఇంక్ కోట్టి మిగ్గిరీ
ఈ యిగ్గా బద్ధారణ
శేరణాసురు వాడ్
కలోంరాంతోంరమ
కారణానక్కు చేయిలు
నుండబాడ్ చిచ్చేళ్ళ.
నేరుదిఉపుక్కో
శేరక్షోయిరావ్వ
మిడ్డికిచుట్టిచిచ్చు
అన్న పద్దమాడిర్
నంకడిపచిచ్చేళ్ళ
కేరణాసక్తిళ్ళ
మిడిదినిర్ చిచ్చేళ్ళ.
ఇంద్రమంత్రంగ్ఞడ
ఆరాజబిక్ దాలి.
ఇంద్రవర్మ గాలంగ్

నానిట్ పోదకండ
క్షత్రియుగుక్కాయి
ఇంద్రయుధనకండ.
ఇంగాతో నింగర్.
ఇంక్లిలిలాడాయుధ
ఇంక్ కోట్టి మిగ్గార్.
తోర్ కక్షిడాయుధ.
ఇన్నసాకండోర్:
ఇంద్రయుధకర్మిన.
ఎల్లనీనాన్ తోజొంగ్గు
క్షత్రియుత్ నడకండ
ఈ నిన్నడ మంత్ర్
ఆతాయి పరందన్.
ఇంద్రయుధన్నరిమన
ఆపద్ధపిచి తోళ్ళి.
క్షత్రియుడ పద్ధతి
క్షత్రియుత్తోళియండ.
ఈ నిన్నడ మంత్ర్
ఆంగుళి పరందినా
కుణ్ణరక్షకోలిమి
బిల్లంగుకోడ్ పడ్
మిగ్గారినడక్కోళ్ళ.
ఇన్నసినడపడ్
క్షత్రియగుక్కాన.
లింక్ కోట్టి ఇంచోళ్ళ
ఈ నిన్నడ మంత్ర్
ఆంగుళి పరందినా
ఆశేకర బిల్లన
కుణ్ణోర్కంతోడ్ పడ్
ఆపద్దశిలుంకిల.

ఆకాండవచ్చెంబంగ
మంగలక్ష్మ నమ్మెకా.
ఎల్లగోగిశోటేలంగి
కుస్తియుచేతి కొంటిక్
కంక్రుయుడుధరిక్కర్
ఇక్షలునడక్కుండ్.
చెంబకోడిరాత్రి
మూంబరక్ పీఠకె.
ఈకోడ్ వాండుల.
ఇంగాలిక్ మాలాలి.
ప్రేమియుగుక్ కాలి.
సింగకోత్రి డాయుక.
కోలేరాత్రి నల్లాన.
కాలోరాండికోలమ్మ.
~~ఉద్దమద్దమాలి~~
బంధోయుక్ కెంగక్.
కొల్ పోరిదేనళిలి.
ఉద్దమద్దమాయ్.
సింగక్కుపి మాక్కిల్లి.
ఇశోకెన్నకాలక్
ఈచేలక్ లూయుతి.
ఎన్నుకోలవకార
జాగలోర్కోర్ కోర్ కిప్పది
కోప్పదన్నుకిదో ఎండ్
నన్నేనిత్సక్కుమి.
ఇక్షఎన్నరాండాగు
దండినీడలక్కిగే.
ఎన్నకోప్పుండింజంగ.

ఆవిడకుమకార
కోప్పదుపేదిదో ఎండ్
సింగప్పుజక్కుంజిక్.
కాలోరాండికోలమ.
ఆరాతరళిజోల్లి.
కోలాలనడక్కిల్లి.
కాలోరాండికోలమ్మ
కోయుపంబిజ్జిక్.
కక్కుకొలిశోయ్యర్
కుక్కలిరాకియుతి.
క్రాదియుగుక్ కాలు
పడోరళిరళిచేల్లి.
ఈనిన్నడపంబక్
కింగుఇపరక్
ప్రేమియుగుక్ కాలి
కిక్కోంకిపకిక్కిల్లి.
ఎక్కవదేనమ్మిలో
మంగలక్కుంకన్నుల
ప్రేమియంగడాకార
సింగళినడక్కిల్లి.
మంగలక్ లాచిలి
చెంగచళిక కిల్లి
చెచ్చలోచిలిరళి.
నచ్చెలోపడిరళి.
ఇన్నసిరళిచేల్లి.
మంకిక్కిలపరండక్
అన్నకోర్ మాడాల్ల.
ఈలాకోపరండకో.
కాళిశిక్కుమాలు
సిన్నవన్ నంబుక్

ఉగ్రరవ కిజ్జాంగ
ఇష్టనీడ కరగిన.
నాకీ ఇంకే క్షేత్రి.
భర్తృవళ ఉత్తమే
నాకిక్కోలక్కత్తెవ
నీకే ఇష్టకందిరు
ఆచేంగిసి మారయి
ఇజుఇకిన్నంగుంటుల.
విద్యుబుద్ధిగాలిత.
నాకిక్కోలక్కుక్కుతి.
ఈపెండ్రుడెయిలి
పోశబాళకెత్తుల.
ఈ పెండ్రుబళ్ళన
నంగళిపరతిరకి.
ఉయ్యిగడుత్తివర
ఆచారమరందకి.
నాకిక్కోలిక్కుంగళి
ఈజీవకాయుతి.
కిసలుంటమారయి
నాకిక్కోలక్కన.
కాయికరినతిమ్మ.
ఎంటిక్కోవిరందర్
ఆకోలచావళి
ఈచారిపరందర్
శీళశీళకళాల
వన్నుతివర
కచేరక్కిపతెయి
ఆచ్చిమిటకలాల
ఈపెండ్రకడల్

కాండకువయుత్తిక్కి
నీలకీకుపెయిక్కి
కృష్ణయుక్కిలోక
బాయబుద్ధితిక్కుల.
~~ఉల్లనాకనేక్షేత్రయి~~
~~కాల~~
కేంకరమళవన
క్షుత్తిలరబలంతో
కన్నియుక్షేత్రుల.
కణ్ణిలరమాళింగ్
కణ్ణోరంగోక్కుల
మాప్పిల్లకర్తృగ
మన్నవలక్కుల.
విశివళిపుక్
కమతిసరకిల.
నాకిక్కలుక్షుచు
ఉల్లనాకనేక్షేత్రయి
ముంగోకమాళోల
నీలకోక్కుక్షుక్కు
నీలకమ్మంకిక్కి
కిడోల మాళోలి
కంజోళకేకలు
గుంజకోల్కేకేర
మాజోకమళోలకి.
ఉళ్ళలోర్ వర్ధి
కాండమంయకిక్కి
మమ్మయుక్కి కన్నన
కనీళక్కమాయి.

రజతంగిత్తరాశిన
దేవంగిత్తమిత్రి.
బలంగిత్తపట్టినట్లే.
ఆకిత్తచిత్తముట్టిన
మాటిత్తవ్రచేన
వలిరిత్తకిలాన.
కకిత్తమిమాడిరే.
ఈరాకే పరందర్.
రేళిరేళిమరురాజు.
నిరోక్కిరాక్ కన్నవ
ఇత్తనకే పేలందమి.
ఈరన్నసేక్ తిరే
పంజోలిరాక్ బుద్దోళిం.
దేవపత్రి నియుయిరే
మన్నమన్నకే మన.
నూరాకే పంగార.
పంగార పరేరక్ష.
రేళిరేళ్ మరరాజ.
~~[illegible]~~
ఈనల్లిరాక్ కన్నారే.
కాంకర్నుకిరాలి.
నెన్నడుపోలిపుట్టి
బళిరేలిపట్టిమాలి.
పుమ్మలిసిడిరే.
మూడిపోలిరేట్టోలి
ఇంటిక్కిట్టిమణారే
రగడిమలిదాకోలి
పుమ్మలిరుత్తిమాలి
బంపత్తిపేదలాడ.

బండిత్తిరకియుకే
ఇరాంద్రపరాజుమాదోలి
మన్నకియుక్ కన్నక్
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
కధరిరిపిరిం చూలిరే
బళిరేలిపట్టిమాలి
పుమ్మలిసిడిరే
మూడిపోలిరేట్టోలి
పెపుడిపిరిపట్టిచి.
కార్కరకిపుడిరయి.
కన్నడోలిరే బోలవను.
ఇంద్రపత్రరాజంగు.
పిరివకాదమాడిరి.
కన్నడోలిరే పోలవరే
ఈబాలే పరందర్
రేళిరేళిపట్టింగుణ్ణా.
నీలిపన్నమరరాండ.
నివడుక్కియుయిరే
మాయుక్కిపట్టియ.
కాయువడువరాక.
నీనయిరే పట్టియ
ఆపింగనా నిన్నల
మాయపంగోడరసి.
ఈనసుండే నీనాపిన
పోంసోలిరుకిరాండు.
ఇందానినీపోలిం.
మిగాలోనిలిపిపిన.
పెండరోట్టి మాగారే.
బయ్యలోనిలిపిపిన

నిన్నుచుట్టి కప్పంగన్
ఎన్నునీమరకకే
తాళిలకాంతకిరమ.
నెత్తిరాత్రిగూడిన
రెప్పరపిఝుల్లిన్
పొగారకిరణపంక్తి
పాంకరాందినాళ్ళతి
క్షేమకీళ్ళకువకన్
కూమకురళ్ళతకు
ఉడుపుడ్డమడిరు.
ఒడ్డికిరుక్కుచేరు.
~~నిన్నిక్కిరపడ్డ~~
నందదీరవిక్షిరు.
ఎన్నునింగక్షచేస్తి.
తాళిలకాంతకిరమ.
ఈ ఎన్నుతకిరిక.
ఏ ఆకాయికాంతిరి.
ఇల్లినింగబంధిరి
ముత్తిరిమ్మకోళ్ళ.
ఈ నింగడపంక్తి
బంధిక్కాయినురమ.
నీళమంబ్రపడియుక్కి
మంబరిత్తిళియుల.
ఈచిరియనీళకే
వడంగుపారుచిరా.
వడివడే నీళకే
క్రియతాలబందినా

ఈ ఆలంతు నీ బాక్కిన
క్రియబాజిరక్షలు.
ఈ నింగడకంగన్
పురంగళి క్షక్షక్రే
పవనదయుమాడులు
ఎంతి క్షపరందరమ.
పిరంగబమతిరాజ.
కాంతిపసుదనిమ
పవర్తరక్షిక్షిరే
ఉడ్డబుడ్డికిక్కన్.
ఉక్కగళ్ళకంక్షిన
చంద్రపర్వమాడరాజ.
కాంతిడికిరాయింక.
పాంక్రంగళడ్రన్
చంద్రయుదక్రిన.
క్షిరిడ్రన్ కాంతిరి.
ఈపిడ్రపదశన్
నీళడిక్కిదుంబంక
పాంక్రంగండ్రమాడెయు
కాకిపడిక్షురన్
కియిరక్లాపాంక్షగ
కెనిక్షపడ్రన.
కాంతస్మరిసనే
కారపిలసుంతి
చాంక్రంగిక్షడ్రంగాతి
తాంక్రంగబంధిక
ఆపాంక్షడనాయకే
పాంక్రంగళ్ళిపడికే
ఓక్షోదిగిక్షాంబాక్ష
పాంక్షవర్షమాడోతి

పాత్రురువడతాన్
ఈవడుంటిమోయాంటి
పాతోర్ఖిత్తిపూతెంపె
తెన్నుడ పనకోన
తేరిపిత్తాలుటాన్
ఆసెడ్డెర్సుమిత్తోన.
ఇన్నునిత్తాలన్
నాటిలంపిరాపున
నాటిరడుందల్లి.
కంగమ్మేల్ రమ్మాయు
పాంపెత్తోనెనకెర్
బాళ్ళోయుండ్ పెరియాన్
ఆదిన్నవరం పిలా.
ఇళ్ళిమోన పాంపుతో
ఆకమిల్ కమ్మోండి
ఆకాయిమరుళ్ళాడి
రుళికిళ్ళిమిళ్ళిండి
పిన్నిక్కామంబుళుడి
ఆరన్నుడరమ్మోండ్
మేమంతెయుళదాన
మంతెయుళ్ళరమ్మోండ
నలో బాళ్ళపాటిన్
తేమీడువరర్కిన
బాళ్ళోంటిపెరియాన్.
అన్నకిరోకంబుంబి.
ఇన్నునిత్తాలన్
కాశోడువళవళోలా
బగుచ్చిలలిల్లి.
పెరిగరంగడాత్రకి

ఆమోల్ మోలిలన్
ఆదిన్నుంబరంపిలా
ఓల్లకోండుపోల్లలు.
పాంపువరట్టాలుండ్
పత్తరమ్మెదిపోలు.
మొంతిల్ మాయిన
మన్నియిల్ కన్నిన.
ఈపనకాంబిల్
రంగిన్నసెనకిల్
కడలంపిరాపుండ్
ఇత్తనల్లమ్మోంగల్
కెసిలంపిల్ కట్టిన
ఈదిన్నోల్ మమ్మాయు.
పింపెత్తోనెనకెర్
~~కాయుడు~~
పాంపువరట్టాలుండ్
ఈపిల్లవరంపిల్
అప్పకోళ్ళమాయోళ్
నీనింపదిరాత్రిల్
నీలిపుత్తరమ్మిన
మిత్తోల్ పింపిల్ కట్టిన
కడలంపమ్మోలి
ఈరన్నినకాంబుల
ఈదిన్నవమాయు.
ఈకాడువళ్ళిమేల్
ఇంపనుళ్ళిమల్లల్లు.
మంబికమపిమాల్
ఆదిపంపల్ మ్మోత్తోన.
ఇత్తోంగిపుళకాల
ఆదిపంపల్ మ్మోత్తోన.
పాత్తోంగడ పంబుమ్మో

బిమ్మకపిరియిసి. చంద్రవర్మరాజున
నాంగడేంతిరంబక ఎదుండాంగుమదిరి.
కోరిజిత్తిక్షేంబ కూరనిలంగినిండక్.
వంగడమదరాష కిజనరి ఆమంగ.
ఆవగుంటినంగళం ఆయిరజ్జిలి ఆమంగ్
ఈనిన్నడిమట్ ఆ బబ్బనికోడువసి.
వంగనిక్రదిక్షిలి. ఈరోడవ్వనిమిక్రి
ఎండిక్షిదరండక్ ~~సూరాంగిక్షా~~
ఆతీక్షనకోటిక్ ఆవేలగళోడుంబిక్షి.
చాంద్రవర్మమారాజు ఇన్నసిద్ధవాల్గ్
ఈలాశిరదక్ కావేరమ్మెదేవిల
ఆజ్ఞాంగళిగేళి. రిదేవిరయుంగుండ్
పెర్కరక్కెమగిలు. చంద్రవర్మరాజుండ
నదుగుడనతలక్కిక్. మన్నయక్రాజుంబి
మెక్కిరందరన్నియి. సూరాయకుమ్మాళ్
పెర్కరక్కెదేవియి కెంబిశిశిళశక్తి.
మన్నయక్రమాడన క్షేమ్మలిశిడప్పల్
దేగుపడశౌర. కవ్వుడనంగార
ఈస్థిరిరంచేళ్ళి. దుంబుక్షేలిమగిత్తి.
ఎంతిలి పిరడదాక్. దేశదుంబరంగార
ఆజ్ఞేలజనకు సంగాలదక్రర్
ఈరక్షన నంయిలి. అక్కుకిక్ మన్నయ.
ఈరజనకుగిలి. నాతిరమ్మెజనిరి
దూరమడిరిండాక్ కన్నడుగిరిక్కుక్కాన
చాంద్రవర్మనోబసి. దూరమడిరిండాంక్
కెంగిరసుదేవియు కిక్కోడిరిగాంబిండ
కాంతళిరిదారళ. దుంబుకెంపుత్తుమంగ
దూరమడిరిండిక్ నుక్కోయిబండద
జోరి'సెంగిరిండక్ కన్నెగింబరోడువ
జోరినిండజనకు బండిక్షేయిమురాన.

ఆజ్ఞకిట్టి దుండుళ
ఆవ్వాంగుమారిడవండు
దండోకరజనిండు
ఈరోడవరాకెల్ల.
అంకిట్టిక్షిదుండుళ.
ఈరోడవరజనిశక్
కెరజిరక్షజూచ.
బాలకిట్టిక్షిదవ్వని.
క్షేవ్వదన్నిదేవిక్
నిక్షిక్షిక్షిదిక్
ఆరాలనడరుర.
చిత్రాపుత్రిశింగర్
కెంబిక్షిరక్నళ్
కోట్రక్షిక్షజువ.
మన్నయక్షేయిర్
కోటియక్పరంపర
పెర్కక్షేమ్మిమగిలు
కరిలరమ్మెదేవిన
కంగక్షజిమాడువ
బాలిదయిరిరంగర్
భక్తరంళయుక్తి
పిడేంళకణవల.
ఈరోడవబాలక్రో
బుద్ధిక్షుదరక్తి
చంబాకిరిక్షక్తి
ఆయుదవంశువ
ఈరోడవమగిరంగ
రజంగడుడివిన
కంగళంలు ఆయువ
ఈరోడవమగిరిక్

ಕಾವೇರಮ್ಮ ದೇವಿರ
ದಯ ಬುಂಬ ಉಂತೋಲ.
ಮಲೆತಿ ಮಾಯಾ ದೇವಿರ
ದಯಂಗುಂಟೆ ನೋಟಿಲಿ
ವಿದೋಂಗು ಕೊರುವಿಲ್ಲಿ
ಕೊಲ್ಲೋರೆ ಬರಯುಲ್ಲೆ
ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಯಿ
ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ ಜೋಯ್ಸರ,
ಉನ್ನತ ನತಪುಂತೋ.
ಬಾಳೆಗೆ ಕಂಗಾಲಿ
ಬಾತೆನ ಈ ಕತೆವ
ಕಂತಿಯ ಕಳಿಯುವು
ಓತಿ ಎಳ್ಳಾಕೋಲ್ಲಿತ್ತ,
ಕಗ್ಗ ಬಾಜಿಗಳ್ತಲು
ತಂಗಾಲಿಂದ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ
ಎಳ್ಳಾಕಿತ್ತು ಬಾಕಿಯತ್ತ,
ನಾನ ತಿವ ಈ ಕತೆ
ನಾಕಲಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿಯಿ
ಬಾತೆನ ತಕಕೊಂಡಿ.
ಬಾತೆನ ಈ ಬಾತೆಲ
ತಪ್ಪೆ ಕೊರು ಎಚ್ಚಕೊ.

ಸುಂಬುಸರಿಂದ ನಿಂಗಳಿ
ತಪ್ಪಕೊತ್ತ ಮಾತಂತರ,
ಈ ಬಾಕುವ ಬಾಬನ
ಇಷ್ಟೆತ್ತ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆನೆ.
ಕಾವೇರಮ್ಮ ದೇವಿರೆ
ಮಹಿಮೆಯತ್ತ ದಯತ್ತ
ಅಂತ್ರ ಕಂತಿ ನತಿರೆನ
ಬಾತ್ರ ಮೊಗ್ಗಿ ಕೂತಿತ
ಬಡಿಕೊತ್ತ ಬಾತೆಲ
ಬಾತ್ರಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ದೇವಿರ
ಕಾಲ ನೇರ ನೋಟಿತ್ತ
ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗಾಸಿತ್ತ
ಈ ಬಾಬನ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆನೆ,
ಬಿಟ್ಟಕೊಮೆಟ್ಟ ಪಕ್ಷ
ಅವಿಮಲ ಅಲ್ಲಿಲ.

From the old manuscripts. Incomplete.

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1946.

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బాలి బాలి నంగర
దేవ బంబాలి మొక్కిరే
తల్లి బాలి మొరియే
కుడి బాలి చెంబుర్కే
పెద్ద మి బాలి బాలుమి
పెద్ద రంద పెద్ద మిరే
యి పెద్ద మిరమిరలే
ఉప్పు నోళ్ళ రెగ్గారే
యిళ్ళ పళ్ళ రాగియు
మెట్ట మెట్ట రాంగర
మింగ రారే రాగియు
యి రగియు కెల్లంగు
రేళ్ళ మేనారాగియు
మెట్ట మెట్ట బ్రాహ్మణ
ఆల్ల రెగురుల్లలి
మొక్క తెగిరు రెగిన
మ్రోంద ట్టంద కుంబిమె
యేళ్ళ రద మొంనేగ్గ
రా మురిక్కి మొంబిగెరే
ఆరిబెత్తకే ఆమతి
మిరే రమొళ్ళ కెరే
మిరే రేకే మిరలే
వట్టేర కేరిబెబే
ఆరే మొతి రాగియు
మంగొయి మంద మొంమతి
యి మతిగెరిత కేలే
తాంగి రంతే రేంబేలే

మక్కరాంబి నాతేలే
ఆక్కుంగ కిరవరు
పట్టి మరు వర్కెరు
నాయు మరు నేంగ్గురు
మిరే రుమొతిగియు
మేయు మరు మొంగరు
నానజాతి పెల్లరు
పంతే పంతే పాలకె
యేమిరే ళ్ళరే ట్టిరు
యిరతిరమొంగరు
రారేంబిరాగిరమొ
మొంక్కతిగిరవమొ
యి మతిగిరవమొ
యేళ్ళరతి మంగలే
ఆంక్రవమనరాంగ
రేరేమళ్ళయిక్కాలే
యి మతిగిరవళ్ళే
మంజేలక్కుబావు
మింగక్కే ఒతిరక్కె
మంగరేరే తిరక్కె
కిరేరక్కె మొబేంమె
యి గిరవమళ్ళరు
పత్తిగిరవతళ్ళకె
యి మునతంరేంమంతేల
యి మతిగిరవళ్ళే
పంతే పంతే పాలకె
బాళి తాటేమంతేల
యేళ్ళరమట్టేరే
యి నరిరే తాటేన
రాకే మతిమొంగమొ

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

యి తింగ తాటాడి
యి కైలాసే తింగ్సుర
తాటాడే కుడి చేతి
తాటి తాడి కిచ్చి
యి న్నకే నతిల్ల
యి కిడ తాడు చేతే
కేరి కేరి చుంటి
తాటాడే కేరి యిరా
కాలు యు కేరి యిరా
కేరుంటి కేరి యిరా
చిరి కేరి యి తిరా
యిరుం డేంసి కేరి తాడు
తింగ్సు తిరి కిడ తాడు
కంచు తిరి యిరి చేతాడ
యి న్నకే కుడి చేతి
కేరి కేరి కిచ్చి
కేరి కేరి కిచ్చి
పాడి మా కిడి చేతి
ఉత్తరం కాకు కుడి
యి కిల్ల నే కిడి తిరా

తింగ కంగ యి చేతాడ
కిం కిడి మా కిడి తిరా
కేరి కేరి కిచ్చి
ప్రమాణి తాడి
యి చ్చ యి కిల్ల
తిరి చ్చ తిరి కిడ తాడు
తిరా యి కిల్ల
తిరి చ్చ తిరి కిడ తాడ
రం కాయి తాడ కిల్ల
యి కిల్ల నే కిరి తిరా
ఉల్లకిల్ల నల్ల
కేరి కేరి చుంటి
పిల్ల కాన నిం కిరి
తింగ చ్చ కేరి కేరి
కేరి కేరి తాడి నాడ
కేరి కిరి యి గాడి
కిం కు కేరి నిం కిరి
తాడు కిరి యి తింగ్సు తింగ్సు
రం కుడు కిల్ల నే కిరి నే
నా కేరి యి కు కేరి కాన్

నా తో తిరం తో విశ్వ
ప్ర్ష్ట్ర్ పోలిరాతిర
యుం పోలిత్రోలిం:లర
యు ఛ నా తో తిరాచి,
యు ఛ నా తో రాత్రి పోలి
నా తో సు ప్ర్ష్ట్ర్ రాం:లాన
సు ప్ర్ష్ట్ర్ రాం:లి నా తో లో
రి:లర్ర్ ర్ ర్ ర్ ర్
నా ప్ర్ నా ప్ర్ రాం:లర్
రాం నా ర్ ప్ర్ ర్ ర్ ర్ టో
ర్ ప్ర్ యుర్ ర్ లి:లు లో
నా తి రు ప్ర్ ర్ ప్ర్ ప్ర్
ర్ ప్ర్ సు తి:ర్ ప్ర్ యు
ర్ లి:లు ర్ ప్ర్ ప్ర్ యు
ప్ర్ తి ర్ రాం ర్ పోలి ర్ ప్ర్
యు ప్ర్ రాం తో పోలి ర్ ప్ర్
ర్ తో నా ర్ రాం రాం ర్
సు ర్ ర్ సు ప్ర్ ర్ సు తో సు
ప్ర్ తి ర్ రాం ర్ ర్ పోలి ర్ ప్ర్
యు ప్ర్ రాం నా పోలి ర్ ప్ర్

నా రాం:లర నా రాం ర్
తా ర్ యు తా ర్ రాం ర్
సు తి ర్ రాం ర్ పోలి ర్ ప్ర్
యు ర్ ర్ రాం తో పోలి ర్ ప్ర్
నా ర్ రాం తి యు ర్ ప్ర్ ప్ర్
ప్ర్ ప్ర్ నా ప్ర్ తి తా రాం ర్ ప్ర్
ప్ర్ ప్ర్ నా ప్ర్ ర్ ప్ర్ ప్ర్
తో తి ర్ యు తా ర్ ప్ర్ నా సు
సు తి ర్ రాం ర్ పోలి ర్ ప్ర్
యు ర్ రాం నా పోలి ర్ ప్ర్
యు ర్ టో ప్ర్ ప్ర్ ప్ర్ తి ర్
తో ప్ర్ ప్ర్ రాం తి ర్ ప్ర్ లో
యు ర్ సు ప్ర్ ప్ర్ తి ర్ ప్ర్ ప్ర్
ప్ర్ యు ర్ ప్ర్ తి ర్ తి ర్ రాం
ప్ర్ రాం ర్ యు ప్ర్ ర్ ర్ ప్ర్
తి సు యు ర్ ర్ టో సు ర్ ర్ ప్ర్
ర్ ర్ సు సు ప్ర్ ప్ర్ ప్ర్
తా రాం నా ర్ రాం ర్ తా రాం తి
నా రాం సు సు ప్ర్ ప్ర్ ప్ర్
నా తో ర్ ప్ర్ నా ర్ పోలి ర్ తి.

వారే కీరే బాగు బుగ
చూరే కీరే మోక్షది
కేరి కీరే విష్ణు తో
చూరే కీరే పుమంకే
కేరి కీరే సంభోగ
వక్షకీరే నారేనే
మోక్షకీరే పూరేనే
యింనేకే నేలేయుపే
రే పుకే పుగ్గేరి
యూనాగు పే పాటేన
యిల్లకీ పుబ్బేన
ఉంబేరి చునవేంగి
యింగ్గేయింగనాగు
యక్షపే రేరేన
యుచనగుదిరేన
యుచనకాళవేషి
యుదంగిరంగు మిగ్గాలే
వంకే వంకే యింగ్గేరే
వంకేయుకే పాటేల
ఉంకేచే కరిఖాంక
ఉనాకేనగు చూలే
నాగనాది చుకేనే

కేపుచేరకరగకే
చూరే నాదిరక్షకే
కేక్షే రక్షే నరిరేక్ష
ఉక్షరే మనేయుపే
ఉళిభేరయింపేసే
మూచేనరి ఉంబ్రహ్మ
బేరియుకే మంనేసే
కనేనేనేనకకే
విష్ణుచుదిపరిచేరే
చుక్కేనగనామరిరే
యేరకే పేరేంరేనే
కంనిచక్షేరేక్షేరే
మంరేకేక్షే ఉంమక్ష
వక్షకీరే మోంక్షక్ష
ఉంబుచేంబ్రహ్మయరిచేంగి
నేనారచేరేరేకే
రేచనాయుచుదిచే
నాశిన్నేనే పరిసే
నాంరేకరవక్ష
నానినన్నేపర్రంనే
నాకీరే పేరచేంగు

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చుంగలతరంగరే
మోంగరనినిపోలి
తామర్తనినిపోలి
చక్షుకోటినల్లల్
రుంగిరుపుకోర్వక
నేలిరేరుండినేమి
రుంగిరనినిపోలి
చర్తరనినిపోలి
మోంరయురరింగాక్
మోర్తరనినిపోలి
నారయుతోదివంత
నేక్షువరంగ్రత
రేరప్పనెలరంగ్
రుయిరంగ్రపోనోలి
యిరిక్షమనేయిల్
నింగనూరిరుర్థర
మేరుయ్యంకిరియర్
తొంకిలివరుమర
రేక్షమర్తిల్లరి
పిరుతపోరంగోలి
యిరిక్షమనేయిల్
నింగనూరిరుర్థర

నారయుతోదివంత
అయ్యరిరి మోంమలి
రుంగినూరిరుర్థర
నింగనూరిరుర్థర
తక్షుగాచరువంత
రర్వనరిరంగరే
నానరింగాలింగిలి
నానరింగాలింగిలి
రేరర్తిరియ్యరిర్
నానినిరిరిచ్చంగ
గాలిరనల్గాలిరన
రేపిరిరర్తిక్కిలి
నింగరర్ష్టోయిర
ఉల్కలరర్థిలి
ఉవరాలరిరిరి
రేరుమిరర్తిచర్
అంగాల్రరర్తిలి
ఉరనిరవింగర్
ఉంగాయిరర్తిరల
గురిలింగాలక్షిమి
గురిరుర్ష్టోగ్రిలి
నింగగాలిరింగిర

పూయ నింగ రవి వంశ
నింగ ఉర్వి చిరయు
మంటి మంటి మోజంగ
ఉనవళ రిరి వాలు
చుయ నింగ రవి పొగిచ
యిచిరి మోయు కొంగరు
నంగ రింగ రేంగ రిచి
నింగ ఉర్వి రిచిరన
కలో యుట్టి నోటుంచి
రాజ నోరిర ఉనచి
యు ఉనిరమిరోల
రాజ కలకష్టి
రాజ కాలు ఉర్వి
చుయ నింగ రవి వంశ
కొంగ తిరి రాయు
మీరలోకరిరి రర
నారయ్య లాకిటిరి
కంష్ట నిరిరి
రాజ్యమ్ రాయ్ నను
ఉపిళ్ళ కంగ కుళిరయ్ నను
చేంగ్ ఉర్వి రాయ్ నను
ఉనమి కరి పల్లయు

కొలిరి కరి పంపాయు
నారయ్య లాకిటిరి
మోంకు టిలళ్ళ కర్త
నువ్వ రిరి లళ్ళ కర్త
కష్ట నిరిరి
అచ్చ తిరిచి శిటనే
అనేంగాయు శిటనే
రేళ్ళ రేళ్ళ కంబిరి
కష్ట నిరిరాయ్
చుప్ప రేళ్ళ కంగరి
ఉరిరి నరేంగరు
కాలి నోప్ప కిన్న
రేళ్ళ రేళ్ళ కంబిరి
అల్ల కిప్ప అల్ల
అ కొర్ర రిరి రేళ్ళ
మీరలోకరిరి రర
పైకం ట్ట నగర
నారయ్య లాకిరి పైయ్య
రాజ నోరిరి
అల్ల కోంగు అల్ల
అచ్చ కిటి మోంగిటి
రేకు కాలిరి కోంగు
అచ్చం కోంగిన నగర

మంగళరూపిణీ
మంగళనిలయే శివే
కళ్యాణరూపిణీ
కళత్రంగల్గితివి
కళ్యాణశివయ్యా
అర్థాంగంగంగిరే
అర్థంతంగమారల్
పుట్టిపుంగరమనే
పెద్దవాణిరేరేరే
అర్థంతంగమారల్
మైత్రేపుంగరమనే
పెద్దవాణిరేరేరే
అర్థంతంగమారల్
మత్తేమరమేమరే
పెద్దవాణిరేరేరే
అర్థంతంగమారల్
అర్థాంగంగంగిరే
అర్థంతంగమారల్
వజ్రరరరమనే
పెద్దవాణిరేరేరే
అర్థంతంగమారల్
రత్నగిరేపాంగ్య
పెద్దవాణిరేరేరే

కాశీపురాణిరేరేరే
అయ్యపిటీపుంగిరే
అయ్యమరమేమరే
పెద్దవాణిరేరేరే
అర్థాంగంగంగిరే
రత్నగిరేపాంగ్య
పింగళానమరేరే
అర్థాంగంగంగిరే
అమాగిరేమత్తేన
మంగళరరరనే
పెద్దపంగళగిరే
మాయరరమాగిరే
పుత్రకరేమనే
నాయమర్థమంత్రమనే
రత్నపిట్టపుంగిరే
మత్తేవట్టపట్టే
రాజ్యపట్టపాంగ్
అంగ్రేజిపట్టాలగే
నారయణిరేపంగ
సిద్ధపిలవపుంగ
అమాయమరమారల్
కాలగేనిరేయయ
ఉపిమపిపుంగిరే

ಯಾಮಮಿರಮಿರಲೆ ಯಿಂದೆಗಳ ಪಿನ್ನಾಂತರಗೆ
ಬಿತ್ತೆನ ಮೊಳೆವಲ ಅವರಿಲ್ಲರನಲ್ಲಿ
ನಲ್ಲಿಂಬ್ಬ ಬೆಳ್ಳೆಯ ರನಲ್ಲೆನ ನಿಂತಿರ್ಪ
ಅವ್ವತ್ತಿರೆ ಕಾಣ್ಣಿಗಡೆ ಒಲ್ಲಕೊಂದು ಕಲ್ಲಲ
ಬಾವಲಿಗಳಾವಿಲ್ಲ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೊರೆದೆಗಳ
ಯಾಮಮಿರಮಿರಲೆ ನಾರಮಣಿಗೆಂಡೆಗೆ
ನೆಲ್ಲಿಂತಿರ್ಪಿಗೆ ಮೂತ್ರ ಮಲ ಕೆಡೆವಡ
ಹೊಂಬಲ ತೆಗೆಕಿಗೆ ವಂಗನ ಸೆಳೆಯೂರೆ
ವಂರಂಗಗಳಾವಿಲ್ಲೆ ಹೆಡೆ ವಾಸಿ ಬಂಧಿಗೆ
ಯಂಗ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲಗಳಲ್ಲೆ ಕೆಳ್ಳುಮಡಮಿಂಗ್ಗಳಲ್ಲೆ
ಯಾಮಮಿರಮಮನ್ನಿಸಿ ಕೈಬಿಗಿಬಿ ನಿಂದಿಗೆ
ಮೊಂಬಲಗಳಾವೆಲ್ಲೆ ಮೊಂಗಳಿಂದ ಮರೆನ
ರಾನರಮಿಮಾಡಿಗೆ ಒಲ್ಲಕೊಂದು ಕಲ್ಲಲ
ಕಷ್ಟಮಿರನೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಮ್ಮಯ ಯಂಗ್ಯಗನ್ನಿಲಿ
ಕಾಲಚುಟ್ಟಿನೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೈಮುಚಿಂರಮಿರಲೆ
ಅನ್ನಯಮ್ಮಗಳಾಕಾಣ್ಣ ಯಾನಿರೆಮನ್ನಿಗ
ಯನ್ನವಿಸ್ತಗಳಾಗೆ ಅನ್ನಯಮ ತಿರ್ಪಿಗೆ
ಬಂದಿಗಳಿಗೆಲಿಗೆ ಬಗಮಿಬಾರಯಿರಾಲ
ಯಾಮಮಿರನೆಂಬ ಕೊಂಗೆ ಅವರಿಲ್ಲವಾಗೆ
ಯಲಿಬಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಗೆ ಅನಮಂಗೆನ್ನಮೆಲಿ
ಯಾಮಮಿರಮನರೆರ ಚಿಂಗಿಗೆ ವಾಗಿಗಿ ನಲಿಯಂ
ಅನ್ನಯಮ ತಿರ್ಪಿಗೆ ಯಿಂಗಿಗೆ ಮೆಂಗ್ಯ
ಬಗಮಿಬಾರಯಿರಾಲ

నిం॰ శం॰ నీ॰ కరం॰ రాల
యం॰ రే॰ నీ॰ రే॰ చి॰ రే॰ నే
[illegible] యి॰ శ్రీ॰ రే॰
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ఉపాంశు పశ్చిరాయ
దేవతాయై రుద్రాయ
రుద్రనామాని కుర్వీత
ఉపాంశు పశ్చిరాయ
నాథాయై రుద్రాయ
నాథనామాని కుర్వీత
ఉపాంశు పశ్చిరాయ
పుర్యాయై రుద్రాయ
పుర్యనామాని కుర్వీత
ఉపాంశు పశ్చిరాయ
పశ్యాయై రుద్రాయ
పశ్యనామాని కుర్వీత
ఉపాంశు పశ్చిరాయ
ఉగ్రాయై రుద్రాయ
శ్రేయాంసి కర్మాణి
పాపక్షయ సిద్ధ్యర్థం
కారయిష్యామి
యాంతు పశ్చిరాయ
మహాగణాః రక్షిత్రి
యాంతు యథా యోగ్యం

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

యీ నిరాయన
యీ మీరక్షిత్తే
ఆకే సూరి మాతుర
ఆనపెంతే స్వమియి
యీ నిరాయన
మంకే రాపటిరే
మాయుక్తే స్థితిపటిమే
మాయుక్తే స్థితిపటిమే
కే ఆ మీరకిటినకే
నూలో యీ నిరాయ ఆ రన
కే ఆ మీరకిటిపక్తే
యీ నీకే మనూ స్వాగే
ఆ వ రకరతిల్లక్తే
ఆ వ రకంయిల్లిల
ఆ నసుంతే స్వమియిం
యీ నీకే మనే స్వాగే
రమన్ రమన్ మేల్లక్తే
మేం చ ణాకే రా నిరాగే
ఆ స్వాయుకే నతరవ
ఆ స్వాయుకే నిరాకిక్తే
పేమ మాచారయ్యరాట
యీ నీ పతినా నం గే
పేమ మాచారతమేలే
పేమ మాచారయ్యే పనక్తే
యీ నీ నిరాన ఆయ్యారన

యీ కే నిరాకరంతిక్తే
పం స్థకే నిరాయన
మంకే రాపటిరే
మంత్రే స్థితిపటిరే
మంత్రే స్థితిపటిరే
మాయుకే కంతిక్తే
యీ రాచారే నకరంతకే
కే ఆ కే ఆ నిరాయ
నిరనే తిల్లిపుల్లికే
కే టీ రమిరమితిరయ
యం బ్రమంగా నిరనే మే
కే పేమ మాకే ఆంగ్లే ఆ
కే పేమ మాకే మాకరే
యీ నీకే మనూ స్వాగే
పేరనే నకరతిల్లక్తే
ఆ వ రకరతిల్లిల
ఆ వ రకరతిల్లక్తే
ఆ స్వాయుకే నతరవ
ఆ స్వాకే మమీర
ఆ యీ పుకారక్తికే
ఆ వ రకమతంతు
యంస్వనే రతిరాయ
నంతే కే యుగకే ఆ
ఆతిపంత్రాయ న
నిరస్థితిపటిరేంతికే
కాల్లే కరవరా కాకే
నిరమతికే చిత్రయ
పంగారే ఆ నిరాయ

నళచక్రరాజన
నిశ్చురిచకోంరికే
కన్నతోకోరానిన
కరేలంచిరిచి
మనిచనిరిజ్ఞకే
ఉరుతల్లదనిరాయు
నిశ్చురిచకోంరచ
రకునల్లరాయి
తరమరాయుకిరకు
చిత్రవంతమంతిన
కనకిత్తకోంరకే
కరుతల్లదనిరాయు
చాంక్రయుగకలో
కతునరాయుకాజనే
తాంరవకుయిల్లకు.
నిశ్చురిచకోంరచ్చి
కాకేలచ్చిచిత్త
ఉనకుంతేనసిరాయు
కేళిమీరకిరనకే
నిరనతోయిరకోంరిలో
యిం కోంనిపరంరకే
యిం కోంనిపకియనే
చంచ్చకేనసిరాయు
యిచాకేనరంరకే
అల్లకోరుతల్ల
కేళిమీకేళిచంత్ర
కేళిమీకరిరనకే

మలచకుమనిస్సర
యిం నన్నేనే చురికోకే
రకేనచురికేకే
కాతచుణుపేమిన
నానేక్కేనే అరిరకు
తాతచుణు అరిరకే
నకిత్తకోకే అరిరంకు
యినకోకే మనిస్సర
ఉయిస్సకోకత్తవప
చూపిరిచ ఉరకోకు.
కలరంలో చుచ్చవప
కుప్పిచాయి తెలవకు.
నాకోకోకే రాలకు.
అల్లకోంరు తల్ల
చిళ్ళు అల్లకలోనే
తోంరంతేకు అరియనే
యిచ్చదంతే చంచంగ
చుక్కమంత్రి తోంచిరికే
చరకోకోకే చిగాంకే
కుచుచిరకచిరిరుల
రకుంతల్ల తంత్ర
యినకోకే మనిస్సర
తాతచుణు అరిరకే
యితక్కణత్రకోకే
ఉత్రకుత్రకోరాయనే
కేళిమీకరిరనకే
యినకోకే మనిస్సర

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

కరుణాకరుణా నీ నిరాయము
యింగ్లీషు మనుష్యుల
పంజాబీ జనులు
నీ పురుషుడు కాంతుల
పుట్టువ నేలేని నిరుపేద
వాంఛలేక నా పురుషుల్లో
ఉత్తేజము నీ నిరాయము
కుక్షిలో నీ ఆకలి
యింతగ నీ నిరాయము
కైన్యత పేల కేలా
యుగాలు వాంఛ తప్పుల
మంగ్లీషు నేర్పిన్నట్టి
బ్రష్టు మీరి కాంతుల
మోంగోలు కన్నా పేంగి
పాపపు వారే పట్టి వారి
పేద్దు కాలు కైత నేనే
పేయు వారే కైకి యువి
పుట్టినా నాంగ్లు కన్నా
మరి దేంగోలు కాంతుల
కాంగ్లీ నీ నేర్చే కైయువు
పేరు కనే నకాంతుల
స్వామి కోర మాత్రాంతుల
కానే నేనే నీ రూపు కన్నా
రూపు కేర పేరు కన్నా

పురుషుల్లో పురుషుల్లో
ఆయుష్షు కాలి పేరయుల
మన్నగా కేయు కేటి వి
పేరేళ్ళ పురుషుడు ఉన్నాడు
ఆకలి నా తోడ్పు ఉన్నాడు
కేళ్ళ నైరా నీ నిరాయము
పంగోలు కేరా యు నీ
కేసు పుడు నా నీ పేరు
యింగ్లీషు కేరా యు కే
ఆకలి కైయు యుల్లల
నీ కాంక్ష పేయు పేరు
పుట్టుకే యు కైపి
పేపు నే యు కాగా కైపి
పుక్షిగా కోన పురుషుడు
ఆయుష్షు కోరాంతి పేరు
మన్నగా పేరు కేటి వి
నీ పురుషుడు కాంతుల
పేరు మీ మనే పేరు పేరు
పాంచాలు కేరా పేరు
మట్టి నిత్య పేట్టిన
యింగ్లీషు కేరా యు కే
కాత పాంగ్లీ కాంతి వి
కాంత మన్నా కాంతి పేరు
మంగ్లీ మనే పేరు కాంతుల
పేరు నీ పాపు పుల
ఆకలి నా పురుషుడు

ವಂಗ ಸೀಮಿ ಕೊಂಬರ
ಅಂಗಿತಕಲ ಹಾರಿಯ,
ಲೋಕತೇನ ಪ್ರೊಲತುವ.
ಕನ್ನ ತಾನ ಕಿಂಬಂತ್ರ
ದೇವಲೋಕ ಯಾ ಲೋಕ
ಕಾನ ಧರ್ಮ ಮಾತ್ರಂತ
ಪ್ರಾಂಬಂಧಾ ಕೊಂಬಿರತ್ತಿ
ಪನ್ನಯಿದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿತ
ಸೇವ ಸೇವಿತ ಸ್ನೇಹಿ,
ಕಾಲಸೀರ ಕೊಂತ್ತಿತ
ಬಾಳ ಬಸೋಕ ಸಂಬಿತ
ಬಾವ ಗೀನ ಬಿಕ್ಷಂತ
ಬಾಳಿಂ ಈ ಜಗತ್ತ
ಎಂದಿದ್ದಿತ ಎಕ್ಕಾನ
ಬಾಯಿಯಂಬ ಕೊರ್ತೆನ

ಕಾಟಕಂಬ ಕೊಂಬಿತ
ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂ ಅಗ್ಗಿತ
ಕಾರ ಮೊನ ತೊತ್ತಿತ
ಬಿರಕಿ ಕಲ ಕಟ್ಟಿತ
ತಿರಿಕಿ ಪ್ರಾಜಿ ಮಾಡಿತ
ಪಂತ ಪ್ರೊಲಂದ ಆಜ್ಜಂಗ
ಇಷ್ಟ ನೀತಿ ಕಾಟನ
ಬಟ್ಟೆಯಂಬ ಬಿತ್ತೆನ
ಧರ್ಮ ಕರ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲನ
ನಂಬಿ ಬಾಳಂದಿದ್ದೆಂ
ಅಂದೆ ಎಕ್ಕಾನ ಕೊರ್ತೆ
ಕಾಕೆ ಕಿಲಿಂ ಇಂದ್ಯೆತ
ಒಕ್ಕ ತಕ್ಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂ,
ಈ ಕಾಟನ ಬಿಕ್ಕನ
ಕಿಂಕ್ಕಾನಿ ಸೊಂಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟನ,
ಅಂಬಿಮಾಲ ಲೀಲೆಲಾ.

From the old transcripts.
Incomplete.
I. M. Muthanna
June 1946.

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Coorg And its Rajahs.

Transcription
I. M. Muthanna
Madras. 1949.

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By An officer
formerly in the Service of
His Highness
Veera Rajendra Wadeyar.
Rajah of Coorg.

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M.DCCC LVII.

Dedication

To His Highness Veera Rajendra Wadeyar,
Rajah of Coorg.

Honoured Prince:—

Having, ere the "evil day had arrived, received from Your Highness many proofs of kindness, condescension & generosity, I beg permission to dedicate the following narrative to you, not only as a mark of sincere gratitude but also as a token of admiration of the philosophic fortitude & dignified patience with which Your Highness has borne alike the wrongs of the oppressor & the aspersions of the slanderer. I've the honour to be,

London.
17. 5. 1857.

Honoured Prince, Your Highness's Most obdt & most grateful Servant. The Author

Coorg & Its Rajahs.

Midway on the Malabar Coast of Cis Gangetic India between Mangalore & Cannanore, in the port of Bakull. If a straight line be drawn therefrom into the interior, it will touch Sirangapatam & the hill country which intersects it is Coorg. The Raj is bounded on the North by Mysore on the South by the Collectorate of Malabar, on the East by Mysore & on the West, by Malabar & Kanara, but before its subjugation by the British in 1834, it was more extensive. ——— The lowest parts of Coorg are not less than 3000 ft. above the sea; its highest peaks which rise to a height of 5683 & 5781 ft. have a full view of the Indian Ocean though at a distance of 40 or 50 miles. The principal river is the Kaveri. ——— The temperature of Coorg is low, a circumstance easily accounted for, not only by the great elevation of the country but also by the proximity of the ocean to the South West & the prevalence of the winds from those points. ——— The country presents a succession of hills & valleys placed at a medium elevation between the sultry plains & the temperatures tops of mountains. The prevailing geological formations are primitive. ——— The whole of the eastern boundary - that is, in the direction of Mysore - exhibits an almost uninterrupted & impervious forest. Here the underwood becomes very thick & the bamboo frequently rises to the height of 60 ft. There are elephants, tigers, chitas, leapards, a few bears, wild dogs, bizons,

several species of deer, wild boars, hares & monkeys. Of the feathered tribes, eagles, hawks, parrots, wood cocks, snipes, pigeons, etc. ——— Reptiles are few among which may be mentioned the deadly cobra, varieties of snakes & a few alligators. ——— Coorg possesses many antiquities, but the most interesting ones are certain earth fortifications or redoubts, called by the natives "Kunnidegs". These are generally from 15 to 25 ft. high, with a ditch in front of 10 ft. deep by 8 or 10 wide; & being in many places double, triple or quadruple, their extent cannot be less than 'tween 500 & 600 miles. The tradition respecting these works is, that in times of which there exist no historical records, the people, lived in a state of general warfare, chief fighting against chief, & nad against nad, whatever, however, may be the credit due to this explanation, certain it is that the antiquity of these works is evidently very great, as enormous trees, which must have been the growth of centuries, are still found on many parts of the ~~forts~~ parks. The country has for ages, been inhabited by a dozen tribes, of which the highest in rank is that of the Kaveri Brahmin, & the lowest that of slaves. The inhabitants of Coorg are Nairs & consequents brahminists of the Sudra caste. They are bold & active line of mountaineers. ——— "The men of Coorg", says Thornton, "are the handsome, athletic race, usually above the middle size & with scarcely

any exceptions well limited. The women are not so tall in proportion, but are well-made & well-looking, though rather coarse, but fair in comparison with the men; Both sexes are laborious, & industrious in the practice of agriculture" — "Men shoot & hunt, partly to destroy injurious to their crops & partly for the pleasure of the sports" — "Both sexes daily, after labour, wash the whole body in warm water." — A principal cause of the strong & vigorous constitution of the Coorgs, which has been greatly aided by the excellent climate & open air life of the people, is their custom of late marriages. In former times, the Coorg men used to marry when they had attained the age of 30, & even now they do so at a comparatively ripe age. But they have a strange, & to us disgusting custom, a kind of marriage communion within the family. The wives of the brothers of one house are considered as common property; & as the juniors successively marry their wives in turn, these are common also to all the brothers. The children, consequently, are rather children of the family, or of the mother, than of the acknowledged father. It is not very difficult to conjecture how such a custom may have taken root among this people. In war-like races, especially when under the influence of pantheistic ideas, the clannish feeling & the family spirit often predominate over & almost absorb individual consciousness & personal rights. Among the Coorgs, the family property descends, accordingly, not so much from father to son, as from gener-

generation to generation, the oldest member acting as head of the house. The general state of warfare, very probably had also some share in originating this custom, had not a remedy been found for the evil by the surviving brothers of a family becoming the rightful husbands of the widows; & thus a 2nd & undiminished generation might arise, in time, to supply the place of the fallen. The festival of the Coorgs are few in number ——— The Coorgs are represented by the people of the plains as a fierce, inascible & revengeful race, not easily to be managed. They have always been an unlettered nation. To the present day they are very ignorant & consequently superstitious, the prevailing worship is that of demons & departed spirits ——— The dead annoy the living & demand sacrifices & other atonements. As to the population of Coorg, the last official census was made in 1839-40 — & 17,096 Coorgs & 64,341 people of other castes. The Coorgs are the principle landholders lying to the South west of Mercara. They have from ancient times, been lords of the soil & still enjoy great privileges. They pay only 5% of produce of their land, while other lands are assessed at 10, 15 or 20%. Coorg produces an annual rice harvest of the value of upwards of 7 lakhs of rupees. The Rajahs used to make Rs 80,000 annually by the sale of Cardamons, which, like Sandalwood were considered — Govt. property. The whole

net revenue amounted in 1853 to Rs 126,000/-. The manufactures of the country are confined to a coarse kind of blanket, which forms a part of the dress of common people, the cotton cloths which they use are all imported. Chief towns are Mercara, S'pett, V. Pett & Periapatam. Rajahs lived in Mercara, a place protected by Mountains & the town stands surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. The fort is a pentagon with towers & bastions. ——— Feudalism, very similar to that which obtained in Europe during the middle ages, appear to have prevailed, in ancient times, throughout Hindustan ——— In ancient times the Rajahs of Coorg who are mentioned by Ferishtah (a Persian historian of 17th Century) as being independent sovereigns as far back as the year 1538, were feudatories of the Ikkeri Govt. & when Hyder Ali, having taken Ikkeri incorporated that kingdom in his growing dominions, he considered himself the liege lord of Coorg ——— It was not till about this time that Coorg became well-known to Europeans & Eng. may be said to have been first acquainted with it in the Mysore wars with Hyder Ali & Tippoo Sultan in which the Company were engaged from the years 1782 to 1798. ——— In that vast extent of country, reaching from sea to sea, the solitary spot, Tippu Sultan did not possess, & the only pass he could not command & war against the English were the principality of Coorg, seated on the

very crest of the lofty mountains looking down upon Malabar or the Western Coast & situated near the heart of Tipu's Dominions. ——— It may be imagined that Hyder Ali made many & desperate attempts to become master of Coorg, & thus to gain the means of extending his territories on the other side of the Ghats but he was continually unsuccessful, until feuds in the family of the Rajah came to his assistance. By the treachery of a relative, the whole family was surprised & carried off to Serinpapatam & there placed in a strict & severe captivity. In the year 1780, Linga Rajunder, who had thus betrayed the Horamale branch of the family into the hands of Hyder Ali died, leaving a natural son, Appaji, & two sons by his Queen, Veer Rajunder & Linga Rajunder. The former was then 17 years old & the latter of a still tender age. Hyder who had destroyed the entire Horamale family, now declared himself guardian of the 2 young Coorg Princes & appointed a Brahmin Subbarayya who had formerly been in the service of the Coorg Rajah Mamaldar or Governor of Coorg. In the same year he led his army against the Coorg. The Coorgs were indignant at the seizure of their princes & ascendancy of the Brahmin & in 1782 broke out into open insurrection. No sooner was Hyder Ali informed of this, then he ordered the princes to be secured in Gooruru, a Mysore fort, the Coorgs again flew to arms & swept the Muslims from the Country. Hyder died in 1782. Tipu, having reduced Mangalore marched through Coorg, on his way back to Serinpapatam

The young Coorg princess were kept prisoners at Periyapattam. Tipu's policy & zeal for his religion made him to think, — by subjecting the Coorgs & Nairs to the rites of his creed, they would be the sooner reconciled to his yoke. — He came with army, & having divided his whole army into detachments, which formed a complete circle, he at length penetrated into their most secret haunts, & carried off several thousands of victims to undergo the abhorred punishments of circumcision & captivity. The rank of the young Rajah did not save him from like treatment; he was made a Musalman, & enrolled among the Chelas (corps of slaves) & though strictly guarded, had the nominal command of a battalion, at the time he made his escape. In Dec. 1788, Vira-Rajendra Wodeyar, by the help of his Coorg partisans, escaped from Periyapatna, with his family, to whom he obtained a refuge at Kurchi, a sequestered spot in Kiggatnad near the sources of the Cauvery. — By a series of exploits that might adorn a tale of romance, the young prince recalled his people from the distant quarters to which they had been driven, organised them into a regular military body, drove the oppressors from post after post & finally became undisputed ruler of Coorg, expelling the Islamisellers. — The Company's Govt. on the other hand, was equally aware of the strategic value of Coorg, while Vira Raja dreaded & hated Tipu, from whom he could expect no mercy & whose promises he could never trust. All his hopes, therefore, depended on his success in gaining the support

of a powerful ally & his eyes were naturally directed towards the rising star of the Company. ——— Mutta Pahatta, an agent of Vira Raja arrived at Tellicherry for purchasing a horse & other articles, but really for that of having an interview with the Company's representative. This he effected & carried a letter back to Coorg, containing a proposal for a cordial alliance he agreed to procure draught cattle for the Bombay Army & immediately commenced forays into the Mysore Tipu's cattle being superior to those of Coorg. In a short time he despatched upwards of 500 heads to Tellicherry & after his proof of his sincerity, the Company concluded with him the following agreement

"Articles of agreement entered into 'tween Robert Taylor, Chief of Factors at Tellicherry, on behalf of the Hon'ble United East India Co. on the one part & Haleri Vira Raja of Coorg, on the other part."

1st — A firm & perpetual friendship shall subsist between both parties as long as the Sun & Moon shall endure.

2nd — Tipu & his adherents shall be considered as the common enemy of both parties & in war in which Eng. at present engages, the Coorg Rajah shall, whenever it may be in his power, do his utmost to distress the enemy & admit the Eng. troops at any time to pass thro. his dominions, He, moreover, engages to furnish them with such supplies of provisions as his country can afford at reasonable rates, & to join the Eng. army with such a force

as he can spare, whenever any operations are carried above the Ghats or in Tipu's Country. 3rd. The Raja engages to give the Co. the preference in purchasing at a reasonable & moderate price such articles of commerce as are produced in his country & the Co. may want, & he engages not to permit any other European nation to interfere in this respect. 4th The Eng. East India Co., engages to do everything in their power to render him, the Coorg Raja, independent of Tipu, in the same manner as the other powers who have entered into an alliance with the Co., & they shall whenever, a peace takes place, insist upon it as an express stipulation that the Coorg Rajah shall be considered as the friend & ally of the Hon. Company & in no manner subject to the control or authority of Tipu, of whom he shall be declared totally independent. 5th Should the Raja's family or that of any of his subjects, have occasion, in the present troubles, to take refuge at Pellicherry, the Co. engages to receive them at the foot of the Ghauts, & conduct them in safety to Pellicherry under a guard of Sepoys, where they shall find an asylum & be protected during the troubles, a house shall be provided for them during their residence at Pellicherry & the families shall be returned in safety whenever required. In testimony of the perpetual friendship that shall subsist between both parties, which neither party will ever disturb we jointly call God, the Sun & Moon, & the world to

witness this our agreement & mutual pledge of faith
Concluded at Tellichery 26-10-1790.
By Robert Taylor, in the name of E.I. Co., the Govt. General of Bengal & Governor of Bombay on the one part & by Haleri Vira Raja on the other, having hereunto put their names & seal at Tellichery & mutually exchanged copies of this agreement, Sd) R. Taylor; Lawrence Shaw; Samuel Ince, — Seal of the Rajah

It will be seen that by the 2nd cl. of the above treaty, the Rajah agreed to permit the Br. troops to pass thro' "his dominions & penetrate into the enemy's country from Malabar Coast". The Bombay army under the command of Gen. Abercromby, having by this means a road opened to Mysore, & ascend the Ghats by the Heggala Pass, through Coorg, & from a conjunction with the army of Lord Cornwallis, who thus timely & powerfully reinforced defeated Tipu, & dictated a peace under the walls of Srirangapatam by which the Sultan ceded half his dominions to the Company.

The Raja, indeed, although unable like the Nizam to bring to our assistance crowds of troops or such effective aid as the Mahrattas, yet, by recovering the British as a friendly power, by collecting & furnishing at his own cost, the indispensable supplies of grain & cattle for their subsistance & by leading his own troops & fighting at their head, on the side of the British, faithfully performed his part of the Treaty & did all to promote the views & interests of the Company, notwithstanding the repeated endeavours to

of Tipu to gain him over. On one occasion, the latter condescended so far as to send a confidential officer Kadar Khan Kaisaqi, a friend of Vira Raja with an autograph of Tipu, & letters from Mir Sadik, the Prime Minister, & Purnayya, the finance Minister, soliciting Vira Raja's forgiveness & friendship. Vira Raja showed these letters to Sir Robert Abercromby & replied to Tipu "By similar fair speeches & promises, you have formerly deceived & ruined Coorg. God has given me one tongue, with which I've pledged fidelity to the Company. I have not two tongues like you."

It would have been impossible for so brave a man not to have appreciated valour in others. Accordingly, we find that, after the battle which terminated so disastrously for Tipu, the Rajah expresses his admiration & delight at British courage, by passing along the lines, addressing the European soldiers & enthusiastically exclaiming, that heroes like the English ought to be carried in palanquins & not be made to march to the field of battle. How greatly his services were appreciated will appear from the following

Declaration made by Lt. Gen. Sir Rob. Abercromby Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army in the war against Tipu. Dated 31-3-1793 - Cannanore.

Haleri Vira Raja of Coorg, being desirous that the situation in which he stands with regard to the Honble Emp. E. I. Co., may be clearly understood by all their servants, I hereby declare & certify, —

1st. That the said Rajah at the commencement of the late war with Tipu (the Rajah being then in possession of the greater part of the Coorg Country, the remainder of which he afterwards recovered without the aid of the Company) offered his assistance to Hon'ble Co., which was accepted, & an agreement was accordingly entered into twixt him on his own behalf, & Robt. Taylor Esqr. & as will appear by the records. 2nd That the Rajah entered most heartily into the war, & supplied the Bombay Army under my Command with a quantity of grain & cattle without which the troops would've been greatly distressed & for which the Rajah has hitherto declined taking any pecuniary compensation, 3rd That from the commencement of the war till its conclusion, the Raja continued most firmly attached to the interests of the Co., notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Tipu to seduce him. 4th That in March last, on settling the Articles of the Treaty of Peace at Sirangapatna, Lord Cornwallis in consideration of the noble & disinterested conduct of the Raja determined to render him entirely independent of Tipu & to extend him & his country the protection of the Co. The numberless objections that were made to this were overruled & the tribute amounting to 8000 Hoons, said to have annually paid to Tippu from the Coorg Country, was transferred to the Company.

5th That the Raja readily agrees to pay the Company 8000 Hoons for their friendship & protection, though he

declared that Tipu never received that sum from his country. 6th That no interference was ever intended on the part of the Co., in the interior management of the Rajah's country, trusting that a Prince possessing the most liberal sentiments will make the happiness of his people his constant study.

Given under my hand & seal at Cannanore — 31. 3. 1793. Rob. Abercromby.

N.B: The Hoons are reckoned at Rs 3/- each, the sum, that the Rajah will have to pay annually at Pelicherry amounts to 24000 Rs. SD). Rob. Abercromby

Great in every respect as Lord Cornwallis was, he was greatest in his sense of justice. He had chastised & humbled Tipu, not for any attack on Br. power, but for a wanton outrage on a Br. ally; & when he deprived Tipu of ½ his dominions & forced him to pay 3 crores of rupees, he partitioned the former fairly among the allies, whose valour had aided the English, not forgetting the Rajah of Coorg.

In the preliminaries of peace, no express provision had been made for the Raja's protection but in the draught of the definite Treaty Tipu was made to resign all pretensions to Coorg. For this provision in his favour, the Raja was principally indebted to Sir Rob. Abercromby. As the besiegers drew off their artillery & prepared for their departure for their respective countries, Sir Rob. Abercromby & Col. James Hartley went to the Governor General & during a

visit of 3 days, interposed their good offices in behalf of the Coorg Ally. "We," said Sir Robert," are retiring from Bombay with our army. The Rajah of Coorg — our faithful ally from the Commencement of the war, who has served us at all times to the utmost of his power, opened his country to our troops, supplied us with provisions during the whole course of hostilities, & risked his life in many a fight against Tipu & to whom we've given the most solemn assurances of friendship & protection — will now be left to the mercy of his still too powerful neighbour & dreadful enemy" ——— No sooner, therefore, did he see the condition in favour of Vira Raja, then he burst into a paroxysm of fury that approached to absolute frenzy. "To which of their territories" said he, "in Coorg adjacent? Why do they not ask at once for Seringapatnam? They know that I would sooner have died in the breach than have consented to such a cession, & durst not bring it forward till they had treacherously obtained my children & my treasure." He refused in consequence to sign the treaty nor was it until Lord Cornwallis had reported his guns against Seringapatna, that Tipu's hostages sons, presented the document fully ratified with Cornwallis.

Peace being concluded Vira Raja was required to give back the districts which he had lately wrested from the Sultan, & informed that he was expected in future

to pay his tribute to the Eng. Govt. He was indignant at both these propositions for he had expected some better reward for his important services. Sir Rob. Abercromby did all in his power to pacify the brave ally, who had served him so well, but of course, the Mysore territory had to be restored, & the dream of an "independent principality of Coorg" could not be realised. Sir Robert humoured, however, Vira Raja, by the drawing up of a document at his last meeting with the Raja in March 1793. In this paper the Raja permitted to assert that he had been an independent prince & had never paid tribute to Mysore, while, at the same time, he declared his willingness "to pay, of his own free will, the sum of 800 pagodas to the Company every yr., for their friendship & protection". The Company, on the other hand, engaged to give no molestation to the Raja & in no wise to interfere with the Govt. of Coorg, as the Rajah was quite competent to take care of his own affairs.

From this time to the end of his life Vira Raja remained a trusty friend of the Co., & his affairs prospered. In 1795 he communicated to the Eng. Govt. the intelligence he had obtained, thro. some spies, that Tipu was concerting plans with the Mahrattas, & in the beginning of 1799 we find him again actively employed in assisting the Bombay troops marching towards Srirangapatna with coolies, draught cattle, elephants, & sheep

The Raja was present at the battle of Sedeshwar[15] of which he gave the following accurate & animated description in a letter addressed to the Governor General, who received it on 12th April 1799.

"On Tuesday, May 8th Amawasy, at 4½ hrs. aft., myself, Capt. Mahoney & some other Eng. Sirdars went to the hill of Sedeshwar which is within my territories. This mountain which is exceedingly lofty, the Eng. Sirdars & myself ascended & we remained there. Having from thence reconnoitred, we observed nothing for the 1st four or 5 hrs. After this we observed one large tent in the direction of Periapatam, which is within the territories of Tipu, & continued to see some other white tents rising, a large green tent then appeared & then another tent, which was red, and after that 5 or 6 hundred tents. Upon this the Eng. Sardars & myself were satisfied that it was the Army of Tipu, we then returned to the Eng. Army at Sidapur, & acquainted the General that Tipu's Army was at Periyapatna. The Army was accordingly prepared, as were also the 2 battalions at Sidesheswar under the Command of Col. Montressor. The enemy being appraised of the Eng. post at Siddeshwar & that it is be, therefore, impossible to advance by the Sidapur Road, were advancing by the high road of Balele through the taluk of Kiratnad, & Coss to the right of Sidapur, the same road by which Hyder formerly invaded Coorg. Upon receiving a report that they were approaching by the Balele Road, & were near to Vira Rajendra he ordered

be all considered & determined that 4 or 5000 Coorgs should be stationed on that road. They were accordingly posted there, with orders to cut off Tipu if he should advance. About 100 or 150 Coorgs were attached to myself & arrangements were also made in the different paths which communicated betwen the 2 frontiers. Things being in this state we again reconnoitred from the hill of Sedaseer & Gen. Hartley went in the morning to Sedapoor. On the same day Tipu with his whole force, began his march by the Sedaseer road. Hartley was prepared at this time. Tipu's army advanced close to the 2 battalions. Under the command of Col. Montresor, & there was a severe action. After the battle commenced the two battalions killed a great many of Tipu's people. Tipu unable to sustain the fire, & having no road by which to advance, divided his army into 5 divisions, with the intention of getting into the rear of Col. Montresor's battalions, by a secret path. The Col. having received intelligence of this division made a disposition of his forces so as to sustain both attacks & maintained the fight until the morning, uninterrupted, till 2 o'clock. The enemy were beaten & unable to show their faces. When this information reached the main body, Gen. Stuart in order to assist the force at Sedapur marched with 2 regiments of Europeans keeping the remainder of the army in the plain of Kardy good. Upon this occasion I accompanied Gen. Stuart. Tipu, in

order to prevent the 2 regiments from advancing to the relief of the troops of Siddeshwar was posted on the road between. Gen. Stuart upon approaching ordered the 2 regiments to attack the enemy. A severe action then ensued in which I was present. To describe the battle which Gen. Stuart fought with these 2 regiments of Europeans, the discipline valour, strength & magnanimity of the troops, the courageous attack upon the Army of Tipu, surpasses all example in this world. In our Shastras, & Puranas the battles fought by Allered & Mahavid have been much celebrated but they are unequal to this battle. it exceeds my ability to describe this action at length to your Lordship. In this manner Tipu's Army was beaten. The action with the 2 regiments lasted about 3½ hrs. A sirdar of high rank with Tipu, the Benky Nawab, fell in this action, the 1st & 2nd buckshies of a body of 6000 man being wounded with musket balls, were taken prisoners. I have also heard that 5 or 6 other officers of the rank with the enemy have fallen, many were slain & many wounded, & remaining having thrown their muskets, swords, turbans, fled in great confusion Tipu, having collected the remains of troops returned to Periyapatna. Sd.) Vira Raja Wodeyar.

To this gallant resistance of the advanced brigade at Siddeshwar the Br. Army stood indebted, not only for its subsequent conquests of the Mysore, but for its

its very existence in that country as an offensive power. Had the advanced ~~[illegible]~~ posts been carried the whole of the Bombay force must have been driven back & its junction with that under Gen. Harris either totally prevented or rendered ineffective, while the boast & triumph of Tipu could not have failed to have allured to his standard the inhabitants of Malabar, then ripe for revolt. & thus in proportion as the resources of the Sultan would have been increased, those of the British would have been diminished. While Sirangapatna was being besieged the Raja also despatched an expedition under Subaya & Poopu into the Tulu country, the greater part which was wrested from the Muslims & plundered in Coorg style. His services indeed, were considered so important that the Earl of Mornington, Governor Gen. of India bore his testimony to them in two official despatches, addressed to different officers of his Majesty's Govn. The portion of the ~~[illegible]~~ of these letters which refers to Rajah is as follows:—

The Earl of Mornington, Gov. Gen. of India to the Commissioners of Malabar. St. George Fort. 10th April 1799.

Gentlemen, ——— The Rajah of Coorg has seconded my views & the exertion of the Company's servants on this occasion with a degree of spirit energy, & fidelity which confirms the high character he had justly obtained in the late war. I have expressed my sense of his zealous attachment & honourable services in a letter to him, which will be

forwarded to you by the Persian translator, with a copy for your information. I think it proper to apprise you that I have determined, as a testimony of the satisfaction which his conduct has afforded me, & with a view of encouraging the imitation of his example among other tributaries of the Company to relinquish the tribute at present payable by the Rajah & to substitute some annual acknowledgement of the Company's claim on his allegiance. The Govt. of Bombay will receive the necessary directions from me for giving effect to this arrangement. I have no doubt that the exertions of the Rajah to collect grain for the use of the Army, will be continued so long as they shall be necessary with the same spirit that has hitherto distinguished them, & I am equally confident that those exertions will be ably & zealously seconded by you, & by those under your orders on the coast of Malabar.

* * * * I entirely agree with you in your construction of the letter from Ayyappan to the Rajah of Coorg, a copy of which was enclosed in your despatch of the 25th March; & I desire you will signify to the Raja that I have viewed with the utmost contempt & indignation this weak & insidious attempt of Tipu to cast doubts upon the faith of an ally whose attachment, fortitude wisdom & integrity have secured the affection & admiration of the Bo. Govt. I am &c. Mornington (Sd)

The portion of the other letter, referring to the same is as follows:

The Earl of Mornington to the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay. Fort St. George 8. 5. 1799

Sir, The exemplary conduct & distinguished character of the Coorg Rajah, having rendered me desirous of manifesting some public testimony of my approbation of his recent services, the remission of his annual tribute to the Company appears me to be a measure which would combine the effects of an honourable distinction & a profitable reward. My intention is, that the whole amnt. of the Raja's present tribute, which I understand to be about 24,000 Rs. a sum not exceeding Rs 1000/- be reserved to the Company or that, in place of tribute, some article of considerable value be annually required from him as an acknowledgement of his allegiance to the Br. Govt. I request that, after having determined the nature of the acknowledgement to be required according to your judgement you'll take the necessary measures for carrying my intention into effect. I think the arrangement should be made to take place from the day of the junction of the Army of Bombay with the detachment commanded by Maj. Gen. Flood.

I am etc. (Sd) Mornington.

In addition to these testimonials, the Marquess Wellesley Gov. General sent him on the 23rd May, a handsome sword, accompanied with a letter of thanks. Gen. Harris presented him with one of Tipu's chargers, one of his palkis (palanquins) & one of

his howdas & the East Ind. Co., commuted the money payment of the tribute into the gift of an elephant to be presented to them annually. The Gov. General's letter was as follows — 23rd May 1804.

To the Rajah of Coorg, I have had frequent occasion to express to you the sentiments of approbation with which I have contemplated the zeal & attachment which you have uniformly manifested during a long course of years towards the Br. Govt. I have been apprised of the views & wishes which you entertain with respect to an extension of your territory. The necessity of a previous investigation of the means of framing an arrangement for that purpose has occasioned some delay. Being fully impressed with a sense of your merits as a faithful friend & adherent of the Br. Govt. & being anxious to afford you a proof of the sentiments of regard & respect which I entertain for your character I have directed Capt. Mahoney, who formerly resided with you on the part of the Br. Govt. to proceed to your Court for the purpose of carrying into effect the arrangements which I've adopted for an extension of your territory. I refer you for information respecting the details of this arrangement to Capt. Mahoney, who will attend you for that purpose. I will have the pleasure of delivering this letter.

As an additional mark of my personal regard & esteem I request your acceptance of a sword which will be transmitted to Capt. Mahoney with the utmost practicable expedition for the purpose of being presented to you in my name.

ss) Wellesley.

the Marquis's illustrious brother, the Duke of Wellington at that time Col. Wellesley, had also, in the previous year, borne his testimony to the Rajah's services. In a letter to Lord Clive, dated Jan I 1803, Sering after many after saying that no part of the Mysore territory can be given to Veray, "for political reasons connected with the relations of the recently established Govt. of Mysore to the Govt. of the Company, he thus proceeds—

"The services of the Rajah of Coorg, however still deserve remuneration. It appears by Capt. Mahoney's accounts, that he expended sums of money, & furnished supplies of cattle & provisions in the late war against Tipu, of a value amounting to about 4 lakhs of rupees. If he had consented to be reimbursed this expenditure, he would have received bonds of the Bombay Govt. for this sum of money, bearing interest @ 12% per annum in the beginning of the year 1799, & in this manner would have added 2 lakhs of rupees to the sum above mentioned. It may, therefore, be fairly concluded, that by the liberality of the Rajah, the Company's treasury is richer at this moment by not less than 6 lakhs of rupees, than it'd have been if he had taken payment of the money expended, & for the supplies furnished by him. In this view of the question, I do not take into consideration the nature of services, or the time at which they were rendered. but I've stated, particularly what the supplies furnished by him would have cost the Company if they had been furnished by any other person, as I found thereon the amount of the remuneration which I intend to recommend your lordship to grant him."

Vira Rajendra was now left in the free & full possession of his principality & lived on the most friendly terms with the Mysore Resident, the Madras Governor, Sir George Barlow, Lord W. Bentinck & the Gov. Gen. Marquis of Wellesley. About the time his 1st grand son was born to him, he was passionately attached to his new wife, the Ranee Mahadevamma, who had borne him 2 daughters, & he might have lived & died a happy man if he had had a son & heir, had not mistrusted his nearest relatives, & if his violent temper had not often carried him beyond the bounds of humanity. He lived in constant dread of poison; & it is highly probable that the frenzy which appeared at times to seize him & during which he committed acts he sincerely regretted when he recovered his reason, was caused by drugs administered to him in spite of all his caution. In 1807 he caused a history of his house to be written, a book, which, together with its translation by Rob. Abercromby, is now in course of publication by the orders & at the expense of Madras Govt.

The concluding lines of this Rajendranama or history afford a glimpse of the alternations of hope & fear which agitated his heart. He thus expresses himself:— "On the 7th of Pushya Month 1805 Capt. Mahoney brought the Sword, sent by Wellesley from Bengal, & fastened it round the Raja's waist. In Feb. 7, 1806, Vira Raja told him, for the information of the Gov. General that on the day of his grandmarriage, when he sat on the Throne with his Rani, he had determined, that any son of his by this wife should be his successor, that his wife had borne him 2 daughters. If any son be hereafter born of her he would be the heir; but

if it was the will of God that should bear no son; then the 3 sons of his concubine, called Raja shekarapa, Sishu Shekarapa, & Chandrashekarapa, should succeed to the throne. Since the above date, two more daughters, in all four, have been boone by the Rani Mahadevamma, who died at 3 o'clock on Sunday the 7th Jashta month, 4909 Prabhava Yearth, by her death, the Raja's hopes of having a son by her were blasted & he was afraid, lest, if the succession devolved on the sons of another mother, they'd create trouble to the 4 daughters of his lawful Queen, the Rajah determined that of the 4 daughters, the eldest should be married & whatever son she might have, he should be name Vira Raja, receive the Raja's seal, & the sword which was presented to him by Wellesley & be the successor to the throne. If she should, however, have no son, the son of either of her younger sisters, according to seniority, should be the successor, so long as the line of any of his 4 above mentioned daughters continued, none of the heirs of the other mother should succeed to the throne; but upon the family of his 4 daughters being extinct the fittest of the above 3 sons, or their posterity, shd. succeed. The Rajah, sensible of instability of human life, & all other things has thought proper now to determine & record this matter & he requests that Eng. Sarkar will be guardian of his family & see the execution of the above will attended to.

"In order that the Raja's heirs may be acquainted with his resolution, he has written a copy thereof, to which he has affixed his seal & signature, & which is lodged in the palace treasury".

We quote the above passage, because it proves the Raja's fondness for his 4 daughters of his beloved

Rani, his morbid anxiety for being succeeded by a grandson, at least of his own name, his fears respecting the safety of his beloved daughter in case of one of his other relatives (brothers) succeeding him, & his absolute confidence in the Eng. Sarkar.

Great as was the state of mental excitement under which the Raja had been for some time suffering, it was still further increased by the death in May, 1807, of his beloved Rani Mahadevamma & as he suspected she had been destroyed by sorceries, he dreaded a similar fate. Nor was this all, a conspiracy in which the whole of his Coorg guards were implicated, broke out, & was only suppressed by the massacre in the palace yard, of 300 Coorgs by the African troops in the pay of the Raja. Vira Raja is said to have himself shot 25 of the conspirators from a balcony window. A gloomy melancholy appears to have taken possession of him from that moment. The only object for which he cared to live being to obtain the sanction of the Supreme Govt. for his settlement of the succession upon which he thought the future happiness, if not the very safety, of his beloved daughter & her sisters depended & although his requests were never distinctly granted he believed they were. The nearer his end approached the more suspicious he became. Mistrusting his 2 bros. Appaji & Linga Raja, he one morning despatched executioners to bring him their heads & although he afterwards relented his repentence came too late to save the life of Appaji. Linga Raja escaped. On another occasion, he ordered 4 of his principal officers

to be put to death, & was overwhelmed with horror & remorse, when, on calling for them after his frenzy had abated, he was informed that they had been executed in obedience to his commands. Fearing that these deeds might be reported to the Supreme Govt. & dreading their displeasure, he twice attempted of his own life, one with a razor, & once by swallowing poison, but on both occasions was recovered by Dr. Ingledew. The Supreme Govt in answer to the reports sent to them, pitied, pardoned, & comforted by kind assurances, the poor distracted Rajah. All was of no avail. When the gloom of monsoon of 1809 set in, he sank by degrees. Upon his violence diminishing, he felt more kindly towards his son-in-law, & appointed him Dewan during Devammaji's minority. His mind now fully recovered its tone. On the 9th June he sent for his favourite daughter gave his seal into her hand & expired. He lies buried in one of the mausoleums which grace the hill overlooking Mercara.

Thus died Vira Raja, one of few Indians on whom Mill pronounces a eulogium: —

"The circumstances in which he (Raja) had been placed by misfortune, broke many of the fetters which bind the understandings of his countrymen, & he manifested an enlargement of mind seldom witnessed amongst those matchless slaves of prejudice. Not only had trials invigorated his faculties but he displayed a generosity & a heroism worthy of a much more, civilized state of society. Bred in

adversity, & obliged to submit to duties of a religion which was foreign to his caste, the Raja's mind was indeed enlarged beyond the prejudices which generally fetter the natives in India, he was desirous of seeing & being instructed, kept on board the ships at Tellicherry was fond of conversing with our officers, of making himself acquainted with our discipline & on many other occasions particularly on horseback, adopted the Eng. dress" But the Raja's character will be better understood from the following circumstances.

In the time the Bombay army was first ascending the Ghuts, the Raja after clearing the greater part of his country of the enemy, was employed in the blockade of Mercara, which Tipu had fortified with Cannon, & maintained as a post in the heart of his country. A detachment sent from Sirangapatna to relieve it was surrounded & summoned to lay down their arms; the officer was commanded this corps having been friends with Raja & particularly instrumental in assisting him to escape from Tipu's power, made himself known, & having represented to him that he should not only be dismissed from the Sultan's service if he did not execute his orders, but that his master's vengeance would be wreaked upon his innocent family, the Raja allowed him both to send in his provisions & return safe with his detachment

Fearful what appearence this transaction might have to his friends the English, the Raja explained the whole matter in a letter to Gen. Abercromby & said that

his allowing the provisions to be thrown into the place was of no consequence & would not protract the siege of ten weeks, the General fully convinced of Raja's sincerity & struck with his conduct, offered to send a detachment to assist him in recovering Mercara from the enemy. This, with many expressions of gratitude, he declined; saying he should in time be able to effect the object himself & was determined to regain his capital with his own troops.

The Raja's generosity to his friend in Sultan's service, & his magnanimity in prosecuting the siege with his own people, were soon rewarded by the surrender of his capital, which, with the spirit of Spartan he dismantled of its defences, resolved to leave no harbour for his enemies & that his Coorgs should depend solely on their own bravery for the defence of their country.

We've seen when dying Vira Raja placed the seals in the hands of his daughter Devammaji, which was equivalent to the declaring her his successor & accordingly she became, on the death of her father Rani of Coorg & was acknowledged as such in a letter of the Marquiss of Hastings, 2nd April 1809. She did not however, retain the dignity long, for Linga Raja, the brother of deceased Raja, made himself Regent of Coorg & guardian of his neice, before the end of 1810. In 1811 he announced to the Govt. of Fort St. George that he had assumed the Govt. of Coorg in his own name. Mr. Cole the resident of Mysore was ordered to make inquiry in Coorg as to the lawfulness.

of Linga Raja's claim to the throne. The inquiry was not made, but the Resident's own individual opinion was, that female succession in Coorg was contrary to Shastras & laws. The Supreme Govt, in the mean time put off the decision of the somewhat intricate question until the Rani should attain her majority when she might prove her claims, & no protest was made against Linga Raja's assumption of power. Before the end of 1812 Linga Raja had firmly established himself, fearing however some change in the measures of the Supreme Govt. he prevented, as far as lay in his power, all communication 'tween Coorg & the surrounding territory of the Company. The frontiers were guarded & nobody was allowed to pass out or in without the Raja's permission. European visitors were treated with profuse hospitality & overwhelmed with civilities, but all communication 'tween them & the natives of the country was carefully prevented. Linga Raja died in 1820, at the age of 45 after having held possession of Coorg for 11 yrs. His elder brother Vira Raja had died at about the same time of life. Like him, he suspected that he died a victim ~~of~~ to magic arts, employed by enemies among his own people. No doubt many hated him in secret, & it is not likely that poison may have administered to him for it was freely used in Coorg as sorcery. The prince has been accused of having committed many cruelties & much oppression, but there does not appear to be sufficient evidence forthcoming to substantiate

this His widow, inconsolable for the death of her husband, committed suicide by swallowing diamond dust, the custom of suttee not being known in Coorg. She was buried in the same tomb with her husband.

General Walsh in his Military Reminiscence gives the following amusing account of a visit which he paid Linga Raja in 1811:—

"On the 19th March 1811 having heard much in praise of the sport in Coorg, & being at leisure for such a trip I set out from Bangalore, having a letter of introduction from the Hon'ble Arthur Cole, Resident of Mysore, & in company with Lieut. W. Williamson, a young man of my Corps, both a keen & hardy sportsman as well as a agreeable companion. We travelled post in palanquin to Veirajpet a distance of 150 miles. On the 22nd of March, after a hearty breakfast, provided for us by the Raja's people gratis, we mounted two large elephants at daybreak & proceeded over hills & thro' vales up & down, zigzag, now at the bottom of deep ravines, then at the top of precipices, till at last, after 8 hrs, tapping we reached the palace, built for the accommodation of Europeans outside the stone fort of Mercara, the Capital. The place is delightfully situated on an eminence near the summit of a range of lofty & difficult mountains. The pass up these mountains being fortified & defended however, would make it a very strong place, for it completely commands every approach on the other side. The distance we estimated at 24 miles. The Raja's own palace is inside the fort but his horse & elephant stables are outside, on the slope of the glacis.

The town is remarkably clean & well-built. About a mile off, by an excellent high road & at the further extremity, is a rising ground, with a strong mud barrier, after entering which you come upon a small plain, with a magnificent tomb, erected by the present Raja to the memory of his late brother & wife. It is much in the style of Mukamaden edifices, being a wide square, with a handsome dome in the centre, & 4 turrets at the angles. On the top of the dome is a gold ball, with a weathercock above it, & all the window bars are made of solid brass.

On this spot we met, by appointment, Maha Swami, a ½ past 3 in the evening. He was dressed in a Major General's uniform, appeared to about 30 yrs. of age with very handsome features. He immediately shook hands with us, & desired to be seated, after a short conversation in Hindustani, which he at first addressed to an interpreter, until he found that I could speak & understand him in that language. He then produced several rifles, ready loaded, ordered cocoanuts to be hoisted on the tops of spears 50 yds. off, & then desired us to fire. Suffice it to say, he beat us both most completely, spilling every nut he fired at in the centre, while we either struck the sides or missed entirely. After this he asked us to take a ride with him, a beautiful Eng. horse was brought to me, an Arabian to Lieut. Williamson & he himself also rode a very fine Arabian. We rattled about in the square for ½ an hour, when he desired us to alight & rest ourselves & taking a long spear, performed several

feats with it, still on horse back with great grace & dexterity. ——— On entering his palace, we were amused by a set of dancing girls, keeping time to reels & country dances, played on 2 fiddles & the Maha Swami showed us various portraits of himself, the Prince of Wales, Gen. Wellesley etc. He then showed us rifles, air gun etc ——— It was not 7 P.M. & torchlight had succeeded the daylight in the Courtyard ——— His son & several relatives were next introduced to us & the heir-apparent about 7 or 8 yrs. old dressed in general's uniform with a sword by his side; Ram-fights etc were going on all this time in the yard ——— Next came a large royal tiger & a panther — all were to amuse the attendants, two of the rams had 4 horns each — then a lion made its appearance. We took leave at 7.30 P.M. quite pleased with the kind treatment of this prince, who, I am inclined to believe, is adored by the people ———

I must now describe our own habitation built on a small island, surrounded by paddy ground. It is a large square, having a hall in centre, a large covered in verandha all round it & 4 bedrooms projecting, all on upper story, lower rooms serving for storerooms etc. It stands on a square of 70 ft; verandha having 38 glass windows, Bedrooms have 16 windows & the hall 8 glass doors, every part being neatly furnished in Eng. style — old Eng. butler, served breakfast with every kind of Eng. liquor & baked good bread. "After all our exertions of the day, we slept soundly & on the morning 23rd — went to visit the Raja's stud & elephants, also found a kid of 2 yrs. fair skinned which

his country abounds in them — After breakfast we found Maharswamy in state. No longer disguised in a European dress, he appeared in his native robes, richly decorated with jewels, & handsome. He sat, fell into & told us, if pleased, accompany us to go & shoot with elephant which he received information just then. To us this was most acceptable offer. We retired to prepare ourselves & also found his Highness ready with elephants & attendants. The Raja himself driving the one I rode, sitting across its neck, with a hook in his right hand & a knife in the other to cut down any small branches of trees likely to incommode me in the excursion — Arrived at the spot, which was only about a mile off we dismounted. & people were preparing seats on trees for our reception amused ourselves shooting arrows at a mark. — Raja had a single rifle, carrying a 12 oz. ball — Upon the Animals' approach we made a general discharge at him; the creature rolled over instantly, carrying away several small trees — It stood 10 ft. high, — tusks were 2 ft. outside, & nearly 3 ft. long & we supposed our day's work had concluded, we prepared to take leave, — but we're yet to learn something of the kind attentions of this good Prince. He told us, that having kept us so long, it being 3 o'clock, he had ordered a dinner to be brought out for us, & we found a house built of leaves, a table & chairs, consisting of pillaws, mutton cutlets, curry etc all ready for us — Raja took tea in, & asked us to excuse him for preparations & 4 elephants were left at our disposal to amuse after dinner. — After 5 P.M. we returned to our palace after hardy game in jungle & well satisfied.

"On the 28th March we paid our parting visit to the

Mahaswami & received from him the following presents:- 2 gold-handled Coorg knives, 2 panther skin-caps, 2 sandal wood sticks, one royal tiger skin & 2 panther skins & parted from him with mutual esteem & regard."

The present ex-Raja, named after his illustrious uncle, ViraRaja succeeded & was acknowledged without difficulty by the Br. Govt. which appears to have desisted from any further investigation of the succession question & to have entirely passed over the claims of the Princess Devammaji. His Highness was only 15 yrs. of age when he became Soverign of Coorg. His education in the European sense of the word had been entirely neglected, but he was a proficient in all Coorg accomplishments, being an excellent rider, a good shot, & a dexterous gymnastic. Young & inexperienced in public affairs, he entrusted details of Govt. external & internal, to the management of his late father's minister, Buswappa, an old friend of the family & to whose care his father, when dying had confided him. He spent most of his time in field-sports, — His regular army consisted at this time of about 10,000 infantry & 1000 irregulars, besides 100 pieces of cannon distributed among the different forts & passes. Justice was administered by means of magistrates, who were chosen from among the land proprietors. In cases involving capital punishment, sentence was pronounced by Brahmins, according to Shastras, but the Raja could revoke the sentence at will. All religions were tolerated at Coorg but the most prevailing one was a species of the Hindu. Idol worship was also practised.

In 1830 the Rajah who was at that time 26, was

seized with a violent illness, & it being supposed a surgical operation would be necessary, Mr. Jeaffreson, an eminent surgeon in the service of the Hon. East India Co., was summoned from Bombay. Having obtained permission from the authorities, that surgeon accompanied by Capt Hill, of H.M.'s 54th regt, set out for Mercara, arrived after a tedious & perilous journey on horseback up the mountains. He found that account of Rajah's malady was exaggerated, so that he could scarcely anything to do than to enjoy the hospitality of his generous host. With Mr. Jeaffreson's permission we give the following interesting description of his visit, as communicated to a friend.

"Dear S.— Upon our arrival at the palace we were presented to the Raja, who received us in the most cordial manner, assuring us that, like his ancestors, he entertained a particular regard & esteem for Eng. men.

"The interview concluded, we were conducted to a garden outside the palace, in which the wildness of Indian sett. scenery was agreeably contrasted with the elegancies of modern horticulture. We found a splendid bungalow, filled up for our accommodation with possible convenience.

"Round this residence grew flowers — trees laden with delicious fruit — branches perched with wild birds.

"Near this bungalow was a tank, made of black marble of the highest polish, & most elaborate workmanship, in the centre of which rose a fountain throwing up jets of water, so clear, & pellucid & 100's of beautiful fish might be seen disporting in the basin — & was a favourite resort of Raja, who was wont to visit it daily, at noon. Standing beside it, he'd ring a small gold bell, he carried in his hand, & at its tinkling, all the fish

collected together in one spot awaiting their food, (young frogs too) --- In another part of the garden was an immense black marble stand of pyramidal form along the 5 front steps --- The Raja was about the middle size, well-knit frame, sparkive, looking intelligent, his nose aquiline, his eyes large, bright, & expressive, gesture dignified --- Raja is a graceful & fearless horseman, an unerring shot, & wields his sword & spear with great dexterity, also a swift runner, ---- also a good draughtsman & has an excellent ear for music -- kept a good band of European performers -- Within the palace there was a large & well arranged armoury & specimens of every description of weapon, offensive & defensive, from those remote antiquity down to the modern rifle ---- We were particularly gratified at, finding this prince, who could, if necessary, have brought to field an army of 25,000 men, listening patiently to their grievances, & they enouring their royalty. ---- Whenever we travelled with the Raja into the interior of the Country, 100's of natives, men, women & children, who from curiosity, crowded round us, an Eng. man being a "rara avis" in those parts - received the Raja with every demonstration of respect. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to mention this, being aware that the most sinister reports have, for interested purposes, been industriously propagated to the Raja's prejudice. Another fact is -- before leaving Bombay, several persons residing there, who had received information that some of their relatives in Coorg had been unjustly & most cruelly put to death by the Raja desired me to make inquiries as to the truth of such reports. This I did, & it was with the greatest pleasure I obtained

the surest proof of the falsehood of such allegations, by the appearance in me, in real flesh & blood, of the very party who were said to have been so unceremoniously disposed of.

"Shortly after our arrival, I was suddenly awakened at midnight by my servant, who told me that the Raja had sent for me. I proceeded with great hurry to the palace & found to my astonishment that the Raja had sent for Captain Hill, & me to accompany him upon a hunting excursion. Mounting a hunting elephant, without a howdah the Raja himself performed the office of Mahout, desired Captain Hill & me to place ourselves behind him. An enviable situation, I can assure you, for us who had hitherto been accustomed only to the convenience & luxury of a palanquin --- Arrived about 6 A.M. at the appointed spot, we found that the several tents, had been pitched & an excellent breakfast, the keen air of Coorg Mts. etc were experienced in the early dawn journey --- Here Raja proceeded to another collection of tents, in sight of ours, & containing as per the custom of Eastern princes, some of his numerous wives, who, although concealed from view, could witness the sport --- We were to be summoned when all was prepared, that about 5000 men, huntsmen & others, with all kinds of implement were to be employed in clearing away the thick entangled jungle, from an area of more than one square mile --- We didn't regard 8 or 9 hrs. as too long a time for such operations we were reconciled to the delay, as it afforded us the opportunity of taking a sound nap --- The anxiously expected signal was at length given; all was ready. We found the jungle is cleared, & that enormous tree nearly in the centre of the rude circle, had been selected, from which a kind of capacious cradle; made of wickerwork, was suspended &

well secured by strong ropes, at the height of 20 to 30 ft. & into which by means of a rope-ladder, the Rajah, Capt. Hill & I, deposited, accompanied by several attendants, wearing green hunting uniforms, loaded various rifles of every kind. Raja himself being good marksman, took part only of being a spectator, issued orders to others to load guns with blank cartridges only & not to shoot at any animal except in self-defence — his Highness's wish being to give as his guests, all the credit of success. These arrangements completed, we had now patiently wait for enemy's approach. — — Soon the report of volleys of musketry, intermingled with sounds of trumpets, drums, the yells & hootings of huntsmen, & the roaring of beasts showed that the hunt had commenced. It was indeed, a most exciting moment & one has to witness such a scene. As the radius of the circle diminished, these sounds increased with intensity, & we could descry in the distance 100's of wild animals of every kind, but we were advised to reserve our fire for our expected guests, who soon made their appearance in the shape of 12 elephants, one of them being of immense size. "I should like that one" said Raja pointing to it "to be taken alive, as a present for the Gov. General". We assured him that his wish shall be complied with & then attacked it, as a result the other elephants, excepting one, soon fell, pierced by our rifle balls, six to my share, 4 to Capt. Hill, leaving the 12th the elephant in question, our prize. About 30 elephants trained to pass ropes round the legs of the captive, immediately surrounded him, & seemed to say,

"You are our prisoner" — Thus secured, we escorted him to prison, preceded by a band of music & followed by Raja's numerous retainers, ended the hunt proudly to elephants in our bag — — — On a subsequent day, with the same princely cortege I shot the largest royal tiger I never beheld, which was brought home & exhibited by torchlight in the palace court-yard — — the band playing, the inhabitants marching round in procession, the Raja's wives peeping at the royal show from the windows — the sight was indeed novel to us — — The flesh of various animals were regularly for many nights served — — At a given signal we all fired together at such animals as we had selected for our sport — — Not the least part interesting is to watch the night sport, watching the manoeuvres of these animals, tigers, bears, chitas, jackals etc. — — — After 22 days' stay with amusement & interest — the time came for our leaving Coorg. In the previous evening Capt. Hill & I, went to palace to take our leave of Raja, the Captain being in full regimentals. The Raja's body-guard, a guard of honours & the band, were all drawn out on the occasion. On our arrival the soldiers presented band-playing 'God save the King' in a good style. Capt. Hill gave the Raja — a military salute & I, shaking him heartily by the hand. When we bade him farewell, he was visibly affected, a dead silence ensued for some mts, while sorrow was imprinted on every brow. It seemed as if we had a presentiment that our next meeting would not be a happy one, & so it proved, for the very next year, the Raja's trouble commenced. His deposal, his 18 yrs. detention at Benares, & his visit to England, where he is now residing, respected & loved by all who have

the honour of his acquaintance, I need not speak as they are already known to you Etc — Sd) Wm. Jefferson

(P. 45) We now approach the particular subjects connected with & in fact led to the unhappy differences 'tween the Company & the Raja & ended in war being declared against him.

In the life time of the Raja's father & mother, one of his sisters was married to one Chenna Basawa a Chosen out of the body of the people for he had no hereditary connection with the royal family of Coorg. That sister died, & the entreaties of the ladies of his family subsequently induced the Raja, much against his wish, to consent to Chenna Baswa's marriage with another sister, called by the same name Devammaji as her aunt, the late Rani of Coorg, in order to prevent what would have been considered a degradation of the family, by Chenna Baswa, marrying any one from inferior rank. Chenna Baswa & his wife lived close to the Capital, the means of maintaining their social position being provided by the Raja. Sometime after the 2nd marriage in 1832 Chenna Baswa became dissatisfied with his subordinate condition, & being ambitious, meditated nothing less than to dethrone the Rajah. Foiled however in his wicked attempt, he determined upon escaping with his wife & followers to the Br. frontier, to effect which, he one night drugged the 2 officers in attendance upon him, bound one of them hand & foot, & suspended him from the rafters of the house, where he was afterwards found dead. His next step was to send on persons before him, to announce that it was the Raja himself who was travelling incog — with the ladies of his family & that no person was to appear in the roads while the cortage was passing. He was then

enabled to reach as far as the barrier between Coorg & Mysore Country, without being observed or molested. On arriving there, the officer there, suspecting something, advance & discovered Chenna Basawa. He refused to allow him pass the barrier, unless he had the Raja's permission to leave the country, an altercation ensued & Chena Baswa shot the Jamadar on the spot. His brother, one of the body guard, instantly levelled his matchlock at Chena Baswa, but before he could discharge it, he was also killed by one of Chena Basawa's men, who in confusion escaped to Mysore.

These facts were speedily informed to Raja & many of his people came forward & offered to bring back Chenna Baswa dead or alive. This offer he declined, relying on the good faith of the Company & on the friendly alliance, resting on treaty, which existed & had been before so long kept up between the Govt & the Rajas of Coorg. He wished that the former would deliver up Chena Baswa on his being demanded. A friendly request was made by him to the Resident of Mysore who was at the time of Yelwall, his country seat, only 30 miles from the Coorg frontier & whereas the Raja heard, Chena Baswa, was. A statement accompanied the demand detailing the above circumstances, & the bodies of murdered men were embalmed, to enable the Resident himself to see them, he being invited to ascertain truth. The answer was that the Co. could not give up a person who sought refuge, as Chena Baswa, had done.

Being very much surprised by this answer, the Raja addressed frequent letters, demanding Chena Baswa, in order that he might be tried for the murders with which he was charged. So anxious was the Raja to avoid a collision with his friends & allies, that he addressed the following letter to Mr. Jeafferson of the East India Co., who had paid him a visit

"March 1832 — In 1830 you favoured me with a visit & remained with me 22 days — an interval of time, which affords you a sufficient opportunity for observing my private character, as well as the system adopted by me in the Govt. of my dominions.

"I now regret to inform you, that a misunderstanding has lately arisen 'tween Mr. Casamajor, the Resident of Mysore & myself, the occasion of which was as follows:— One Chena Basva, was living in Koyamparee. Although Gauda he was a married man & in addition to having had a free grant of land from me, has received many proofs of my royal favour & kindness. The person without any provocation whatsoever, & solely instigated by his own evil passions, collected together a number of armed followers & placing himself at their head, raised the standard of revolt for the purpose of dethroning me.

"His attempt however, proving unsuccessful Chena Basva fled, & escaped to the Br. frontier having previously to his so doing, cruelly tortured, & afterwards poisoned a person who had offended him, besides having, during his flight, killed 2 men, & severely wounded one, who had endeavoured to intercept him. This atrocious Criminal has, I am sorry to say, received protection from Mr. Casamajor at Mysore, a circumstance the more extraordinary, since, from that time that the friendship & alliance 'tween the Br. Govt. & my Ancestors first took place, we have been blended together, like sugar & milk or as you'd express it we've been hand & glove.

"The extradition of Criminals was, in fact, a constant & invariable rule 'tween us, & has as is well known to every Br. Officer has been established for a very long time. Therefore, I repeatedly wrote to Mr. Casamajor, requiring him to deliver up to me the said Criminal, but although in addition to so doing, I thrice sent persons duly authorised to demand & receive him they as often returned

empty-handed. I am sorry to say that Mr. Casamajor still persists in his conduct not even replying my requisitions."

"I assure you, dear Sir, that the pain & mortification occasioned me by this circumstance have been very great, especially as I am & always intend to be, the staunch faithful ally of the Br. Govt. But it must be evident to you, that the infringement of the above regulation will, by lessening the respect of my subjects for me, cause disaffection among them & thus undermine the very foundation of my authority. I cannot express the regret I feel at having to trouble a Br. Officer with my grievances; but how am I to maintain my character as an independent prince, if my legitimate authority be thus wrested from me".

"Having, however, whenever called upon, cheerfully come forward to assist the Br. Govt. with aid & reinforcements, I trust that I shall be treated by them in the manner such services merit. In conclusion, I beg of you, Sir, to advise me what I had best do in this matter. It is my sincere wish I assure you, still to observe all the terms of the alliance with your Govt. as religiously as I have hitherto done; & all I ask for, in return, is a reciprocal observance of the same upon their part & the consequent delivering up to me of Chena Basva & his adherents."

"I entreat you, therefore, to use your influence in amicably arranging this untoward circumstance; & by so doing you will, at one & the same time, relieve me from great anxiety, & ensure my lasting esteem & gratitude."

"And now what more can I say, than to desire you to consider me as your friend, & that you will continue to favour me, from time to time with accounts of your health & welfare. Sd) Vira Raja Wadeyar."

Answer from Mr. Jeafferson was as follows:—

His Highness Sawe Vira-Raja Wadeyar, Raja of Coorge.

"Hon'ble & Dear Sir, — I've been favoured with your letter & hasten to answer it, & sympathise with your Highness on the distress which the circumstance detailed in it must have occasioned, & which demands immediate justice to render your future reign glorious secure & happy, & which justice your treaty with the English nation entitles you to exact. I must however, hope & believe, that there has been some misunderstanding or want of proper explanation, withheld from the Resident of Mysore or justice would have been dealt out to you & the murderers who have taken shelter under his jurisdiction given up on a regular & formed request being made; for this is doubtless the 1st law of treaty of all nations & one that the English always hold the most sacred & inviolable. It will afford me much satisfaction to rend you any aid & according I beg to introduce the bearer of this, Md. Ghiyasuddin Mafooz, a man well-acquainted with native law, as well as English manners & customs & native Courts. He will confer with you & point out the easy way to gain redress for your past wrongs, as well as to prevent recurrence of them in future. My friend will obey your instructions, & communicate Your Highness's pleasure to me. In the mean-time, I beg to assure Your Highness that I shall ever remain, &c)

Jeafferson — Bombay 12. 1. 1833.

The well-meant endeavours of Mr. Jeafferson were of no use & as time passed on without any attention to the Raja's representations & remonstrances he became irritated as to write Br. Authorities in a style & tone which has since caused him much pain. Other causes had also occurred. The Raja who took great delight in seeing Eng. men, opened up Coorg by public roads & to make it more attractive to Br. travellers, erected bungalows there

where they were not only entertained at his cost, but occasionally presented with gifts of considerable value. This profuse generosity led to abuses, the Resident of Mysore interfered & orders were issued to prevent travellers from passing Mrg. Coorg without permission of Br. Authorities. This proceeding, which appeared to Raja, an arbitrary one, originated many angry discussions & disputes.

Nearly 2 years now passed, during which the breach was still further widened by disaffected persons, who, coming from Mysore, urged the Raja to bid defiance to the East Ind. Co., assuring him that he'd receive powerful aid from that Country where disaffection existed. The conduct of the Co. also in stopping as now they did, the payment of interest due to him as their creditor & holder of their public securities, exasperated the Raja still further, so that, if yielding to the representation & advice of his Minister, Baswa, he ordered the barriers to be strengthened, stockades to be erected & every possible means of defence to be prepared.

Whatever may be the opinion formed of Raja's policy in thus braving so powerful an adversary, it is certain, from what is laid down by Vattel & other eminent jurisconsults, that he had an undoubted legal right, both by the law of nations & particularly the customs recognised & acted upon by friends & allied States, to demand the extradition of Chena Baswa in order that he might be tried for the crimes laid to his charge in the Country where it was alleged he had committed them.

Matters continued in this unsatisfactory state until about the close of the year 1833, or the beginning of 1834, when the Madras Govt. deputed one of its members Mr. Graeme to proceed to Mercara, for the purpose of discussing the matter in dispute & if possible settling it amicably. But most unfortunately severe illness prevented Raja from receiving that gentlemen, who, in consequence, returned to B'lore. It was not long after this that a person calling himself Kanara Menon arrived at Mercara. He stated that he

had come there according to instructions, to meet Mr. Graeme. ~~He had~~ but not being furnished with proper credentials, the Raja believed him to be a spy & caused him to be arrested as such, intending to detain him as a hostage, in order to compel the Co., to do him (Raja) justice by delivering Chena Basva.

On becoming aware of this person's detention Mr. Graeme caused a demand to be made for his early release & it was then for the 1st time, that Raja understood that Menon was Graeme's vakil. A lengthened & ineffectual correspondence ensued: neither party would yield, & the Co. of course supported their Resident, both in his refusal to deliver up Chena Basva & in his demand to have Kanara Menon released unconditionally. On 17-2-1834 the Raja received a letter from Lord W. Bentinck the Gov. General, in which, after remonstrating with his Highness on the impropriety of his conduct Bentinck adds:—

"But the deep interest which the Br. Govt. has long felt in the welfare of the Coorg State, the kind friendship & excellent services rendered by your ancestors & predecessors to the Govt. as well as the recollection of the circumstances attending the connection of the 2 states which since its commencement has been equally honourable to both, still leads me to carry forbearance to the utmost limit. My feelings towards you are those of parental kindness & solicitude; & I still venture to entertain an expectation of your return to better feelings & that recourse to hostile operations may yet be averted."

"It is my intention to proceed in a few days on my projected visit to Mysore & I hope to reach B'lore about the 25th inst. It will afford me sincere pleasure if, on my arrival there, I shall receive a friendly answer. I trust that you will be enabled to acquaint me of your having released Karunakara Menon & forwarded him & his attendants

in safety to the Company's territories. If this difficulty be removed & satisfactory explanation on other points be afforded negotiations may be again commenced & that harmony which during a long period has so happily subsisted between the States may continue uninterrupted."

The Raja, acting unfortunately, under the influence of evil counsellors, did not allow this kind letter to change his determination. The consequence was, that a peremptory demand was then made, intimating that, unless Camara Menon was released within 6 days & sent in safety to the Mysore frontier, the Co. would cease to treat the Raja as a friend & ally, & their hostilities would be forthwith commenced against him. Accordingly, soon after the expiration of the specified time, the following proclamation was issued by the Gov.-General, declaring this Prince to be deposed & his country annexed to Co's dominions:—

The East India Co's Proclamation:— The conduct of the Raja of Coorg has, for a long time past, been of such a nature as to render him unworthy of the friendship & protection of the Br. Govt. Unmindful of his duty as a ruler & regardless of his obligations as a dependant ally of the East India Co., he has been guilty of the greatest oppression towards the people subject to his Govt. & he has evinced the most wanton disrespect of the authority of & the most hostile disposition towards the former, from whom he & his ancestors have invariably received every degree of kindness & protection. It'd be needless to enumerate the several instances of his misconduct, but it is sufficient to state that, in consequence of an asylum having been afforded in the Br. territories to his own sister Devamaji & her husband Chenna Basva, who to preserve their lives had flow from his oppression, the Raja has presumed to address letters replete with the most insulting expressions to the Governor of Fort St. George & the Gov. Gen. of India, & that he has received & encouraged the proclaimed enemies

of that Govt. & that he has unjustifiably placed under restraint an old & faithful servant of the Co., named Kalpuli Karunakara Menon, who had been formally deputed by the Br. representative for the purpose of opening a friendly negotiation, thus committing a gross outrage not only upon the authority by whom the above-named individual was deputed, but upon the established rules of all civilized nations, by whom the persons of accredited agents are invariably held sacred. The ancient alliance & firm friendship which had so happily subsisted between the predecessors of the present Raja & the Hon'ble Co., have caused his errors to be treated uniformly with indulgence, the most earnest remonstrances have been in vain tried to bring him to a sense of his obligations, & it is not until further forbearance would be culpable, that His Excellency the Gov. General of Fort St. George has resolved on employing the only means left of vindicating the dignity of the sovereign state & of securing to the inhabitants of Coorg the blessings of a just & equitable Govt.

It is accordingly hereby notified that a Br. army is about to invade the Coorg Frontier, that Vira Raja is no longer considered as Raja of Coorg, that the persons & property of all those who conduct themselves peaceably during the operations of the Br. troops, shall be respected, & that such a system of Govt. shall be established as may seem best calculated to secure the happiness of the people.

It is also hereby made known to all Br. subjects who may have entered the service of Vira Raja; that they are required to place themselves under the protection of Br. Authorities, by whom they will be kindly received, & their rights & privileges respected; & that such of them as may in any way render assistance to the enemy will be considered as traitors, & punished accordingly.

This proclamation will be carefully made known in Chittaldoorg, Raidoorg, Mysore, Malabar & Canara, in order that the relatives of such persons as have taken services in Coorg, from those places or adjoining district, may adopt the earliest means of communicating its purport to the parties in whose safety they are interested.

Sd) J. S. Fraser, Lt. Col. & Pol. Agent of H. E. Gov. General,

Issued at Bangalore on 15th March 1834

The die being now cast the Raja, in addition to his other preparations, addressed proclamations to the people in the Company's territories, calling upon Hindus & Muslims to rise, under the banners of Haleri dynasty, against the foreign despots, who aimed at the sporling of castes, & the destruction of the religion of Hindustan.

For the following fair, able & interesting account of the operations of the Br. forces which now advanced upon Coorg from the N. E. & West we are indebted to Murray's History of India. "The Coorg country, as to its capacity of coping with the Br. power, might from the small amount of its population, have been considered as utterly contemptible. The extreme difficulty of the ground however composed altogether of lofty Mts. covered with the thickest & most entangled jungle, defended by a race of determined valour, gave to it a kind of serious character. A force of 6000 men was placed under Brigadier Lindsay in whom was vested the supreme command of the expedition & marching from Mysore. With the main body he entered Coorg on 1st April. The troops were harrassed by road difficulty which were increased by large trees cut down & laid across it — On the 6th the army entered Mercara, in which the Br. flag was displayed. The campaign thus seemed to have been easily & triumphantly terminated & yet it acquired some what disastrous character.

Gen. Fowle's marching from Cannanore, approached on

the 2nd April, the entrance of Heggal Ghat, the principal opening from his side. The enemy had fortified it with 3 successive stockades as well as with breastworks & felled trees at every 100 yards. Their posts were driven in, & on the 3rd at six A.M. the attack began. The 1st stockade was carried with trifling loss, but till 4 P.M. a series of hard conflicts maintained in carrying the successive barriers, which the enemy defended with vigour — Next day, as the Colonel continued to advance a flag of truce appeared, bearing a proposal from the Raja for a suspension of arms. He replied that if the Coorg troops did not fire, his would also abstain from doing so, but that nothing should prevent him from passing thro. the Ghat. He accordingly effected his march without opposition & in the afternoon arrived at Heggal. His service was now completed, 12 killed & 36 wounded, but among killed was Lieut. Erskine, a promising young officer.

At the same time Col. Waugh, from Work advanced upon a fortified position named Buck, — upon encountering this resistance, the Commander directed Lt. Col. Mill to send part of his force to support the storming party — the impetuous assault was then commenced — Mill was shot dead on the spot. Major Bird then determined to withdraw the party — about 48 were killed & 118 wounded.

Another force under Lt. Col. Jackson advanced from Mercara upon a position named Bellarypett — His party continued, exposed, during the whole of their retreat 30 killed & 36 wounded. Col. Jackson thought it impossible to attempt by that way & fell back upon Kumbla — It must doubtless, appear singular to all who read the above, that Brig. Lindsay should have been able to enter Mercara without encountering any opposition.

While on every other point so desperate & successful a resistance had been made, but the fact is that upon Raja's retiring to Walkna, the Dewan Bopu & Ponappa who were left at Mercara, determined to betray their unfortunate master & surrender the capital to the Company. Accordingly Dewan Bopu, with 400 Coorgs went to meet Col. Fraser, after surrendering themselves to him, conducted the Company's troops to capital.

The Raja finding himself now in actual hostile collision with the Br. Govt. whom he had been taught, from his childhood, to consider as the friend & protector of his family, became deeply distressed & immediately despatched flags of truce to all the columns, thereby putting a stop to further bloodshed. It is evident from the stand of Lt. Col. Mile, & Lt. Col. Jackson that had his Highness allowed the fighting to continue, not only the loss to the British would have been much more severe but the issue of the contest would have been doubtful as the strong stockades, barriers & huts were all in possession of armed Coorgs, who were congregated in great force & would have defended themselves to the last. With the sending of the flags of truce the Raja released Canara Menon, invested him with a robes of honour, presented him with valuables & despatched him in all honour to the Br. camp. Upon the occupation by Brig. Lindsay, Col. Fraser, sent a summons to the Raja to Walkna to come in & surrender, which after a short delay only, he obeyed. On the night of 23rd April 1834 accompanied by his whole family, a train of about 2000 attendants, most unarmed, & 50 palanquins containing his female establishment he arrived at Mercara, & reoccupied his palace, where he remained a close prisoner.

On the 25th April Capt. Carpenter had an interview

with the Raja & informed him that he had instructions to conduct the Raja as a State prisoner, together with his family to Bellore. A few hours after this, the Raja & his family began their march, after surrendering his treasure & valuable amounting to about 15 or 16 lakhs of rupees; or 150 or 160 ooo Sterling, the Raja & his family were allowed to retain nothing more than their clothes & ornaments in actual use. Anxious to save something from the rapacious hands of his conquerors, the Raja had at Sirlekote, the 1st halting place, caused a pit to be dug by those of his attendants with confidence in the ground on which stood the kitchen tent. Here he deposited some gold he had managed to conceal in his own palanquin & in those of his wives. After the gold has been so buried & the men present made to swear a solemn oath to the Raja, that they would faithfully keep the secret, the spot was again levelled & kitchen fires lighted upon it. As might well be expected, the Raja was almost soon betrayed by one of his servants, one Mandira Elkaja of Nalknad. This man having secretly returned to the spot where the treasure was concealed, removed a portion of it for his use, but suspicions having been excited on account of quantity of the gold in his possession, he was compelled to confess the whole affair, & the remainder of the treasure having been recovered was afterwards, together with the moneys & valuables above mentioned distributed as prize money among the troops engaged in the expedition.

The melancholy march now proceeded for some time thro' Raja's own country & if any thing

could add to its painful character it was to see the inhabitants of different villages thro' which he passed crowding round their Rajah & with every demonstration of sincere attachment lamenting his departure from among them. — As further proof of the esteem in which Raja was held by the people, that on his being deposed he issued a written order addressed to his Dewan, Subedar, Moonshi etc requiring them to state in writing, the manner in which he had governed the country from the time of his assuming the reins of Govt. up to his dethronement & whether they were satisfied or not. The reply to this by more than 400 persons signed, expressive of their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the Raja had conducted his Govt. & justice among them. This document is still in possession of His Highness.

Another equally imp. & convincing testimonial —

"The following representation is made by the under signed officials, wallundars & inhabitants of Coorg, (inserted a long list of official titles) in consequence of having been graciously desired to say, without fear or doubt, what system of Govt. we wish to be established in Coorg, the Raja Vira Raja being deposed "1. We donot wish that any substitute should be placed over us as Raja; we all consent to be governed according to the ruler & customs of the Br. Govt. if an Emp. Sadar is placed over us to examine into our grievances & to protect us".

2. "The removal from this country to another place of Vira Raja, the descendant of that race which has, for so many generations, governed us & our forefathers, causes us pain & brings shame to us. We, therefor represent our grief to the Br. Govt. & pray that the Raja may be allowed to remain here, although deprived of all his power & authority. We will still remain obedient to the

Great Govt. In the time of the Sultan, the great Raja & his subjects were strictly faithful servants of Superior Govt. If, in the same manner, & as we have before petitioned, the Raja is retained & protected here, all the people of this Country will greatly rejoice, what more shall we state to those who know all things — 13th April 1834.

On the 12th May the Raja & suite reached Bellore, where he remained for some time a close prisoner until removed to the Fort of Vellore where he continued until the March following when he & his family were escorted to Benares in Hindostan, the place assigned as his future residence, an annual pension being given him of Rs. 60,000 or £6000 sterling. (P. 82.

Let us pause to ask if the East Ind. Co. were justified in this their severe treatment of the unfortunate Raja when the eminent services rendered to them by his ancestors more specially by his uncle Vira Raja are considered services but for which they never could have crushed the power of their mortal foe Tipu, surely some lesser punishment than the loss of his dominions, the plunder of his private treasures, & even the confiscation, contrary to law of nation, of his funded property, might have been meted out to him. Mr. Thornton, the paid historian, says the annexation of the conquered territory to the Br. dominions is not very justifiable, but very few words of explanation will show, that in this instance also the right course was taken. The Raja was childless, & he had taken effectual measures to cut off all pretensions to the succession not derived from himself." There can be no better answer to both these assertions than that the Raja had a son, Prince Chittra Shekker, who was born in the year 1832, & was consequently

2 yrs. old at the time of his father's deposal, what then becomes of Mr. Morton's attempt at white-washing his patrons! But it was Raja's misfortune to be conquered by a corporation, a trading corporation, whose sole instinct is the "auri sacra fames" & those moral responsibilities was nil, is perfectly indifferent as to the means by which accomplishes its ends.

For 17 years the Raja remained a state prisoner at Benares, with how much patience & dignity he bore his severe misfortunes, the following letters will amply testify.—

The Earl of Ellenborough, Gov. Gen. of India to Vira Raja Vadeyar, Benares. (Allahabad 20th May 1841–43)

Sir, I can assure you that I sympathise very sincerely with yr. Highness in the position in which you & yrs. your family are placed— You Highness must be fully aware that there are public considerations which often prevent the indulgence of personal feelings, & that men placed in high stations are those who are least permitted to follow the dictates of the heart— Before I can venture to decide upon your Highness appeal to me, I must make myself acquainted with the circumstances of which, in consequence of my recent arrival in India, I am not sufficiently informed, & I must communicate with the Govts. of Madras & Bombay.

The concurrent testimony of all my countrymen, who have had the good fortune to become personally acquainted with you, in favour of yr. character & conduct during your residence at Benares, much strengthens my own feelings of sympathy & will make me very desirous that it should be found practicable to make some arrangement satisfactory to you & hon'ble to your exalted family. I remain, with much regard & consideration, your Highness's faithful friend. &c. Ellenborough.

Minute recorded by Lt. Col. Carpenter, Agent to the Gov. Gen. of India, Benares 1st Jan 1848.

The period for my departure from Benares & return to Europe having arrived, I came past with his Highness the Raja of Cooch Behar giving him a testimonial of the

sentiments with which he has inspired me.

Since the Raja quitted his palace in Coorg in April 1834 he has been under my charge & I've satisfaction in recording the quiet peaceable & exemplary behaviour of his Highness during the long period of nearly 14 yrs. that I've been a constant observer of his conduct & which has been several times favourably noticed in my reports to the Supreme Govt.

I am aware that, subsequent to the Raja's deposal, numerous charges of cruelty & oppression, whilst he reigned in Coorg, have been brought against him, but I am bound in justice to declare, that during the whole time he has been under my care, no evidence of cruel disposition has ever been exhibited; on the contrary, his manners & habits are mild & gentle in the extreme, & he has invariably won the regard & esteem of all parties with whom he came in contact since he quitted Coorg. Unfortunately previous to that, even, he had never seen more than half a dozen European officers in his life. The Raja is a perfect specimen of an innate gentleman, though reserved & shy, so that it becomes necessary to know him well to appreciate his many good & amiable qualities; he is particularly susceptible of attention & kindness.

In conclusion, I earnestly recommend him & his family to consideration & heartily & sincerely bid him fare well, with my best & warmest wishes that comfort & happiness may attend them in every situation, & under all circumstances. The Raja's numerous children are special objects of care & anxiety to him, owing to difficulty of providing for their future welfare, more particularly the little girl he is in the habit of dressing in the European style. My kindness to her is peculiarly gratifying to the Raja & he is very desirous that she shall be educated & brought up as if she were an European, which

ever arrangements he may wish to make for the future provision of the child, will I trust, receive the assistance & support of my successor as far as it may be in his power to render it (Lt. Col. T.D. Carpenter, Gov. Gen's Agent — SS)

Cawnpore — Nov. 8th — 1849. My dear Rajah, I was sorry to find that I omitted on the day of my departure from Benares, to bid you farewell. I can assure you that I separated from you with much regret, for during our intercourse, extending, as it did, over a period of upwards of 18 months, your mild & gentle manner & your very correct conduct on all occasions, completely won my good opinion & esteem & I shall ever feel a deep interest in the welfare of yourself & family, & I sincerely hope that the Court of Directors will sanction your proceeding to England & your taking your daughter to that Country to be educated there because I think that a visit to England would prove a source of great amusement & pleasure to yourself & an Eng. education could not fail to be of the utmost advantage to your daughter.

I hope you'll write to me sometimes, for I should derive great pleasure in learning any particulars concerning yourself & yr. interesting family — Mrs. MacGregor unites with me in wishing you happiness & I hope you will always consider me, dear Raja, yr. sincere friend, SS) MacGregor

In the year 1848, the Raja applied to the local Govt. for leave of absence to visit England. The journey was in order to take his daughter Gowramma, on her arrival in this country, she might be baptized educated & brought up in the X'ian faith & at the same time acquire Eng. manners & Eng. habits. The letter addressed to the Raja to the Gov.-Gen. for leave of absence, was as follows — Benares. 2-3-1848

My Lord, — I desire to address your lordship on a subject which is near my heart although I feel it an impropriety on my part to enter into a detail of family matters.

My manner of life, by the blessing of God, as men can testify, for the last 14 yrs., & that I have been under the

care & keeping of Govt. has been without reproach. Col. Carpenter knows this, he having been domiciled with me since I left the Country, & besides this, several gentlemen holding high Offices at this place can give this testimony.

When I resided in my own country, I had a predilection for European customs, subsequently to my residence in this province, this impression has been confirmed & adverting to the principles of the X'ian religion as taught by its Founder, it has become my anxious wish that my daughter should receive a X'ian Education in England.

But in this design I can receive no aid from those with whom I have affinity & situated as I am here, I am unable to effect it. My daughter has, for some time past, adopted Eng. habits & manners, this is known to Col. Carpenter & other Officers resident at this station who can testify to it, if necessary.

I am anxious that she should proceed to England, to be brought up at such a place & in such a manner as the daughter of an Eng. nobleman would receive her education. If her Gracious Majesty Q. Victoria should extend her favour also to my daughter, my happiness would be complete — I trust the Br. Govt. thro' your lordship's gracious interposition, proceeding to England suitably to her rank & condition. The love of a parent to his child is obvious. I place my confidence in your lordship's kindness, & state my request exactly as I wish. I am the 1st of native chiefs, your lordship will observe who has made this proposition. My daughter age is 6 yrs. & 6 months & at this tender age the good effects of education are more certain than at a later period. It is not a great matter for your lordship to assent to my request. We look to you for indulgent consideration: Believe me to be sincere in my well-wisher, &c

to be anxious for an early intimation of assent to my request, I remain, etc. Sd) Vira Raja — Raja of Coorg.
To the Rt. Hon'ble Earl Dalhousie, Gov.-Gen. of India.

After an interval of more than 1½ yrs. the Raja received the reply which was as follows.

From Marquis Dalhousie — To Vira Raja. 21. 8. 1849.
(After Compliments) I've much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your friendly letter, announcing your intention to proceed to England, together with a miniature of your daughter, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at Benares, & entertain great regard for her. The resemblance of this picture to the original is striking & therefore gratifies me very much. With respect to your intention to visit England, I am unable to give you permission until I obtain the sanction of Hon'ble the Court of Directors. I have to obtain their early sanction, I've communicated with the Hon'ble Court — I hope you may always consider me your sincere friend & well-wisher & continue to favour me with an account of your health & welfare — Sd) Dalhousie

Above 6 months more elapsed before the arrival of the wished-for permission which was conveyed thus —
From the Secretary to the Govt. of India, to the Supdt. of the Ex-Raja of Coorg. Foreign Dept. No. 25. 25-7-1849
Dated Fort William — 20th March 1850 — Sir, With ref. to the correspondence on the subject of the wish of the Ex-Raja of Coorg to send one of his daughters to England for the purpose of receiving X'ian education & his desire to accompany her thither, I am directed by the Gov.-Gen. to inform that the Hon'ble Court of Directors, to whom the matter has been referred has been pleased to consent to sanction Raja's absence from India for 1 yr. The visit with the understanding, however, that the Govt. are to be put to no expense on his account — You're requested to inform the Raja to make arrangements for his journey & report the same to the Govt. H. M. Elliot.

As it occurred to Raja that his visit to England is certain, & hoped for an opportunity of bringing before the Home Dept. of the Indian Govt. certain pecuniary claims which he had against the East India Co., he communicated the circumstance in writing to the late Maj. Stewart, the Governor's Agent at Benares who suggested that in order to prevent any doubts arising as to the openness & straightforward character of Raja's proceedings, he should apprise the local Govt. of his intention to do so. In accordance with his advice, the Raja formally intimated the same to the Gov.-Gen. of India by the following letter which he despatched 2 months' previous to his leaving Benares:—

From Raja of Coorg — To Gov.-Gen. of India & forwarded to Major Stewart. 8. 10. 1851 — "You are aware that I have taken to go to England on account of my daughter. On my arrival in that country I intend to represent there those of my circumstances which I've already done to your Govt. I've, therefore, informed you on the subject considering you as my great friend." Sd. (Vira Raja—

That this intimation duly reached the high authority for whom it was intended is proved by the following letter from Stewart to the Raja of Coorg — dated 10-10-1851, enclosing one to the address of Gov.-Gen.

"Your letter enclosing one to the address of Gov.-Gen. has been received & its contents are known. In accordance to your wishes, the letter is sent to him."

It will be observed that in the letter of Elliot to Major Stewart, not the least intention is expressed of appointing any person to accompany the Raja to England, an arrangement which could, therefore, only have been made at the suggestion of the Major. This is evident from the following

From the Sec. to the Govt. dated 11. 12. 1850 No. 2836 in reply to a letter of this Residency dated 27th Ultimo, on the subject of arrangement for the departure of Raja of Coorg to England

"The Raja should be informed that he is deposed & is

under the charge of Govt. at Benares & it has been a matter of favour that permission is granted to him to proceed to England. The necessity of an Eng. man accompanying the Raja is also approved by the Govt., that man should be a gentleman, of possessing the confidence & under the control of the Eng. Govt. No other Eng. man should be allowed to accompany the Raja but the person who is selected by the Govt. & who may be going on a furlough to England. An engagement should be entered into by that gentleman that he should return to India after a year with the Raja. The expense of his journey should be incurred by the Raja & on receipt of the letter the Raja should be distinctly informed that the expense of his journey should be entirely incurred by him & that no Eng. men, without approval of Govt. shall be allowed to accompany him. The agent of Govt. is directed to find out a man for the above purpose as per instructions to carry it out.

On 4. 9. 1851 Stewart wrote to Raja that Maj. Drummond of 3rd Bengal light Cavalry has been appointed to accompany him to England & the Raja in his reply dated the 9th Sept. expressed his satisfaction at the selection, "for 9, of my own accord, engaged an other one for the purpose, 9 should have been obliged to incur the expense, but as he is appointed by the Govt, I am relieved from it" wrote Raja.

Maj. Stewart was determined that the Raja should not remain long in his agreeable error & wrote the very next day that his Highness was much mistaken in supposing that he the Raja would incur no expense on account of Maj. Drummond, for that on the contrary, he must bear all his charge & that if his Highness was not disposed to pay them, he Major Stewart, would report his refusal to the Govt. & prevent his going to England. — After some correspondence Stewart informed that Raja would also have to defray Mrs. Drummond's passage to England. Raja was indignant to such an imposition, remonstrated with Stewart upon the subject, representing to him that he has already selected

female attendants for his daughter, he had no need whatever for Mrs. Drummond's services. His expostulations, as might be expected, were again met by the threat of his journey being prevented & he had, therefore, no alternative but to acquiesce. Maj. Stewart notified to the Raja that the expenses he would have to defray for Maj. Drummond were One Yrs. salary at Rs 80/- a month Rs 960/- Passage money from Benares to Calcutta Rs 25/- Calcutta to London Rs 128/- for Mrs. Drummond Rs 128/- for Maj. Drummond's return to India Rs 135/- Total Rs 1376/-.

If a desire to oblige his friend may be urged as an excuse for Maj. Stewart, in thus saddling the unfortunate Raja with such an expense for 12 months trip Saved there can be no justification be found for the East Ind. Co.'s having sanction so monstrous a charge - a charge still further increased by an item of Rs 395-6-1. for hotel charges made by Maj Drummond at Mivart's establishment in London, where he & his Mrs. Drummond had remained from the 28th May 1852 to 2nd May 1853.

A memorial from which the preceding facts are extract, was forwarded on the 16th Dec. 1856 to the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Co., praying them to take the matter into their own hands so as to render it unnecessary, for the Raja to have recourse to legal measures for compelling Maj. Drummond to refund the money he had deducted from the Raja's allowance for the expenses he (Major) had incurred at Mivart's Hotel.

By a letter of 9-3-1857 the Court of Directors decline acceding to the Raja's request, enclosing at the same time, the copy of a letter from Maj. Drummond purporting to be a reply to the Raja's memorial.

Maj. Drummond commences by stating that he was,

by no means, the 1st individual proposed by Maj. Stewart, to the Raja, for that several gentlemen & especially Maj. Sundeman, had been named, but rejected by His Highness. That Maj. Sundeman was to have received from the Raja 20,000 Rs. for accompanying him to England but that the Major declined the appointment induced so to do "by the disingenuousness of the Raja & the foreshadowing of the consequences." Now the fact is that Maj. Sundeman had promised, provided the Raja would consent to his accompanying him to England upon the above terms, to re-instate him on his throne, by legal means; when however the Raja pressed him to sign a formal document to that effect he declined so doing. Thus the intended engagement was at an end & hence the charge of disingenuousness brought by the Major against the Rajah.

Major Drummond is wholly silent as to 4 most imp. facts. 1) That he was the intimate friend of Maj. Stewart. 2) That he was not going on a furlough to England, which was one of the provisos of the Indian authorities. 3) That Maj. Stewart threatened the Raja, if he did not acquiesce in Maj. Drummond's appointment, he would inform the Gov. Gen. of his refusal & prevent his going to England at all. 4) That Drummond was a perfect stranger to the Raja, before he came to Benares — As to Mrs. Drummond's appointment the Raja, having already engaged proper female attendants for his daughter, could not possibly have any reason for saddling himself with this fresh expense. He therefore remonstrated with Maj. Stewart upon the subject but was again met with the same threat that he should not proceed to Br. Shores, unless he complied with this fresh item — Maj. D. quotes a demi official letter of his friend, in which Maj. Stewart says, — "I beg to state that the hotel expenses, both for you & Mrs. D. as long as she had charge of Raja's daughter, were expressly considered part of the expenses to be defrayed by him during the time of his absence from Benares."

If such was indeed the case, it may be naturally asked why did Maj. Stewart, when the Raja wrote to him to inquire what his expenses would really be, reply in his letter of 24-9-1851 — "I cannot describe with accuracy what will be incurred for Maj. Drummond in England"

In order to prove that the Raja was aware that he should have to pay the said hotel charges, Maj. D. produces the copy of a deed lodged in Maj. Stewart's office, purporting to have been entered into by the Raja & stating that "further (i.e. in addition to the monthly salary of Rs 800) he would have to pay all travelling, hotel & other expenses" No such deed was ever signed by the Raja & he challenges Maj. D. to produce either original or authenticated copy —

The fact of Raja's paying hotel charges at Calcutta & even in London, so long as Maj. D remained in his company is no proof that he had bound himself to do so; still less, is it a justification for the Major's continuing to run up fresh expenses at the hotel after the Raja had left it.

Maj. D. asserts that Raja has laid himself open to a charge of inconsistency because in his letter of 20-12-1852 he stated "that with the exception of Rs 800 the Raja is not aware that he has to incur any other expense on a/c of Maj. D either as hotel charges or other bribe" — while in Maj. D.'s note of the 24-7-1852 or 5 months previously, a distinct reference was made to hotel & other expenses on account of the Raja.

Maj. D. here puts a very forced construction on the Raja's words, by making them appear to say, that he (Raja) did not know of any such charges having been made by the Major, whereas the obvious meaning of his Highness was, that he was not aware that his defraying of such charges formed any part of the original engagement between the parties.

The hotel charges were incurred by Maj. D. after Raja had quitted the hotel (Mivert's) where D. still continued to remain although the Raja offered him suitable place in the residence he had engaged at Brompton, notwithstanding that as his Highness was under his charge, it was his duty to be as near him as possible.

Lastly Maj. D. endeavours to account for his refusal to submit his acc to the Raja by stating that he considered it his duty to forward them to the Gov.-Gen's agent at Benares. It appears, however, that the Maj. acted prematurely in so doing & that his Hon. employers took a far different view of the matter, since by their letter of 14 1/1852 they directed him to forward to the Raja a copy of the said acc. It was mentioned behind that one of Raja's motives for coming to Eng. was prosecution of certain pecuniary claims he had against the East Ind. Co. The nature of those claims is as follows.

At the time the Raja surrendered himself & family to Col. James S. Fraser, he was a creditor of East India Co. to a very large amount as the holder of public stock of that Govt. being part of their funded Indian debt secured by & the principal & interest payable out of their territorial revenues. This public stock was represented by certain Govt. securities or Govt. promissory notes, in the nature of Exchequer Bills & called Co's paper. Part of that stock actually stood in the books of the said securities was actually made out, in the individual name of the Raja.

The money so invested in & secured by Govt. securities was originally lent to the Co's Govt. in diverse amounts & at diverse time by the late Vira Raja, uncle of present Raja & by Singa Raja, his father. The late Singa Raja succeeded his br. Vira Raja & now deposed Raja again succeeded, on the death

of his father, which happened in 1821 by right of inheritance, to the Sovereignty of Coorg, as the sole heir & representative by Hindu law.

The Raja was accordingly, at the time of occupation of his country by Br. troops, entitled to & held the said Govt. Stock & Govt. securities. These he had for some considerable time previously held & continued to hold without any doubt or suspicion, placing confidence in the good faith of Co's Govt. & feeling safe under the security & protection of the law of nations, the principles of which Co's Govt. in common with all Civilised Govts., respect & observe.

One of those Govt. securities held by his Highness & which had been made out in his own individual name, was to secure the payment to him of the sum of 203,900 Sicca rupees, the equivalent of which in British Sterling money is Rs 22,938 together with interest payable thereon in the mean-time 1/2 yrly. at & after the rate of Rs 4% per annum.

The Govt. security was dated 1st May 1832 & registered as No. 1732 of the Govt. 4% loan of 1832-33. This is a copy of the Voucher:—

Fort William. 1-5-1832. Promissory note at 4% for 203,900 Calcutta Sicca Rs. Registered at the Accountant General's Office No 1733, of 1832-33. Sd) J. Alexander, Accountant General.

The Gov. Gen. in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from Vira Raja, the sum of 203900 Calcutta Sicca rupees, as a loan to the Hon'ble United Co. of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, & does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said United Co., to repay the said loan by

paying the said sum of 203900 rupees, to Vira Raja of Coorg, his executors or administrators, or his, or their order, on demand at the Gen. Treasury at Fort William after the expiration of 3 months notice of payment to be given by the Gov. Gen.-in-Council, in the Govt Gazette, & to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of 203,900 at the rate of 4% by 1/2 yrly payments at the Gen. Treasury of F. William, to the said Vira Raja, of Coorg, his executors or administrator or his or their order, until the expiration of 3 months after such notice of payment aforesaid, when the Amnt. of interest will be payable with the principal & such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note all further interest shall cease. The Gov. Gen. hereby further covenants that the said loan shall not be paid off before the 1st of May 1834, &c) by the Authority of the Gov.-Gen.

H. T. Prinsep Sec. to the Govt.

Recd. in case 12 months interest due on this note from 1st May 1832 to the 1st May 1833, Sicca rupees 8156 — Previous to the last mentioned date, Raja as sole heir-at-law & representative by Hindu Law of his deceased father, the said Linga Raja, held another Govt. Security or Co's paper registered as 3596 of 1822-23 & a like Amnt. of Govt. Stock in the Madras 5% loan. This Amnt. in & by that Govt. security was acknowledged to have been received from the said Raja Linga Raja by the Gov.-in-Council of Madras as a loan & the Gov. on behalf of Co. promised to repay it to him, his executors or etc — with interest payable 1/2 yrly. at 5% per annum from the time of the death of his father. The Raja received from Mad. Govt. the interest on this Govt.

security as it accrued due & payable, the Govt. taking receipts from his Highness on the back of said Security for the interest from time to time paid to him according to usage, which receipts were granted in Raja's own name.

The Raja was therefore acknowledged to be entitled to the said Govt. Security & the money thereby secured in succession to his said father; & his Highness accordingly continued to receive such interest until the date hereinafter mentioned. (P. 78)

Notice was afterwards by the Company's Govt that the said 5% loan would be paid off, & the Raja thereupon, instead of demanding & receiving payment of last mentioned Govt. Security (which he was then entitled to, & would have undoubtedly received from the Madras Govt) elected & agreed to transfer the amount due thereon to another loan called the 4% loan of the Bengal Govt, of the 7th June 1831 & to receive a new Govt. Security to secure a like amount of Stock in that 4% loan, upon giving up such 5% Govt. Security. The transfer was accordingly effected thro. the Resident at Mysore the political officer of the Br. Govt. who alone was authorised & empowered to hold political relations & carry on all official communications with Raja as Sovereign of Coorg.

The Raja in pursuance of this agreement, delivered up the 5% Govt. Security to that officer who thereupon granted to his Highness a formal written acknowledgement, of which the following is a copy. That is to say —

Mysore Residency 20-12-1831. I hereby acknowledge that Vira Raja, of Coorg, has this day transferred into the Hon. Company's treasury, a promissory note 3596 of Bra — 23 for Calcutta Sicca Rs. 203900 in favour of Linga Raja, the late Raja of Coorg for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note bearing interest from 1-5-1832, of the tenor & subject to the conditions specified in the advertisement published in the Govt. Gazette

of 9-6-1831 & intermediate & the same interest from the date of this acknowledgement to 30-4-1832. (Sd) Casa-Major. Resident.

The Raja accordingly in pursuance of that undertaking on the part of the Resident of Mysore, afterwards duly received the intermediate interest due from 20-12-1831 to 30-4-1832 from Madras Govt. & in further pursuance of such undertaking on his part, & in consideration of having surrendered the former Govt Security, the Raja received from the Bengal Govt. a Govt Security of the 4% loan in his own individual name which does the Govt. Security first above mentioned.

On that substituted Govt Security the Raja received by a Sp. permission to that effect from the Madras Govt. that treasury being nearer to the Raja's country than Bengal treasury & will this be seen that the title of the Raja to the Govt. security, & to this principal money & interest secured thereby was over & over again, & in fact throughout, acknowledged & admitted by the Company's Govt.

A 2nd of the Govt securities which Raja held previous to, & at the same time of the occupation of the capital of Coorg by the Br. troops, was renewed Govt. security issued by the Governor of Madras in Council, registered No. 65 of 1828-29 of the 6% Mad. Govt. loan, to secure the principal sum of Madras Rs. 653940, together with interest at the last-mentioned date. This is the copy of the Security.

Fort St. George, 1-2-1811 Promissory note for 653,940 Rs.

The Governor does hereby acknowledge to have received from her Hiphness, Devamaji, Rani of Coorg, the sum of Rs 653940 as a loan to the Hon'ble United Co. of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies & does hereby promise to repay the said loan by paying unto the Hiphness, Rani of Coorg, her executors or administrators etc. the principal sum of 653,940 at the Presidency of Fort St George agreeable to the order, payable according to priority of date & No. according to the conditions of the advertisement published in Madras Govt. Gazette of 2-12-1809 & by paying the interest at the rate of 6%

per annum from the day of the date hereof by 1/2 yrly payments from yr. to yr. in cash at the General Treasury of Accountants General's Office. Reg. 65. of 1828-29.

Sd) F. F. Clementson. Deputy Accountant General. Sd - By the Authority of Hon'ble Govr. in Council R. Clive Chief Secretary to Govt.

I do hereby certify that the within is a registered promissory note, & that interest has been paid for 210 months to 1-8-1828 as per Register — Examined R. DR. Silva - Certified - 20-1-1829. F. F. Clementson D.A.G.

Madras - 2-10-1829. Recd. in cash the 12 months interest due on 1st Aug. Rs. 39,246-6-4 Vide letter from Govt. of 2-12-1829 - Binny & Co., Attorneys.

Madras 20-8-1830 - Recd. in cash the 12 months interest due on 1st Aug. Mad. Rs. 39236-6-4. Vide letter from Govt. 25-8-1830. Binny & Co. Attorneys.

Madras 23-9-1831 - Recd. in cash the 12 months interest ~~to the~~ due 1st Mad. Rs 39,236-6-4. Binny & Co, Attorneys.

The money invested & secured by the Company's paper was originally lent by the late Vira Raja — the Raja's paternal Uncle since deceased to Madras Govt. & the original Govt. Security granted which was for Star pagodas 186,840 as well as the first substituted & the renewed Govt. Security last herein before mentioned were taken as is not uncommon among the natives of India in the name of late Raja's daughter.

This person whose name was Devamaji & who was called Rani of Coorg, by courtesy, & also to distinguish her from another Devamaji, the stolen of the Raja more particularly mentioned, for whom she has been more than once mistaken by the officers of Br. Govt. died previous to the occupation of Coorg by the Br. troops, leaving neither child nor husband living.

The interest on the said original Govt. Security for Star pagodas 186 840 & afterwards on the Govt. Security for

Rs 653940 into which the pagodas had been changed as well as on the said last mentioned renewed Govt. security was regularly paid by the Madras Govt. to Linga Raja, the late Raja of Coorg, from the time of his succeeding the late Viira Raja, up to the said Linga Raja's death — & from that time when his Highness succeeded as Raja of Coorg up to 1832 such interest was regularly paid to him thro. his constituted attorney; the respectable firm of Binny & Co, then & still carrying on business at Madras as merchants & agents.

In Sept. 1833, the Raja transmitted, as usual the last mentioned Govt. security for Madras, Rs 653940 to his said agents & attorneys to receive for & on his behalf, the interest which had accrued due & payable thereon since the then last periodical payment made to them by the Govt.

M/s Binny & Co, in usual course of business handed other Govt. security into the Madras Govt. treasury, in order to obtain the interest due thereon, allowing it to remain there for some considerable time, nor was it returned to them until Feb. 1834. when it was sent with a letter written & addressed to them by the Deputy Accountant General of Madras — 8-2-1834.

The letter was as follows. No. 4010. To M/s Binny & Co.

Gentlemen:— I am directed by the Accountant General to return to you with a promissory note of the Govt. in favour of Her Highness Devammaji, Rani of Coorg as described (6% pro note dated 1-2-1811; No 65 of 1828-29. had Rs 653940) which accompanied your letter of 13th Sept. last, the usual communication from Govt. for payment to you of the interest due thereon (as per your letter to this dept. addressed by you on 13th Dec. last) not having been received up to this date. I am to beg that you will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the bond.

I have the honour etc — Your ob. servant S. Crawford (sd) D. A. G.

Fort St. George A. G. O's Office 8-2-1834.

M/s Binny & Co., thereupon wrote & addressed a letter to Raja as he has been since informed on 10-2-1834 & informing him that they would hold "Your Highness's Bond". meaning the Raja & the

said last mentioned security, until they should hear from him. This letter & copy of D.A.G's letter was forwarded thro' the Resident of Mysore under cover of a letter addressed to that Office. The Resident, however, did not forward to the Raja the letters entrusted to him, but, as his Highness, since learnt, sent them in that same month accompanied by a letter written by himself, to H.S. Graeme another Officer of the Govt. at Madras. The Raja had been informed that in such letter the Resident of Mysore offered his advice to the purport & effect, that it would be expedient during the then present state (that of hostility) of the relations of the Co's Govt. with Coorg to suspend payment of interest on the 1st mentioned Govt. security of the Raja, & to desire Binny & Co. to keep the last mentioned Govt. security in deposit until further instructions from the Govt. whether or no the information received by the Raja was correct. The fact is, that the Co's Govt. have not paid any interest since that time to him or to any person on or in respect of either of such Govt. securities, nor have such Govt. paid the principal moneys thereby secured.

On the 22nd July 1834, the yr. in which the Raja surrendered himself & family to Col. Fraser, the Chief Sec. to Mad. Govt. wrote a letter to M/s Binny & Co. requesting them, by the direction of Governor to deposit with the Adj. General the said Govt. Security of 653940, standing in the name of Devamaji & informing them that the Govt. would, if required guarrantee them against the consequences of any claim which might be preferred against them for recovery of that Govt. Security.

In answer to that letter Binny & Co. wrote to Chief Sec. on 24-7-1834, as follows —

"On the 13th Sept. last, we received under cover a letter from the Late of Rajah of Coorg (Present Raja) enclosing

Govt. promissory note, in the name of Devamaji for 65,39,40.
with a request that we should receive the interest due on it as
we had for many years past been in the habit of doing.
This, we presume, is the note alluded to in the letter from Govt.
of which we beg to disclaim any desire to retain possession
of, or unwillingness to comply with the wishes of Govt. in
respect to it, more particularly if protected by their guara-
ntee from any pecuniary responsibility consequent to our
doing so. We at the same time beg leave to submit that we
are doubtful how far, as agents, we can deliver up a Govt.
promissory note received from a constituent, to any one
else, unless under his order, without committing a breach
of faith. Therefore, we are not soliciting too much when
we submit our request, that the authority of Raja of Coorg
for our delivering up the promissory note may be obtained
or, if that is not expedient, that the opinion of Govt.
law officer on the point in question may be taken & furnished
to us for our guidance. In conclusion we would beg
that his Excellency the Gov.-Gen. may be assured that the
only cause for our hesitation in complying with the request
now conveyed to us, consists in our fear of compromising
our duties as agents. SD) Binny & Co.

The Chief Sec. of Mad. Govt. again wrote to Binny Co.,
but not, as it would appear, until 4-4-1837 & then
only to the purport & effect following i.e. that the Govt.
did not acknowledge the proprietory of present Raja of
Coorg, to the Govt. Security standing in the name of the late
Devamaji, the daughter of the Vira Raja.

It did not appear from this communication what was
the particular ground upon which the Co., rested their denial
of the Raja's proprietory right to this Govt. Security,
after having since 1821, when Vira Raja succeeded his
father up to 1831, paid as above mentioned, regularly
to him, thro. his attorneys M/s Binny & Co., the interest from

from time to time accruing due & payable thereon.
If, however, the Govt. by such letter intended to set up the right of Devamaji to this security, by reason of the same standing in her name, it may be observed in reply.
1st. That it is the custom throughout India for Hindus to make purchase of lands & to take securities for moneys lent in the names of children & other members of their families, which are known & familiarly described as "Benamee transaction", & unless the contrary be shown by evidence, they are treated as trusts for their own use & benefit & not for the individual benefit of the person whose name may be used. 2nd. That even if the Govt. security in question were to be considered & treated as having given by the father to his daughter Devamaji, as & for a provision for her, that lady had died without leaving either husband or child even before the Br. troops had occupied Coorg & the Raja was by Hindu law upon her death entitled as heir to succeed to the stock secured by this document & to hold in his own individual right such stock & the document or security representing the same.
No reason has ever yet been assigned by the Govt. for not resuming the payments of interest to the Raja on the other Govt. security, standing in his own individual name, on the cessation of hostilities, which interest the Resident of Mysore has advised should be suspended only during the intermediate period, which was the utmost that ought, or could have been done by International Law.

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K. M. Kariappa

Continued.

The debate was ~~[illegible]~~ resumed on 25th July by the Marquis of Clanricarde who said — My Lords, I now rise to move for copies of any minute of the E. I. Govt. in 1834, specifying the terms & conditions of the allowance to be made to the deposed Raja of Coorg. The more I learn on the question of the tyranny practised upon this unfortunate prince, the more discreditable the conduct of the Indian Govt. appear — & hope that members of the Govt. in this House will give us an assurance that Mr. Vernon Smith will inquire into this subject & that the result will be, that the Raja of Coorg, will be allowed to reside in the capital of his sovereign, unless some good reason should be shown why he should not do so. As yet no reason has been against it. I know it is said that it is inconvenient for these Indian princes to be coming over & spending their income in this country. But, my lords I should like to ask to whom it is inconvenient? It cannot be inconvenient to any honest man. I cannot understand on what ground the E. I. Co. require this prince to spend his money in India, particularly as his allowance from them is only £1200 — I am astonished that they should have the audacity to talk of the inconvenience of spending Indian revenue in this country, when I hear of their paying £700 — to one counsel & £500 — to another for giving them bad advice.

My lords, the Raja of Coorg is a man to whom the E. I. Co. are under great obligations & instead of allowing him £1200 — a year & refusing him permission to reside in this country, he ought to have received very different treatment at their hands.

A noble lord, the other night, expressed his astonishment at the affairs of an Indian prince getting into the Court of Chancery; but I say, "Thank God, we have a Court of Chancery!" The E. I. Co. refused this unfortunate prince the documents necessary to prove

his claims, but they could not that when the matter was carried into the Court of Chancery, My Lords, the conclusion to which I cannot avoid coming is, that they want the Raja to be forced out of this country, that he may not be able to attend to his law-suit in Chancery, which he has instituted to enforce his rights. — My Lords, so from its being inconvenient that those Indian princes should come to reside in this country, I think nothing better calculated to educate & christanise the natives of India, than those of them who can afford it should come over here, to inform themselves as to the manners & customs, the literature & religion of this country. I believe that the voluntary return of native princes, like the Raja of Coorg, to India, after they have lived for some years at the centre of Br. civilization & near the court of their Sovereign, is more calculated to benefit India & consolidate Br. power in that country, that any attempts, dictated by a miserable jealousy, to send those princes back to their native country. I venture to say, my lords, that there never was an instance, yet, in the history of our nation, of a chief who, being conquered was driven from the capital of the conquering country, against which he had no inclination to intrigue, & of which he had become the subject. I do hope that the Govt. will not object to this return, and they will take the case of this prince into their consideration. (Hear — Hear —)

The Duke of Argyle: — I explained the other night that I did not feel called upon on behalf of the Govt. to defend the course taken by the E. I. Co., on this subject. They don't feel called upon to say an opinion either for or against it, because it does so happen that the law for the payment of pensions does give a very large discretion on that point to the E. I. Co., it is not a matter in which the Govt. has full right to control the E. I. Co., if parliament should think fit to alter the constitution of the Ind. Govt.

in that particular — if, at any future time, Parliament should have right to give the Govt. more power — then it would be a different question. But hitherto, Parliament has exhibited considerable jealousy in giving the Home Govt. power of control directly over the revenues of India. Personally I may say, that I rather agree with the noble Marquis & that I don't see any harm in allowing this old prince to remain in London as long as he wishes to do so. (Hear-Hear.) I believe, however, he was in such a position as to require leave of absence from India from the Company. I believe that on condition of spending a year in this country, leave was given for 1 yr. & after the expiration of that period, the Co., signified their wish to the Raja of Coorg that he should return to India.

Earl of Ellenborough: — I think the noble Marquis had better alter the terms of his motion. The Co. will say there is no minute & one yr. will be lost if "orders" are then substituted they will say there are no orders, & another year will be lost. The noble Marquis had better take general words, & then the Co. can't escape from making some return.

The Marquis of Clanricarde: — I am obliged to the noble Earl & will adopt his suggestion.

The motion was then amended & as amended agreed to.

The following petition was also presented 28th/1856.

Petition of Mr. Milner Gibson to the House of Commons by Milner Gibson.

Petition 1281. Mr. Milner Gibson Sep. 11. 1856 19. — This petition of Vira Raja, late Raja of Coorg — Humbly shows that your petitioner was an independent Hindoo Sovereign Prince until the year 1834, when he was conquered by the E. I. Co.'s forces & sent a state prisoner to Benares.

2) That the E. I. Co. took possession of yr. petitioner's dominions, seized his treasures, & valuables, to the amount

of the 150,000 Sterling & in flagrant violation of the law of nations, appropriated to themselves the capital of the 80,000 East India Stock, together with the dividends thereon, which sum was held by yr. petitioner for moneys lent at various times to the said E.I. Co., by the uncle & father of yr. petitioner.

3) That in the year 1852 yr. petitioner obtained leave of absence for 1 years from the local Govt. for visiting England.

4) That upon yr. petitioner's arrival here, a monthly allowance of Rs 100/- was made to him by the E.I. Company.

5) That this monthly allowance was deducted from an annual one of 60,000 Rs. assigned by the E.I. Co. to your petitioner upon his being deposed by them, & residue thereof being paid to your petitioner's family at Benares.

6) That shortly after your petitioner's arrival in London, he instituted a suit in Chancery against the E.I. Co. for the recovery of the aforesaid Rs 80,000 Stock your petitioner's claim to which the E.I. Co. refused to recognize, notwithstanding that the said Stock stands in your petitioner's name in the said Company's ledgers. — 7) That, upon your petitioner's applying to the Local Govt. for leave to visit England, he distinctly stated that it was his intention so to institute the said suit.

8) That after yr. petitioner had resided one year in England the E.I. Co., stopped his monthly allowance of Rs 100/- under the pretext that he had engaged to return to India after the expiration of 12 months an assertion contrary to fact, & one which the said E.I. Co., have no evidence, written or parole, to substitute.

9) That the E.I. Co., make yr. petitioners immediate return to India the sine qua non of their renewing the aforesaid monthly stipend of Rs 100/-. — 10) That 3 reasons prevent your petitioner's complying with this harsh & unjust condition:— a) The very precarious state of

of his health as proves by medical certificates, 5 Gro
b) His anxiety for the suitable establishment in life of his beloved daughter, whom he brought over to this country for the purpose of being educated in X'ian religion.
c) His wish to await the decision upon his case by the High Court of Chancery.

11) That the E.I.Co's object in thus peremptorily insisting upon your petioner's return to his native is that of crippling his resources should he attempt to remain in England, or should he consent to go back to India, of distructing the progress of Chancery suit:—

a) By the loss of time incurred in communicating, even should he be allowed to do so, with his solicitors
b) By there not being any English solicitor or lawyer at Benares with whom he could consult.
c) By the order which, no doubt, would be sent to the Bri. Resident at Benares to prevent your petitioner from carrying on any correspondence with parties in England,

12) That ever since your petitioner's deposal, he has cautiously abstained from engaging in conspiracies against the E.I.Co., & that since his arrival in England, he has never carried on any correspondence whatsoever with any person or persons in Coorg.

Your petitioner therefore, most humbly but earnestly entreats that Your Honible House, exerting the power with which it has been invested for defending the weak against the strong, & vindicating the cause of oppressed, will procure your petitioner's redress, by obtaining for him the continuance of his afore-said pension of Rs 105/- p.m; together with the payment of the arrears of the same which may now be due to him. And yr petitioner will ever pray etc.

Vira Raja Wadeer — late Raja of Coorg. 23-7-1856
20 Clifton Villas. Warwick Rd. Maida Hill West.

On 4. 8-1856 the Raja made his last appeal to the justice of the Hon'ble Co. by the following letter:—

To the Hon'ble Court of Directors of Hon'ble E. I. Company:—

Hon'ble Sirs, — I duly received the answer you were pleased to order should be returned to my last communication, & although my regret is necessarily great at learning here from, that you still adhere to your determination of withholding the payment of my monthly allowance yet that regret is, in some degree, modified by the assurance that "your refusal to pay me my pension, in this country, has no reference to the fact of my being engaged in litigation against the E. I. Company."

As I apprehend, therefore, the reason of that refusal is now confined to my declining to return forthwith to India; but I have to learn in what respect my remaining here a short time longer, can be injurious to the Co., more especially after the disclaimer you have made as above, touching my suit in Chancery.

As regards the state of my health, Dr. Lewis, my medical attendant, still adheres to his opinion, that until I am perfectly convalescent, the voyage to India would be most perilous for me.

With respect to my suit in Chancery, my removal to India would inevitably prove fatal to it, if only from the loss of time necessarily incurred in communicating with my legal advisers here, even should I be allowed to do so, which is extremely doubtful, as well as from the fact, that there is no English solicitor or attorney at Benares with whom I could consult.

As to my pension, allow me, Sirs to observe that had I consented upon the whole of it (the good—) being paid to me in this country, you might then, indeed, have

been justified, by circumstances in your refusal to comply, but it is only a portion of that pension which I ask you to continue, in fact only 1/5 part thereof. What then, let me ask, can be your objection to my disbursing a sum comparatively so small, for a short time longer, in this country?

The same reason which induces you to withhold my pittance ought, surely, to operate equally in the case of his Highness the Maharaja Dulleep Singh & yet you permit that prince to expend the whole of his allowance, which is forty times (terms granted to Dulleep Singh on 29 3/1849 & ratified by Dalhousie on 5 4/1849 & he shall receive a pension not less than 4 & not exceeding 5 lakhs of Co's rupees per annum" — return to an order of the House of Commons dated 23 5/1856) greater than mine in this country, nor have you imposed any limitation to his stay therein. — But in what are his Highness's claims to your indulgence superior to mine?

Removed when 9 years old, from the Rani, his mother he received an Eng. education & was brought up in the X'can faith. Everywhere the object of attention & regard, & I believe, deserved so, on account of his amiable, unassuming, & pre-possessing manners, he has been free from all those cares, anxieties, & affliction which have nearly bowed me to the grave he has never known the humiliation of having been vanquished in the field, the mortification of having been despoiled of his treasures, & the irksomeness of a 20 years' detention. Young, he has yet in prospect many years of prosperity & happiness, whereas, if I suffering at once with age & infirmities venture to throw a glance upon the few years which

Providence may still vouchsafe me, I can decry nought but gloom & wretchedness, unless you, Hon'ble Sirs, relent & deign to shed over them a gleam of comfort & ray of hope.

Had I, Hon'ble Sirs, taken any part in intrigues against your Company, had I assembled around me the natives, & concocted with them schemes for annoying or injuring the E. I. Co., or had I held a secret correspondence with any of my former subjects in Coorg, for the purpose of endeavouring to recover my lost power, then indeed — I should have merited you, yourselves, Sirs, will fully acquit me of such conduct holding as I do, the testimonials of your own officers to the invariable propriety & correctness of my deportment.

Sirs, I feel confident that when you calmly consider my case, as individuals apart from your corporate capacity, there is not one of you, who laying his hand upon his breast, will say — "I approve of depriving the old Raja of Coorg of his monthly stipend — I approve of forcing this old man, who has never done me any wrong, to return to India at the peril of his life — I approve of separating him from his daughter, "the child of his bosom" whose welfare was his chief object of his coming here — I approve of throwing obstacles on his way of obtaining what he considers his just claims."

Will you then, Sir, approve, collectively, that which you condemn, individually?

Sirs, your physical power is undoubtedly great, but it is not that alone which supports your vast empire, it is the moral influence you have there obtained, that is the surest bulwark of your dominion, & any act, however, trifling & insignificant it may appear, which is calculated to diminish

that influence & undermines your authority.

Reflect that it is not my case alone which has recently been brought before the British & consequently before the Indian public, & although an individual instance of injustice may pass unnoticed, repeated ones may lead to the most deplorable & fatal results.

I, therefore, Sirs, most humbly entreat & implore you to consider my case, not as master of vast empire but also as Christian men desirous of "doing unto others as you would yourselves be done unto", & as fellow men, united to me by the sympathies of our common nature — By the exercise of your power you can abridge the few remaining years still left me in this world. Will you do so?

By the exercise of your justice you can render the residue of my existance comfortable & happy. Will you do so? I am, with the most profound respect Hon'ble Sirs, Yr. most obdt. servant — Vira Raja-Kadeer — late Raja of Coorg. 4-8-1856.

On 13-9-1856 the Raja had the satisfaction of receiving from the Hon. Court of Directors, a reply:-

East India House 12-9-1856 — Sir, I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the E.I.Co., to acknowledge your letter of the 4th & I am directed to inform you that as you state your return to India at present would "inevitably prove fatal" to the law suit you have instituted against the E.I.Co., as the Court of Directors are desirous that no obstacle should be opposed to the adjudication of the said suit, on its own merits, you are permitted to remain in England, until further communication

with the Govt. of India, of which notice will be sent.

I am directed to add that your pension will be paid in full, by the Govt. of India, from the time of the suspension of its payment. I have etc —

sd) D. D. Dickinson — Asst. Sec. Court of Directors

Desirous of not interrupting the thread of our narrative, we have so far refrained from noticing with a view to refutation, the grave charges which, shortly before & after his deposal, were brought against the Rajah. We shall now proceed to offer a few observations upon them premising, in the 1st place, that it is imp. to remark that no attempt has ever been made by the E. I. Co. to establish the truth of these charges, either officially or by witnesses confronted with the accused in a Court of Justice & that until this be done, the Raja must be considered innocent of them, by virtue of the maxim of Eng. law, that no man shall be considered guilty until proved to be so. 2nd, that accusations of this description are always liable to suspicion, when they are known to be made from interested motives & such was the case for the E. I. Co. being about to violate the laws of Nations by the dishonest confiscation of Raja's "founded property" considered it necessary to palliate their injustice by blackening the character of their victim, & thus depriving him of all public sympathy. "Those princes" says Howitt, "that were once subjected to the Br. power or the Br. friendship, were set up or pulled down just as it suited the pleasure of their conquerers or their friends, if necessary, the most

odious stigmas were fixed on them to get rid of them they were declared weak, dissolute or illegitimate.. (Ref — The English in India — Page 12) —

Such indeed has been the Co's invariable rule in all similar cases, in the annexation of an unoffending ally considered expedient? — is the transfer of the contents of his full coffers to their empty treasury deemed desirable? — is the extinction of a burdensome debt regarded as convenient? — the word is given that all columnies against him will be thankfully received by the Resident, to be afterwards chronicled by mendacious historians, & propagated by hypocritical missionaries, the game is then started, & the unfortunate prince is hounded on to ruin, & perhaps to death.

2 most serious charges have been brought against the Raja — 1) That of having murdered his own sister & her children. 2) The perpetration of murder & oppression generally.

The circumstances under which the 1st of these charges made were these: — The Raja had forwarded, through the Court of Directors, to the Indian Govt, a memorial, on 8-6-1853, on the subject of the stock standing in the name of his sister Prince Devamaji whose heir he was, & which stock amounted to Rs. 653,940/- or £65,394 Sterling. After a lapse of more than a year, Raja received the following reply — Foreign Dept. Fort William — 30-6-1852

Sir, Your memo. of 8-6-1853, to the address of Court of Directors, having been forwarded by that body to the Govt. of India, I've now the honour by direction of the Gov.-General, to transmit to you

the accompanying extract from a despatch just received in reply from the Hon. Court, containing their decision on your claim to certain Govt. promissory notes belonging to the late Princess Devammaji.

I've etc — Sd) G. F. Edmonstone Sec. to the Govt. of India.

The extract accompanying the above letter was as follows — 27-4-1854. No. 16.

The claim of the Ex-Raja to these promissory notes is wholly untenable. He assumes to be the heir to the Princess Devamaji, who died at the commencement of the Coorg war, having been, as appears from Lt.-Gen. Cotton's letter of 23-9-1853, put to death, with all her children, by the Raja, a few days before the advance of our troops. Her effects, if they had rightfully devolved to him, were included in the general confiscation of his property, which took place at the Conquest.

Sd) G. F. Edmonstone.
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

It was on the 4th April 1837 that the Madras Govt. in a letter by the Sec. to M/s. Binny & Co., the Raja's Solicitors, first denied the proprietary claim of his Highness to the Govt. Security standing in the name of the late Devamaji, without however assigning any ground upon which that denial rested. Now, the Raja having been deposed in 1834, the atrocity he is accused of must have been committed prior to that time, & have been known to the Company before 1837. Why then, did they not state the alleged crime as their reason for denying his claim in 1837? Why did they suppress all mention of it in the proclamation they issued upon declaring war against the Raja of Coorg —

Why did they not publish it to the world prior to 1854. That is, more than 25 years after it was said to have been committed. Why, but they had hoped the lapse of time might deprive their victim of every chance of exculpating himself from so diabolical a charge, all the witnesses, who could have proved that the parties had died of cholera, being no longer in existence. — Nothing could exceed the Raja's astonishment at having so monstrous a crime imputed to him, & accordingly on 23-11-1854 he addressed the following letter, in reply, to G.F. Edmonstone, Sec. to Govt. of India, Fort William, Calcutta —

Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30-6-1854, enclosing an extract in it & as I've never appealed to the Courts of Justice for redress, I forbear from noticing your communication further than by denying, with the greatest indignation & in the most positive terms, the calumny contained in the extract from the Despatch, which states that I put the Princess Devamaji & her children to death — a calumny which has not the slightest foundation to rest upon & the falsehood of which would be at once proved by inquiry.

I've the etc — Vira Raja (Sd) 23-11-1854.

The 2nd charge is contained in the following extract from a letter addressed to Raja by J. Graeme the Resident of Nagpore, dated Nov. 6, 1833 —

"— By the perpetration of murder & the exercise of tyranny over your subject, you'll cause mismanagement in your kingdom. This does not become you, & you are recommended to refrain from such a course of conduct."

The Raja replied to this letter on 10-11-1833.

"The contents of your letter dated 6th present surprised me. You charge me with diabolical crimes of murder & tyranny. I beg of you to let me know the names of the parties I've put to death — the place — the date, on which I am charged with the crimes

alleged against me; then I shall be able to furnish you with full particulars & information" —— Vira Raja (Sd.)

On the 17th Nov. Mr. Graeme answers:—

Camp Mysore: 17th Nov. 1833. — I am in receipt of yr. letter & in reply, after many humble apologies, beg to state, that it was the mistake of the translator, I do not bring such charges against you, & beg of you to forgive me. What I meant was this: that you should prevent your officers from doing anything of the sort." (Original letter is with Rajah himself) Sd) Mr. Graeme.

An equally triumphant answer to a similar charge has been already given by Mr. Jeafferson in the following words:— "Another fact also, I think it my duty to state, in disproof of such calumnies, Before leaving Bombay (on a visit to the Rajah) several persons residing there, & who had received intelligence that some of their relations in Coorg, had been unjustly & most cruelly put to death by the Rajah, desired me to make inquiries as to the truth of such reports. This I did; & it was with the greatest pleasure I obtained that the surest proof of the falsehood of such allegations, by the appearance before me, the real flesh & blood, of the very parties who were said to have been so ceremoniously disposed of." (Ref. behind—Raja's treatment given to Jeafferson & others—)

Had those charges against Raja & particularly the dreadful one of Soroicide, been founded in fact, would not, we repeat, the E. I. Co., have gladly blazoned them to the world in their proclamation — that is in their official apology for despoiling him of his three treasures? Instead, however, of their so doing, the only specific charge they brought against him was that of refusing to deliver up Kanara Menon, whose detention

was fully justified by the law of Nations. §9410

As to the general accusations of cruelty & oppression, they come with an ill grace from those whose power has been cemented by blood, rapine & corruption & who, until very lately, have connived at the infliction of torture upon their unfortunate subjects (See, is the Practice of Torture in Madras, with the sanction of the Authorities of Leaden Hall St.? i.e. E.I.C. Court on with these oppressions)

But even these shadowy & undefined charges are most satisfactorily disposed of by the memorial & statement inserted elsewhere as well as by the testimony borne to the same effect by Mr. Jefferson. (Ref. again to pages behind where Raja treats him)

The truly flattering testimonial given in favour of Raja's character by Col. Carpenter, Lord Ellenborough & Lt. Col. Macgregor all of whom, from their having been on the spot, & ample opportunities of judging of the truth or falsehood of such allegations furnish still further evidence in his behalf & cannot fail to prove, to every unprejudiced & disinterested mind, the moral impossibility of his having been guilty of the foul crimes so falsely & cruelly attributed to him; for as easily might "the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots" as a man who had steeped his hands in the blood of those nearest to him, could remain for years without betraying some indications of the ferocity natural to him or evincing some symptoms of remorse for so dreadful a crime.

Ample time was given before the Raja's arrival in this country, for the proofs, had there been any, of such atrocious crimes to have preceded him; but cordial reception he met with from the Directors of

the Hon'ble East India Co, the honour conferred upon him by her Majesty, who condescended to stand sponsor to his daughter, Gowramma, & to admit him to her levees & state balls — not less than the alacrity with which so many distinguished members of both Houses of Parliament came forward to advocate his cause against the Court of Directors — prove to demonstration that all the efforts of his traducers had failed in their effect & that the character of Raja had come forth, like gold from the fiery ordeal, with greater purity.

And now a word or two as to the origin & propagation of these wicked libels. In 1830, Mr. Casamajor the Co's Resident at Mysore, having been sent on a mission to Coorg, behaved in so insolent & domineering a manner to the Raja, that he (latter), unable to brook such conduct, wrote to the Gov.-General to desire that his agent might be recalled. The local Govt. acquiesced, thereby acknowledging the justice of Raja's complaint. Mr. Casamajor was removed & shortly after his departure, the sinister reports in question were, for the 1st time, spread abroad; with whom they originated it will not, therefore, be difficult to determine.

2 persons have been chiefly instrumental in circulating these reports — Thornton — the Author of a History of Br. India & an American missionary, rejoicing in the name of Moegling, Repudiating, as we do, the remotest intention of imputing wrong motives to any one, yet, considering that it is the bounden duty of a writer, before he gives currency to reports seriously affecting the character of individuals, to satisfy himself as to their truth we cannot but but regret that Mr. Thornton should have brought against the Rajah charges in support

of which he has not adduced a single authority, not even the shadow of a proof. That Mr. Morton did not take the trouble to make the requisite inquiry as to the correctness of his allegations, will, we apprehend be sufficiently proved by the following passage from his work & its refutation. "The annexation" he says, "of the conquered territory to the Br. dominions is not on the 1st view, so clear & justifiable; but a very few words of explanation will show that in this instance also, the right course was taken. The Raja was childless & he had taken effectual measures to cut off all pretensions to the succession not derived from himself. The vacant throne was without a claimant, & the power which had occupied the country was called upon to provide in some manner, for the administration of the Govt." (Hist of Br India Vol. V P. 214). What will the reader think of the accuracy of the writer of the above passage when he is told that the Raja of Coorg had, at the time of his deposal, a legitimate son, now living & who, having been born in 1831, was 2 yrs. old when the country was annexed.

The Rev. Mr. Moegling an American missionary is the other, who has revived & given increased circulation to these calumnious reports, in his book "Coorg Memoirs" published at Belgaum in 1855. The malevolence & injustice which as far as the Raja is concerned, this reverend gentleman exhibits is indeed painful in the extreme to every well-disposed & unprejudiced mind.

Mr. Moegling in his preface (P. 5) observes — "A child of this house (Rajas family) has found her way into the Church of Christ & Q. Victoria, Sovereign of

the greatest empire of the world has not been ashamed to bestow her maternal affection upon a daughter of the last of the Malleri Rajahs. Auspicious Omen for Coorg! O give thanks unto the Lord, ---refer--"

Now let us ask, Who. Whose instrumentality did the Church of England obtain this interesting neophyte except Who. That of her father, the Rajah, who, in bringing up his daughter to this Country for the purpose of having her trained up in Christ's pure religion must have acted either "proprio motu" or under influence from above; if the former, he is surely deserving of commendation; if the latter, he is at least entitled to respect, as the recipient of divine grace. The terms, therefore, of wretch, teller of bare-faced lies, fool, & coward etc heaped so unsparingly by the X'ian missionary upon the Raja are equally unbecoming the reverend Author, either as a minister or a gentleman.

In the same page (5) Mr. Moegling assures his reader that "no statement has been made without careful examination, Truth has been told," & he then thus apostrophises them -- "Let such as know how to pray, offer up their supplications for the salvation of Coorg. The judgment of God has descended upon the race of the Rajas."

Now, had the Rev. Moegling made inquiries as to the truth of atrocious calumnies he was about to give such extensive circulation to, he would have learnt that the Rajah's sister & her family had been carried off by the Cholera; he must have known that Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Jeafferson, Carpenter & Macgregor had all borne testimony in the Raja's favour; he could not have

been ignorant of the regret expressed by the Raja's subjects upon his being deposed, or of the gratuitous charge brought against him by Mr. Brooke — a charge which that gentleman afterwards retracted, offering at the same time the amplest apology & last, the energy with which Raja's case was taken up by the House of Lords, & the cordial reception given to his Highness by the elite of the Eng. aristocracy, must have come to his knowledge; all which circumstances the reverend missionary should have given ~~to~~ publicity to, had he written, as he asserts he did. Either, therefore, this Rev. Author, this preacher of Gospel, never did make the careful exam. which he assures his readers he did, or having made it he has suppressed the truth. We leave him the choice of either horn of the dilemma, with this friendly suggestion, that the next time he prays, it should be for a greater supply of X'ian charity & love of truth, & for a mind more disposed to do justice 'tween man & man.

As a further proof how little the assertions of this rev. man are to be depended upon, we quote the ~~pages~~ passages from his work (Coorg Memoirs)

Page 1. The Govt. of the Co. succeeded & security were established in Coorg.

Page 2. Little or nothing has been done for the edu- of the people. No thing has been attempted — — — — — — — When lies do not succeed, bribes do."

We certainly never expected to find, in a X'ian minister, the most sacred duty of whose vocation is to inculcate truth & promote charity & good-will among men, so lamentable & discrepancy

between acts & professions; & after such a specimen of what missionary ought not to be, we trust that of American brethren will, in future, exercise greater care & circumspection in the choice of those upon whom they impose so awful & responsible a duty.

Our little narrative being now brought to a conclusion, the writer may be allowed to observe that the object of his work will be sufficiently attained, if in addition to affording amusement & information, it shall cause the policy & acts of the Hon. E. I. Co. to be watched with a more vigilant eye than heretofore & shall awaken in the public mind a sympathy on behalf of the last of the Coorg Rajahs his Highness Vira Rajendra Wadeer. —

"A man more sinn'd against, than sinning"

The End.

London, May 1857.

Gazetteer of India - arch. Coorg.

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A Mock Democracy Enacted!

(A Five-Year Self-Rule in COORG)

(A Draft Copy. Much of the points from this were later given in the "Coorg Memoirs" of 1971.

by.

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A MOCK DEMOCRACY — ENACTED.

(A Five-Year Self-rule in Kodagu)

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Tiny Spot,
Pollibetta Coorg.

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A MOCK DEMOCRACY ENACTED.

(A Five-Year Self-rule in Kodagu.)

by
Vidwan Dr. I. M. Muthanna,
M.A.(Hist)B.O.L.,B.T.,Ph.D.(Colorado)

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PRELUDE:-

The small area of Kodagu which now forms a district of the newly created state of Karnataka does not at this stage need any geographical introduction. Formerly this district was visited by eminent Indians right from Mahatma Gandhi down to the ministers and officials of Government of India. In the days past the Europeans found this colony befitting to their agricultural operations and as a strategic place to station their military. Great Englishmen including Sir Winston Churchill and Lord Irwin, the former Viceroy of India, have visited this place and each one of these Indian and European visitors formed best impression of the land.

The area of Kodagu is 1583 sq.miles and the population according to the 1951 census is 2.30 lakhs. The relationship of the Kodagu Rajas with the British was very cordial in the beginning. Viraraja the Elder rendered yeoman service to the success of the British in their campaign against Tipu Sultan of Mysore. Later on, due to internal bickerings and quarrels among the people themselves, the Rajas fell in intrigue with the East India Company. Viraraja the Younger, therefore, had to be deposed and was sent in exile in 1834. But it was gathered that this action of the British against the head of the then princely state was quite unjustified. The last Raja made history thereafter after his leaving for England in 1852.

The British annexed the territory as per the provisions of the International law and from that time it was kept as a centrally administered area. After some time it was administered under the Scheduled Districts Act 1874. Courts were established under Regulation II of 1881 and some of the small units in India including Kodagu were administered directly by the Central government. When the Reforms of 1919 was offered the alternative of amalgamation with the province of Madras or

or a legislative council of its own with restricted powers. The representatives of the province then choose to have a council of their own.

By a notification of 1923, a legislative council was constituted consisting of 20 members, 13 elected on a fairly popular franchise, 5 nominated and two European members. The legislative powers were restricted and the Bills had to receive the previous assent of the Governor-General of India. The Resident of Mysore was the ex-officio Chief Commissioner and also the President of the Council. Lord Reading, the then Viceroy of India, commenting upon the council reforms, stated, "----In spite of the comparative minuteness of the area and population involved, the Government of India decided to establish a separate council for Kodagu----".

This council was given after a good deal of discussions, meetings and deputations in the state. The Kodagu Land Holders' Association was then a political body. Things somehow prompted the British to retain this small area as a separate unit and this might have been for the past distinction of the land or out of respect for the wishes of the people or perhaps to keep it as a preserve for the European planters. But the position of the province was laid firmly as long back as 1834 when the Company Government pledged, " They will not be subjected to native rule; their civil and religious rights will be respected and the greatest desire will invariably be shown by the British government to augment their security, comfort and happiness."

Thus, with a strong back-ground the area continued to be a small administrative unit of the Indian Empire. The political and constitutional history of the district had always revealed the fact that there has been a recognition of Kodagu's historical and racial traditions. It has been a compact hilly area with a set of people imbued with their own cultural and racial characteristics. The British government had always held the people and the land with a special regard. The Viceroy of India, during the inaugeration of the Council in 1924 expressed that, "----You need no assurance from me that you will ever find the administration responsive to the wishes of the people." The Indian Statutory Commission also favoured the separation of this unit in 1928 due to historical reasons.

But as years rolled on, the people were not satisfied with

with the reforms granted and they went on pleading for more liberal reforms. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, said in 1933, "----Members may however be rest assured that no change will be made in the existing constitution without the people being given every opportunity to express their views." Even the Indian National Congress had respected the separate identity of Kodagu in 1936 and many top-ranking leaders acknowledged the fact that this was a place to work out a Gandhian system of administration.

The India Act of 1935 provided Kodagu with some mild reforms. On the basis of that when a demand was made on the right of representation to the Federal Assembly, Government of India said, "----You have alluded your desire for representation in the Imperial legislature. Some of the small administrative units, it is true, such as Delhi, have elected representatives in the legislative assembly but these have no provincial legislative council. You have the better privilege and not the former----". Subsequently great changes took place in the Indian politics, specially after the World War II. Things hastened the formation of the Constituent Assembly at the Centre and as a prelude an interim government was formed as a measure to pass on the responsibility to the people of India.

In Kodagu there were two parties in the Congress, one in favour of amalgamation of the state and the other for separation. But then the local congress was under the dictation of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee since 1939 and therefore, the anti-merger party has been objecting from the beginning for the K.P.C.C.'s intruding in the political affairs of the state. Following this, when the legislative council of Kodagu met in 1946 to elect a member to represent the province in the Constituent Assembly of India, the anti-merger group did not participate in the elections on constitutional grounds and therefore that election was an one party affair. The member chosen, however, assured that it would be always his intention to keep an open mind when the future of the district was discussed at the Centre and that he would also press for a procedure in order to ascertain the wishes of the people.

Since then the agitation for amalgamation of Kodagu was intense for some time and the gulf between the

the parties became all the more wider. In 1948 the Chief Commissioner made an appeal to the contending parties stating, " We have been living here for centuries. I see absolutely no reasons why we should not continue to live as members of the same family hereafter----If you are united, however thorny and difficult the way may be, you are certain to succeed----". But politicians are a class of people who would not yield for any advice whereas they themselves become proficient to advice others.

The representatives of the centrally administered areas at the Centre were unitedly demanding reforms for their respective areas in the meantime. They asked, " To suggest suitable constitutional changes to be brought about in the administrative system of the Chief Commissioners' Provinces and give them their due place in the democratic constitution of free India." Later on, a AD-HOC committee was formed and a draft constitution was framed for these units. They proposed a Lt.-Governor as the head who normally administered the state by a council of ministers responsible to legislature which has to be an elected one. But the agitation for full responsible government was intensified both at the Centre and the states.

As to Kodagu, the Home Minister, Government of India recognised the claim and said, "----that a small but influential section wanted in Kodagu a separate identity and the case would be considered carefully----". On another occasion he expressed in the Parliament replying to the plea made by the members stating, " Now the only place in India where you may say there is RAMA RAJYA is Kodagu, where there is no complaint, nothing----". At some other time he paid tributes to the piece loving nature of the people of Kodagu in spite of the exemption from the Arms Act. Thus there has been an alround recognition of the merits of the state.

In the meantime, in an additional note appended to the report of the committee appointed by the constituent assembly to recommend suitable constitutional changes in the administrative system of the Chief Commissioners' Provinces, the representatives of Ajmere and Kodagu expressed the view that, " The special problems arising out of smallness of area, geographical position, scantiness of resources attended with, what may be called administrative difficulties of many a complex nature may, at no distant future, necessitate the joining of each of these areas with a contiguous unit." This proved that the representative from Kodagu did a great service

for the cause of merging the state which fact was recently cited by the States Reorganisation Commission in support of their argument to merge the area into the proposed state of Karnataka.

The merger party said, " The smallness of the province with its inelastic resources of revenue make it impossible to adopt any form of responsible government----and that it may be formed part of the state of Mysore." To the Linguistic Provinces Commission of 1948 they emphasised the need for merger of Kodagu in different terms, approaching the Commission at Mangalore in several batches. The effect was that the Dhar Commission recommended the merger of Kodagu with the would-be Karnataka state which fact strengthened the case for merger by the report of the S.R.C. in 1955.

In 1949 the representatives of the people of Kodagu were summoned to meet and discuss the affairs of the province. The Government of India found the state financially self-sufficient and therefore they announced, "----the Government of India have come to the conclusion that Kodagu should be carried on in the same manner as hitherto----". Naturally the members of the merger party were greatly disappointed at the decision.

The prime minister of India replying to the continued agitation for reforms in Part C States, told the members representing these states in the Parliament in 1951 stating that, " It goes against the grain for us in Government to have these large and populous areas being treated in a special way and being deprived of normal ways of carrying Government themselves." The Government finally realised the need to democratise the administration of Part C States. The member from Kodagu who always held the view of ascertaining the wishes of the people and who had always followed a policy of non-committal type and who had almost concealed his exact views on the subject also spoke something in the parliament obviously a matter quite irrelevant to the occasion. That made the minister-in-charge of the Bill conclude that the speech delivered by the member took them to take the view for merging the state with any bigger unit. In support of this, when the Part C States Act was passed some newspapers commented, " Bhopal and Kodagu, whose spokesmen vigorously put forward the plea of merger with the neighbouring states, were least satisfied with the Bill."*

* The FREE INDIA, dated 9th Sept. 1951.

However, the inevitable Bill that granted reforms to the Part C States was finally passed into law just on the eve of the general elections in India. All arrangements were consequently made to conduct the elections in Kodagu and the campaign went on briskly. The congress candidates were selected through the K.P.C.C. and a compromise between the merger and the anti-merger groups became impossible. The anti-merger group, therefore, resigned from the congress and fought the elections independently. Both the parties contested for all the twenty-four seats in the local assembly and for the only seat in the Lok Sabha.

In the party affairs of this small state was it not possible to compromise on small differences was the question. The President of the Indian National Congress had informed the local anti-merger group members that the point of the future of the state would not arise and that it should not be made an election issue and that the time was quite inopportune to consider that. In spite of that they took the course of resigning from the congress which course of action was absolutely less far-sighted, according to some thinkers in this direction. The election manifesto of the congress candidates, in the meantime, echoed these views of the congress President and said that if the question of the future of Kodagu arose at any time then they would forthwith resign from the legislative assembly and strive towards ascertaing the wishes of the people and they would not take the responsibility of deciding the future of the state all for themselves.

But the anti-merger group had the only slogan of retaining the state as a separate unit and further there was nothing extraordinary in their campaign. Their canvassing was very much ineffective and their voice did not reach the remote corners of the state adequately. More-over, they were very much over-confident of their success on account of their justified stand towards the future of the state and at the same time they were very much niggardly in their election expenditure. They lacked tactful workers and their appeal did not react clearly in the voters. All the same they got nine seats in the local assembly but it did not speak well of them when they won only one seat from North Kodagu. That illustrated that their cause was found reasonable only to the predominating Kodava population of South Kodagu when specially, the opposition gave a lot of communal colour to the very existence of the anti-merger group.

The Congress party captured 15 seats and the anti-merger group 9 seats. The ministry was formed on the 17th March 1952 and the two-man cabinet began to function from then. The member who had represented the state formerly in the provisional parliament of India was the chief minister and the other minister was one who had joined the Congress in 1945 or so just on the occasion of India's prospects of achieving independence. The Speaker of the state legislative assembly was a retired government servant who had just then joined the congress and the chief commissioner was the central government official who was already here since March 1950.

The local legislative assembly was inaugerated on the 25th March 1952 by the Home Minister, Government of India. While doing so, he observed, " Now that Kodagu is coming prominently on the national map of India----For all practical purpose, Kodagu is being put on terms of equality with all other states of India----The basic thing was that the people of Kodagu had the right to govern themselves through their own ministers responsible to their chosen assembly and make their opinion prevail----". The other eminent persons visiting Kodagu said, " One of the greatest events in history was the birth of the democratic government in Kodagu. It was one of the youngest democratic states in India---".

So far the constitutional events that happened in respect of this small state during the last one century and a score of years was briefly narrated. Various reasons were given for keeping this state as a separate unit. But some preferred to call this separation a mere historical anachronism. Be it so! Very often such anachronisms prove to be a blessing in disguise and also as a lesson for the future. Let any area of 60 by 40 miles from any rural part of India be taken and let the progress achieved ~~haxexmpared~~ in those places be compared with Kodagu. Let the statistical account of the progress achieved in various spheres ~~ha~~ in 1924, 1947, 1951 or 1956 be given.

No where in India can one find where the people and entire area had so much advanced in every sphere of activity as Kodagu had attained. What is wanted today is progress and good government followed by economic, administrative, educational and other improvements. Instead of dabbling with vague constitutional phraseology, does not the history of this state or the district

itself justify the worth of having small states provided they are worked through a constitution that is best fitted to such units? Outsiders had always envied at the constitutional and democratic structure of the state. They cynically referred to the people of Kodagu stating that they were the separationists and isolationists. ~~Even they were entitled to say at that time that they were the novices and bohemians.~~

But who were all those people who talked so much? All of them were not the thinkers or scholars or the saints. They were only the politicians who had full of territorial ambition and for snatching away this district for bigger territories. And for the purpose, they quoted a lot of scriptures. They forgot to quote the administrative, economic, literary and all other aspects of progress in their favour but only they harped upon the point of smallness in area. They talked on vague constitutional subjects which the poor people little cared to understand. Thus, the lands and districts were made the chess boards on which the politicians staked their prospects. Their conception of freedom was only to form majority parties to their own advantage and dabble with the constitutional wants and want-nots!

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P O L I T I C S:-

After the general elections the chosen representatives did not seem to reconciliate themselves and there had been ever so many unpleasant exchanges and their repercussions in and out of the assembly. In many instances it seemed that they were harping upon their past differences which generated more of bitterness and mutual bickerings. They failed to set up a good tradition and standard in public life. The chief minister, at the very outset, gave a very much prepared statement in the state assembly saying, " The time is long past when a state was being judged by its size. It is not the size of the state that so much counts but the people who live in it. We will be judged by our standards of service to the people, social outlook and brotherly feelings----". This statement was reiterated in the following year saying that, " The whole nation was keenly watching the way how the democratic set up in Part C States was functioning." These nice utterances did not unfortunately correspond with their day to day policies and activities.

The party in power had amply illustrated very clearly by their five-year administration the danger of party governments in small units. When these people in power were a set of futile agitators for merging the state with other bigger states, they had prepared several memos to various persons, institutions and governments and in one of them they said that if reforms were granted to small states like Kodagu, it would be admittedly a party rule of a few people forming their clique which would not work in the interest of the whole state. Further they had alleged that there were no suitable persons to hold responsible posts in small areas like these and therefore Kodagu had to be merged. Whether these people had now tried to disprove their own above statements was the question.

It is regrettable and unpleasant job to pick up only the facts. But the dispassionate observers must see how far the self-rule in this district when it was a state was successful and to what extent it was advantageous to the people as a whole. The party in power, from the beginning, tried to consolidate their strength in all respects. The

anti-merger group which had faith in congress principles wanted to rejoin the congress in consistent with their letter of resignation and the statement of official congress candidates. The local congress committee referred this matter to the K.P.C.C. and they in turn directed to watch the conduct and activities of the leading members of the anti-merger group for some time who had opposed the congress in general elections.

Here the question of the party discipline was involved. The point was to oust those who opposed the congress and while doing so the fundamental point of the future of Kodagu was forgotten. In the legislative assembly the anti-merger group had offered their cooperation to the Government because they found no reason to sit in the opposition they being congressmen themselves. The official congressmen finding themselves placed in the position of a comfortable majority sarcastically invited them to be in the opposition. One of them said that no parliamentary democracy can properly function without proper opposition. He continued saying that the cooperation offered by the anti-merger group would be taken following the habit of an elephant which stares at the giver of the food.

One of the members of the anti-merger group said at the same time that it was amusing that one who had championed the cause of amalgamation as a leader of that party was now there to present a balanced budget as the finance minister and that was an irony of fate. In the course of his 'beating about the bush' reply to the members, the minister in charge of finance said that what view he then held that the state could not financially stand on its own legs, had then come true and he was proud of the fact. His dry and unconvincing reply was:-

" On the revenue side, I have put Rs. 90,11,000. Please see the item lower down 'Extraordinary Receipts'- Subvention from the Central government for Post War Development Schemes Rs. 4,66,300. It is including this grant that we are able to balance the budget. Otherwise not. What I have said is perfectly true----It is only on that account I am able to place a balanced budget. What I maintained in 1949 honestly that we would not be able to run this administration by our own revenues is absolutely true."

Further he went on saying 'absolutely true', 'rather proud', 'perfectly true' etc in his vain attempt to justify his

his disappointed stand. He was proud because he got Rs. 4 lakhs to balance his budget and so he thought that the state could go on separately, perhaps he as chief minister. Otherwise not. He described his efforts in this connection and said, " If I had not got the assurance of the Government of India," the whole thing would not have been possible. And thus he gives an impression to his hearers that never before the state had any subvention from the Centre and this Rs. 4 lakhs solved the problem to eternity.

The States Reorganisation Commission was set up by the Government of India and it toured all over the country. The Government and the people of Kodagu had to give evidence to the Commission on the future of the state. The congress party which had strongly championed the cause of amalgamation of the state formerly had committed during the general elections to obtain the people's verdict after resigning from the Assembly when the occasions arose. When the S.R.C. visited the state neither did the Government party resign from the Assembly nor they took trouble to ascertain the people's wishes.

On the other hand, the party in power conducted one or two public meetings here and there and began proclaiming that the whole country was for separation. It was strange and almost a happy surprise to many when these people were now all of a sudden canvassing themselves that they were for separation This over-night decision and a change of opinion very clearly showed that they were a set of professional and disgruntled politicians and the moment they had this bone of contention-power- in their hands, they decided to stick on to it as firmly as possible by whatever means, either fair or foul. This was the essence of politics, perhaps they might day, and in fact they did say.

It was said that, " For the last 30 years or more, the only politics of Kodagu has been the question of future of Kodagu-----The kernal of Kodagu politics has been a just a hide and seek game. All those who with one voice cabled to Sir Mirza at the Round Table Conference for the immediate merger of Kodagu with Mysore and all those who similarly favoured before the Dhar Commission and again at the little Round Table Conference at Delhi a few years ago and who secretly

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advocated the same at the last general elections, seem to be ironically just the dominating persons who oppose the S.R.C. Report. The only point is that they are today in authority----Indeed a correct study of human character or should it be of politicians!"*

On the eve of the S.R.C.'s visit to this district the merger party changed their views for the good of the people or of themselves and they took consolation for that from the fact that the leader of the anti-merger party himself was once for merger somewhere about twenty years ago and therefore they were at liberty to change their views. The JANMA BHOOMI, a local weekly, explained in its issue of the 10th February 1954 that, " By circumstances the separatists became amalgamationists and vice versa in the past. The historical and traditional factors of the land affirm that Kodagu should remain separate and if merged that would not benefit any one which fact is now realised by everybody----The administration now under the popular regime have done a lot towards the progress of the country and therefore it should remain separate----".

Thus, the two main political parties which had opposed each other in the general elections had now called for a truce on this point of maintaining the STATUS-QUO, and agreed to put up the common demand before the S.R.C. In the March sessions of 1954, all the 24 members of the Assembly passed a resolution unanimously stating that Kodagu should remain separate. In the course of the discussion the majority party taking advantage of their number found to have put curious arguments. One member of the party asked, if there was a party like the merger party and if it was so that must be proved and so on.

The unanimous petition submitted by all the 24 members of the Kodagu Legislative Assembly said, i) The boundaries of the state are natural ii) Historically it has been a separate state for centuries iii) It is the only Part C State which has the training and experience of a democratic institution since 1924 with a separate budget of its own iv) It has some distinctive features of its own v) It has always been a surplus area

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An article in DECCAN HERALD, Nov. 1955.

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area in food grains and the economic and social conditions of the people are better than elsewhere. vi) In literacy it has a high place in India vii) In Medical facilities it is probably only second to Delhi viii) In cooperative movement it is second to none in India ix) The condition of the labour in Kodagu is decidedly better than elsewhere x) It has a separate culture and individuality of its own xi) It is a more multi-lingual state than a purely Kannada speaking area xii) It is self-sufficient in finances and it is never a burden to the Central government. It has many resources to be tapped. xiii) Kodagu is a separate and self-contented state in the Indian union xiv) and it is an ideal place to work out a model state.

In addition to this, some associations and individuals presented memorandum to the S.R.C. requesting them to recommend to merge this state with the neighbouring states The communist party memorandum said, " It is a long cherished desire of the two crores of Kannadigas that they should be united and brought under a single state administration of their own----Kodagu is contiguous with Mysore and South Kanara which are Kannada areas----The finances of Kodagu are very slender----After the present set up as a Part C State it has overnight raised its revenue to a crore of rupees by indiscriminate and ruthless exploitation of reserve forests----The demand for the continuance of the STATUS QUO is purely a demand of the class of vested interests consisting of planters and big landholders----The two and a half years of ministerial administration in Kodagu has proved that the common people are quite fed up with the machinations of the political powers by the party clique that is running the administration----".

The Karnataka Unification Committee (Kodagu branch) said in its memorandum, " Whatever be the justification in the past to keep Kodagu as a separate administrative unit, today the nation's supreme need demands the abolition of Part C States. Kodagu cannot be raised to the status of Part A State. So it must be merged with the United Karnataka which is only course for its further all round development.". The President of the K.P.C.C. said in his memo., "----As for Kodagu, its obvious place is in Karnataka on administrative, cultural and other grounds. Its present

status as a Part C State is necessarily transitional phase and the separationists form but a small minority----".

The Aikya Kerala Conference also thought that in view of the excellent road communications which Kodagu has with Malabar, it would be advantageous both to Kodagu and future Kerala state to include the former with the latter." The Malayalee residents of Kodagu also met the S.R.C. and gave them historic and other proofs to show that Kodagu should rightly join the would-be Kerala state. Besides these, the Commission received numerous petitions which stated to abolish the entire Part C States in India.

The petition favouring separation by the members of the local Assembly, including the former amalgamationist members, was a surprise at the quarters which was ~~aspiring~~ aspiring for an united Karnataka. They never expected that their once trusted friends of Kodagu would take such a decision the moment they got power. Therefore, the Kannadigas elsewhere had to express their disappointment through all possible sources. The secretary of the K.P.C.C. characterised this attitude of the congressmen as a breach of discipline. Several Kannada newspapers were very much critical on the stand taken but, what was done by Kodaga was well done.

The local congressmen at the same time tried to be in the good books of the protogonists of the United Karnataka. When the latter held meetings and expressed opinion stating that Kodagu should join Karnataka, the newly become separationists of Kodagu did not raise any objection to that but kept silent as though they approved of the decision internally. But when the Kerala people demanded the state, the local congressmen did object. Also some of these people from Kodagu who preached STATUS QUO inside the state secretly joined the K.P.C.C. in appealing to the centre to form the Karnataka state but when their action was objected to by the local people they said that their signature was put by those people without consulting them.

It was now possible for the members of the anti-merger party to join Congress easily and in 1955 the K.P.C.C. passed an unconditional order to the local congress committee to take in all the dissidents into the congress party forthwith. There was a doubt if the leaders of the anti-merger group had secretly

secretly pledged themselves to support the K.P.C.C.'s United Karnataka stand which issue was not favoured openly by the local congressmen in power. Therefore, the latter lodged their protest thereafter for admitting the anti-merger group into congress without their consent. But their grievances were not as affectionately heard as they used to have been. The K.P.C.C. turned down their protest and thus solved a long standing tussel.

In the meantime, the Chief Ministers of Part C States were meeting from time to time to solve some of their common problems and constitutional difficulties. They were also voicing their opinion to continue the STATUS QUO of these states. The S.R.C. commented about this saying, " Since these states differ so much from each other, it is hardly possible to make out a common case for their continued existence. However, some measure of community of interests has developed in political circles in these states since the commencement of the constitution and particularly since the appointment of this commission. Representatives of these states have assembled together in more than one conference and have tried to impress on this Commission as well as on this country at large that, financially the Part C States are viable from that from a broader point of view, the experiment of democratic administration in their areas has proved to be a success----".

The report of the S.R.C. was out on the 10th Oct. 1955 when the whole country was keenly waiting for the publication of the report. They recommended 16 states in India and two or three centrally administered areas. They recommended Karnataka state to be formed including Mysore and all other Kannada speaking areas. About Kodagu, the S.R.C. said, "----The affiliation of this state are predominently with Karnataka. Kannada speaking people form the largest linguistic group in the state accounting 35% of its population; Coorgi or Kodava, which is spoken by about 29% of its people is akin to Kannada and is regarded by some authorities as a dialect of Kannada. Culturally Kodagu has had more links with the east, which is mainly Kar-

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Karnataka country, than with the west and the south and geographically the whole of Kodagu forms part of Malnad which belongs essentially to Karnataka."

The report continuing said, "----Referring to Kodagu in connection with the question of the formation of Karnataka, the Dhar Commission had expressed the view that if a Karnataka province was created, 'it would also have solved the problem of the small province of Kodagu which has been carrying on an difficult and isolated existance.' The future of this small state, therefore, lies with the adjoining Kannada speaking areas in which it should merge." Suggesting that Kodagu may be formed, the Commission said, " While the case for integration of Kodagu in the proposed Karnataka state appears to us to be indisputable, we wish to take note of the claim to a distinct individuality which the people of this minor administration have put forward. We suggest that a concession should be made to this sentiment by demarcating it as a separate district of the prospective Karnataka State."

As to the Kerala claim to Kodagu, the S.R.C. said that it was untenable. Further they said, " There is a great deal to be said in favour of the amalgamation of these states with the adjoining states. Of the nine Part C States, six have legislatures and ministers; and of these only one, namely Kodagu, has been in a position to carry on so far a reasonable system of administration without central assistance." Recalling what the representatives of Ajmere and Kodagu had expressed (quoted elsewhere) on the merger of these states, to the drafting committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly some years back, the S.R.C. said when the same members pleaded to maintain the STATUS QUO, " We do not consider that the reforms introduced by the Act of 1953 could have so radically changed the whole context that the very cogent arguments advanced in favour of the merger of these states have lost their validity."

In Kodagu, the report of the S.R.C. was received with mixed feelings. A few of those who had already held the view for merger of the state naturally welcomed the proposal but a majority of the people were not at all satisfied with the recommendations of the Commission. However, the Prime Minister of India made an appeal to the country to consider the report in a calm and cool manner and not to take a passionate view on that.

The Congress High Command issued directives to the congressmen not to take any agitational attitude over the report but consider the implications calmly within the party before taking it to the public. Sometime later there was a Chief Ministers' Conference in Delhi where the chief minister of Kodagu said that the people of Kodagu favoured that the state should be kept separate.

However, as per the directives from the Centre there was no agitation over the report by the local congressmen. But people held public meetings at several centres and passed resolutions requesting the Government of India to maintain the STATUS QUO. At the same time, some dispassionate thinkers after having had the experience of three or four years of responsible government began to say as to what really the benefits of separate existence and for whose advantage would be that separate existence. Many separationists thus favoured merger looking at the futility of the type of administration that this state had during this period. Obviously many of them could not resist the repressive type of administration of the majority party which the latter conducted in the name of the congress organisation.

The sub-committee of the Congress Working Committee on S.R.C. finally favoured the creation of a Karnataka state including Mysore and Kodagu, subject to boundary adjustments. In Mysore also there was a sharp difference of opinion on the state's integration with the united Karnataka. The state assembly in Mysore made frequent references to Kodagu when they debated on the S.R.C. report. One of the ministers who advocated separation for Mysore emphasised that only people's opinion must prevail and added, " If the people of Kodagu unanimously desire to have a separate existence their wishes must be acceeded to." In this connection, from the Prime Minister of India downwards, all were singing in chorus that people's wishes alone should prevail while reorganising the states in the country.

The people of Kodagu were under the impression that the anti-merger party of Kodagu the state resigned from the congress on the eve of general elections in 1951 on a point of principle though the action then taken was not quite necessary. But now in 1956 when a strong current flowed down upon the state and everybody in the Government of India level favoured the merger of Kodagu with the would-be Kar-

Karnataka state the anti-merger members of the state assembly were unfortunately more careful in retaining their membership of of the congress than openly fighting against the S.R.C. report. The people expected them now to resign from the assembly as well as the congress party and openly register their protest against the things happened in the state. Never did any one of them take such a step except a few of them spoke here and there criticising the government members whose plea for the cause of separation of the state was not at all real which their past history itself has revealed all that. The attitude of the anti-merger leadership somehow now came to be known as sheer selfishness and thus with the political tangle of the local people a beautiful small state had to lose its identity from the political map of India.

On the 6th December 1955 the Kodagu Legislative Assembly had its special session when the chief minister moved his resolution which said, " This Assembly having considered the report of the S.R.C. is of the opinion that a Karnataka state comprising i) Kodagu ii) the present state of Mysore including the whole of Bellary district iii) the District of South Kanara including part of Kasaragode taluk lying to the north of the Chandragiri river and Kollegal taluks of Coimbatore district in Madras state iv) the districts of Bijapur, Dharwar, North Kanara and Belgaum (excluding Chandgud taluk) be formed."

The state having been a separate unit for over a century and with a view ~~remaining~~ to maintain the present standard of progress in Kodagu, the resolution further requested the Government of India to incorporate some safeguards in an appropriate legislation to be enacted by Parliament in that behalf and those were: i) Kodagu may be kept as a district as recommended by the S.R.C. ii) Kodagu may be given a minimum representation of five members in the Karnataka state legislature iii) the present representation in two Houses of Parliament provided for Kodagu be continued ix) the second five-year plan be fully implemented v) the exemption from the operations of the Arms Act be continued.

The spokesman who moved the above resolutions in the state Assembly later pleaded to agree to the recommendations of the S.R.C. when he said, " Although the people desired to continue as a separate unit, they were now required to review their position in the context of S.R.C. recommendations. It would be futile for any one now to put the blame on any body or to find

find fault with any one----It is natural for a quiet people like the people of Kodagu to feel a bit disturbed at the proposals for merging with a bigger unit. This temporary nervousness is only a passing phase---."

On the day when the legislative assembly met to decide this vital subject about the state there were demonstrations outside the fort at Madikeri by the people of both merger and anti-merger groups. It was reported that the ministers did not care to meet the demonstrators and hear their final appeal but they were comfortably hid and relaxed at their office inside the fort. After some time the JANMA BHOOMI, a local pro-government weekly, answered that they were not hid there but they met the leading members of the demonstration as per their request and heard what they had to say. With this ended a long and chequered political career of this small unit, Kodagu.

Naturally the Kannada speaking people elsewhere were jubilant at the decision taken by the people of the state themselves. A former President of the K.P.C.C. then said in a press conference stating, "----Kodagu too had not seriously opposed Karnataka unification. The recent resolution favouring a Karnataka state passed by the Kodagu legislative assembly was evidence of this."*

Then after sometime formal and informal talks were going on between the ministers representing the Kannada areas in Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Kodagu and Mysore where they discussed on the future set-up of the Karnataka state. The States Reorganisation Bill at the Centre had provided for all the 24 members of the Kodagu assembly to become members of the interim assembly of the Karnataka state. But the legislative assembly of Mysore thought that three persons from Kodagu would suffice in view of the smallness of the state and population. But this arrangement was not approved by the Central government.

There upon all arrangements were made to make the new state of Mysore functioning from the 1st November 1956 and the inter-state ministers conferences were called upon from time to time to decide upon all the important issues.

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* Sri S.Nijalingappa's statement.

LEGISLATURE:-

Kodagu had the unique distinction of enjoying a legislative council since 1924 and therefore the members had some experience in the parliamentary procedure. There was also a district board for fairly a long time through which people had gained some experience in running the local self-government. Since the advent of full responsible government the task of the people became all the more greater and in the process it is curious to see how the people behaved each other. The Indian Statutory Commission had already examined these things carefully in 1929 and in the Vol. I of their report they forecasted:-

"A separate Legislative Council for a province of the size of Kodagu is clearly anamolous. It (Legislative Council) has sat an average for six days in the year, but even so has found it difficult not to descend to parochial matters which are more popularly the business of the Kodagu District Board or to interfere in the administrative details -----Any large advance on the provincial basis is barred by considerations of expense. The cost of the present administration is already high-----The day when a separate Kodagu will be able to sustain the full paraphernalia of responsible Government must lie far ahead----".

What the report said in 1929 stating that " the day when a separate Kodagu will be able to sustain the full paraphernalia of responsible Government must lie far ahead," came to be true after 22 years in 1952 after the Parliament passed the Part C States Act giving full responsible government to some of the Part C States. Accordingly the congress party was in power and in a democratic structure it is the party that counts more than the individuals. But in smaller states there is a difficulty to maintain a sound leadership because the smaller the units more intensive is the rivalry, jealousy, bickerings etc amongst the people. The S.R.C. correctly viewed on this thus: "----The choice of leadership, therefore is necessarily limited. Besides, the smaller the forum for political activity the greater the interplay of personal ambitions and jealousies. On the administrative side they give rise to all kinds of anamolies and different situations-----".

Anyway in Kodagu the previous advisory council regime

was followed by the reforms with a legislative assembly with full democratic set up. Kodagu was divided into 18 constituencies, six seats were reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The total number of seats allotted was 24. In the general elections the congress party captured 15 seats and the rest went to the anti-merger group. Of the 24 members, one was elected to be the Speaker and the other a deputy Speaker apart from the two ministers who were the whole-time workers. The rules of business and procedure was framed through mutual discussions in the very first sittings of the Assembly.

A seat in the Lok Sabha was also captured by a congress candidate. He was one who joined the congress organisation in 1945 just when there was the prospects of India's securing freedom. But in a book, " Indian Parliament (1952-57)" it is observed about him thus: " Immediately after finishing his studies, he joined the congress party----He played a notable role in the demonstration against the Simon Commission. In the QUIT INDIA movement of 1942, he escaped from being clapped in the jail and contributed to the cause as an underground worker----A devotee and disciple of Gandhiji, he played a significant part in fighting the social evils like untouchability and campaigned against the propagation of Khadi----".

~~This is an example to see how the name and fame of the people of this category spread outside the bounds of their own place.~~ A seat in the Rajya Sabha was allotted to Kodagu and Ajmere together and their representatives to take their turns alternatively every two years for the one seat. Accordingly another congress man was elected through indirect election in 1954 to represent Kodagu. He has been a congressman for a long time although he left from one grove to another due to differences of his own.

It is to be seen how the local legislative assembly began to function here. The very first session of the assembly exhibited a lot of talents of the majority party. It was interesting as well as amusing when one member said that the only promise that the congress party made on the eve of general elections was that they would break the back of the anti-merger party and that was all. Evidently nobody took the statement seriously then when the same member cynically referred to the cooperation offered by the anti-merger party (quoted elsewhere). Obviously these were not his own statements but premeditated ones along with his enlightened company.

The finance minister in his reply to the budget discussions in the very first sessions of the new assembly behaved rather very arrogantly with full of vanity and fury. A glance at his speech itself reveals what he was and what these class of people would be if there was no equal opposition of a sufficient strength to check them down. The very first session of the assembly created such a bad impression and stir in the minds of people that many of them forgetting all for what the freedom stood, began to offer themselves to change their colour and called them wonderful and flattered them beyond limits. Definitely that was no mistake of the people but the blunder was in the set up of an organised bureaucracy and that was all.

The party now in power had pleaded for the amalgamation of the state formerly contrary to the expressed desire of a section of the people. In spite of that therefore their success in the general elections (because they represented the congress party) was a moment of triumph for them and that was clearly evident from their subsequent speeches and action. When one member said that the cooperative movement in villages had given the people a sort of training in the procedure of voting, one minister ~~said~~ interpreted that that they had been trained to vote for a particular party. This was how their minds and thoughts ran and through which they started their official business.

When a member criticised the government for expending the state finances over building a paraphernalia of a responsible government in too small a state like this, the finance minister again indulged in irrelevant explanations on the party governments, right of replacing the ministry etc and asserted that the extra expenditure was justified by the change in the basis. All criticisms were attributed to the opposition stating that they were championing the cause of their own or of some officers. Thus, the impression they created in the very first session of the assembly was a disappointing one. Throughout the speeches made by the ministers one could find that they were after finding fault with the wordings of their opponents rather than listening to reasons and representations. This justified what the Statutory Commission had predicted about twenty-five years back on the working of democracy in small states which has been quoted above.

The Speaker of the assembly had always appeared to be just and if there was any inclination on his part to favour the party to which he owed allegiance, it might have been very much unconsciously and not wantonly. But on some occasions he showed himself as a party man. A member unwittingly expressed that the Government looked at the officers in a manner not expected of them to do so. The ministers took the opportunity of forcing the member to reveal the name of the officers concerned. Being not satisfied with the answer given by the member they referred to the proceedings during the lunch hour and later the Speaker again caught him to express clearly on the point and went on harrassing him. In this respect the British government was very considerate. There was a similar instance in the previous council. IN 1936 or so when a member said, "Government is afraid of----", the Chairman of the then Council (the Chief Commissioner) referring to the short-hand proceedings during the lunch hour, exactly like this, asked the member concerned to explain as to why the Government was afraid of---. When he saw the member regretfully fumbling he left him there and passed on to the nest item. But our people here went a little ahead to the extent of harrassing ~~until~~ the member until he withdrew his statement. Are we better as democrats or they as imperialists?

On another occasion the Speaker made a member to withdraw a statement which the latter had expressed about two days prior to that evidently after the majority party discussing themselves that the statement had to be made to withdraw. At another time the Speaker, in response to the wishes of the majority party, put to vote both the main resolution and the amended resolution, though a member from the other side pointed out that it was against the rule. The Speaker however proceeded ahead and the member grumbled in vain, " You can do it if you are so autocratic." But in most cases the Speaker has been very much discriminative in his rulings.

x It is however found that the proceedings of the Assembly had been frequently tampered with. The writer of this note himself was present at the gallery when perhaps he did not hear certain statements alleged to have been said by the members. Those alleged statements are found in the printed copy of the proceedings. A member once asked if written consent was obtained before a certain officer was transferred from this state. The minister concerned, failed to give a definite reply to the question but all the time kept himself wavering, And when the member insisted upon the question, the minister preferred to be silent. But

x The Speakers might have powers to expunge at unsignified words or remarks but they cannot or omit the statements made therefrom that interesting to the ruling party.

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in the proceedings, it is stated that the minister having said, " I do not propose to answer the question." Another member in the meantime was heard to have said, "The question remains unanswered," but in the proceedings it has been recorded in a different way. Finally the Speaker seems to have said; " The minister has refused to answer the question." But it is regretted that all these were not at all heard in the gallery but they have found place in the printed proceedings. It is said that the members had the opportunity to go through the proof copies of the proceedings while in the press, but it is hoped that they would not add on any thing like that specially the statements that they had not made at all.

At another time a certain member quoted passage from a speech made by a Union minister on civil services. While commenting on that one minister, it is recorded as said, " The meaning is quite ~~clear~~ plain that the services should not be tampered with," when as a matter of fact, no body heard him saying such a long sentence. This looked like that the proceedings could be tampered with and not the services. On another occasion, a member said something about the Chief Commissioner and it is not been recorded at all in the printed proceedings. Perhaps the Speaker was careful to expunge all statements made against the British and there are instances for this also.

Some members of the party seemed to have been commissioned to defend the actions and policies of the government. One member who was reported to have drawn Rs.4,000 as a takkavi or some kind of loan from the government due to the 1953 flood damages ~~xhexxxxxxxx~~ was the one who always took time for the purpose. It was given in all reports that he drew Rs.4,000/- as a loan but the assembly proceedings say as Rs. 1,000/- only. Anyway this particular member acted as a stooge of his party and there was no mistake in it since there ought to be stooges if a party had to be strong. It was this member, perhaps, once described that the minorities were the evil doers professing ~~himself~~ that he had knowledge of the epics when actually the facts in epics were otherwise. What these stooges said on behalf of the Government were all awful repititions and it was no surprise when a member referred to their talk as mere monotonous gramaphone songs and nothing else.

The members of the anti-merger group sometimes used to interpellate on minor points, sometimes took parochial and narrow views, sometimes briefed the causes of the officers and yet sometimes dealt on certain points which were inconsistent from each other. But on the whole their deliberations were found to be sincere and noteworthy. Very often they had given a tough fight for the majority party though they did not function in the capacity of an official opposition. But the government-side was exploiting their weak points characterising their views as not constructive.

A few of the policies which were brought into severe criticism were on extensions granted to the then Chief Commissioner by the Government of India and to those superannuated local officers; appointment of an one-sided committee to go into the working of the cooperative societies; unequal and even unfair distribution of loan for victims suffered from 1953 floods; distribution of long-term loans; the C.I.D. menace, proposal on assessing the BANE lands; misappropriation and cases of fraud in cooperative societies and several such charges. The culminating point over these dissatisfied state of affairs was aroused when the members of the anti-merger group took a drastic action of staging a walk-out from the Assembly hall in protest to the extensions granted to the then chief commissioner who was described by the government-party as "able, efficient," etc. The memorandum submitted by them to the Chair just when the chief commissioner rose to address the assembly said:-

" The Chief Commissioner of a Part C State is expected to play the role of a Governor of ~~a~~ a Part A State or of the Rajpramukh of Part B States, viz, that of advising and guiding those in charge of administration more particularly to protect the interests of the minorities and prevent injustice. He has the further advantage of being the Chairman of the Cabinet. But unfortunately we have been experiencing an administration of repression and victimisation for the last two years. The extension granted invariably to all superannuated officers including the Chief Commissioner in utter disregard to the countrywide protests is deeply resented. In the circumstances, we feel it our duty as representatives of the people to register our protest by refraining from being present at the time of Chief Commissioner's address."

The Leader of the House, later on, characterised this action of the independent members, as a disrespect to the President of the Indian Union. But no one could find out that in what way he

he justified by this statement the point under dispute. He said, " It showed lack of appreciation of powers and privileges of officers under the constitution if occasions like address by the chief commissioner were used to demonstrate feelings on administrative matters----I can only view this incident as a very unfortunate one. In essence it appears to me that it is an attempt to attack the institution of Chief Commissioner---".

This explanation did not the least serve the purpose nor was it an answer for the point on which the walk-outs were staged. Apparently the minister concerned gossipped something that was irrelevant to the issue under controversy. His explanation for giving extension to other superannuated local officers was again irrelevant and lenghhy. He,with his usual cynical manner characterised this action of his opponents as 'hit and run tactics.'

While the eight members of the anti-merger group walked out of the House one muslim member of the party refrained from walking out and found to-have remained in his seat conspicuously alone. The next day he read out statement saying that he endorsed all policies carried out by the government and he had no reason to be in the opposition. Further he said that he did not propose to see eye to eye with the ways and methods adopted by the anti-merger group. The following day he was permitted to cross the floor of the House. Subsequently, during the next sessions of the assembly two members of the scheduled castes and tribes of the same party ~~and~~ followed suit and their explanation was almost just what their predecessor had read on the previous occasion.

The majority party, no doubt, treated this as a triumph for them because this action of two or three members of the opposite party was an expression of confidence in them. But this was again, perhaps the weakness of the anti-merger party which lacked comradeship, team-spirit and so on.

The legislative assembly sat hardly for eight or ten ten days in a year. Want of sufficient work itself was the main cause for its short sessions. They just brooded over a few cut-motions, most of them were of an insignificant character which were the business of the District Board formerly. All the same, the members met in a splendid manner with all

all the gala of a parliamentary splendour and the chief commissioner marching to the assembly hall to address the assembly itself was itself a ceremonious function. Thanks are immensely due to the British tradition which has been perfectly kept up in a most disciplined manner possible. But in small areas, which are smaller than the districts elsewhere, this glamour brought in a sense of vanity, superiority and arrogance. A 24-member legislature, a member to the Lok Sabha and another to Rajya Sabha by rotation with Ajmere, just for an area of 1583 sq. miles and 2.30 lakhs of people was indeed costly, superfluous and undemocratic in nature which point was reviewed by the S.R.C. also.

Once in a week or a fortnight the cabinet would meet and discuss policy matters; but what had they to meet and discuss so frequently as that? Very often, their talks centred round trivial things and matters not very much pertaining to the state. They greeted each other, exchanged good wishes and dispersed and that was all the cabinet meetings. The cabinet seemed to have worried about the appointments of menials, personal affairs of the employees and everything about the seeming opponents and on distributing favours for party-men. They, at the same time, stayed behind with dignity and made use of all rules and laws against the opponents through official agencies.

Being fed up with the affairs, perhaps, one member said in the assembly, " I am forced to remark that it is unfortunate that in spite of the advent of freedom and democracy that the atmosphere and to some extent the administration has not changed for better." When there was too much of interference in the day to day administration in the minor affairs, another member said, " On cabinet rests the formation of the policy and once it is formed they are not to go and interfere with the day to day administration."

One minister, thinking that he was a clever man asked, " Once a policy is formed, the ministers should retire?" But to that man, the S.R.C.'s reply would be quite sufficient. They said, "----The Governments of smaller areas, not having enough work in the field of policy making, tend to undertake detailed and direct administration. When the lowest appointments are made in the highest level and those charged with responsibility of shaping major policies assume the role of district authorities or subordinate administrative agencies, the service must lose initiative, drive and sense of responsibility. Democratic institut-

institutions function properly only if the respective role of each organ and agency of the state is clearly understood---".

When the members of the assembly finally met to decide about the future of the state in view of the S.R.C. report, many members made sweeping remarks on the bad and inefficient administration during these three or four years. The administration was charged with inefficiency, partiality, nepotism etc and the ministers' reply was as usual dry and contained nothing. One minister said that he lived in a house called FAIR VIEW and therefore he viewed things fairly. He viewed that merger of Kodagu would be advantageous to the educated youth and ambitious politicians; but God must bless us from the havoc caused by the ambitious politicians if it was difficult to get selfless politicians.

P. K. Thimmaiah
Dec. 1956.

A C H I E V E M E N T S:-

Propaganda made the achievements ten times greater than they really are. This was not peculiar to this place alone. It existed all over the world, and there was nothing wrong in this. In Kodagu there were several means to carry out this propaganda specially in respect of the achievements of Government during these five years. The Union Home Minister, when he was in Kodagu some time back advised the state Government to organise better publicity in this age of publicity. But this propaganda must be in proportion to actual work carried on though that need not be in equal proportion. It should not belie realities. Specially in small places like these human endeavour must express itself in full swing. Achievements must be there but here we will find out the means first through which they attempted to make all others to know of them.

i) The ministers and their party men went on speaking to the people stating that they had done that; they dug a well there, constructed a school here, built a ward there and so on. They created opportunities to speak and opening ceremonies and laying of the foundation ceremonies provided them to do that. This verbal campaign had more effect on the villagers because they had little time to realise the true aspects of things.

ii) The party had a weekly paper patronised by them, and that acted as the mouth-piece of their organisation. They reported all achievements of the government and the paper did two things. Firstly it sang the glory of the great deeds carried out by the government and secondly decried any movement or suggestion or criticism made by the impartial non-party section of the public. This paper has been very enthusiastic in carrying out the latter part of the work.

iii) KODAGU INFORMATION was a Government bulletin. This supplied periodically all facts in connection with the achievements. In addition to that, it was an illustrated magazine, most of the contents printed in art paper. That was in a way an administrative report in miniature plus photographs of some people and projects worked out by them. These things naturally conveyed to the people an idea that extraordinary things were being done.

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iv) There were very many visitors during these four or five years and it might be so because Kodagu was a state. As a matter of routine the local municipalities gave civic addresses to the distinguished guests. They created the occasion to eulogise their as well as government achievements and every time these civic addresses contained mere repetition of what was said earlier, without anything new to their credit.

v) After the formation of the responsible government leading newspaper correspondents were stationed in Kodagu. The HINDU, P.T.I. and other representatives were here. In the beginning the ministers issued press statements which said, " It is under the consideration of the Government," "Proposals are on the anvil", " The scheme is under active consideration" and so on. These statements might have made the readers in distant places think that this wonderful place was launching lofty projects that were not seen anywhere else. ~~Anyway~~ There was once a complaint in the local assembly that the ministers were giving out their programmes to the press before actually discussing them in the assembly.

vi) The more effective instrument to carry on propaganda was through the visitors. Several officers, secretaries, deputy ministers and ministers of other states and Union government had visited this state during this short period. The local government behaved very hospitably towards them, and it is comfortable to exhibit hospitality through public funds and the degree of such hospitality went according to the status of visitors. State banquets, dinner parties etc were held in their honour and the guests were obviously satisfied by the way they were treated. They then showered their best compliments to their hosts and paid tributes in a colourful language and evidently the pressman hovering by their side took note of such every good word and published them. All the way the guests went round the state, those accompanying them would say, " This was done by us, that was built by us though the opposition criticised us, the drain was dug by us even before the people asked for it," and so on. As a result the impression the guests carried during their cool-air drive in this state must naturally be an impressive one.

What has to be remembered is that if the British had done so much to glorify their efforts through these sorts of medium, the opinion of common men about them would have been something different from what they have now. Even then the achievements of the foreign government are there with or without this much of fuss.

The Government have all the credit of having pushed through all most all the schemes envisaged under the first Five-Year plan. Indeed Kodagu was one of the two states in India that fully succeeded in this task. In addition to the meagre finance, subvention from the Centre was provided from time to time making this task easier. The scheme of the community projects, coming under the purview of the Planning Commission of India was successfully worked out here. But how far this work of community projects was successful is for the people now to evaluate. Because there have been many Government reports to say that the scheme spread over the whole state consisting of 295 villages. This however did not make clear if all the 295 villages were ~~benefited~~ covered by this community project programmes.

Some of the other progressive works carried on during this period were asphalting of roads, minor irrigation, agriculture, levying of agriculture income-tax, construction of college and high school hostel buildings, labour welfare, agricultural research centre and farms, malaria control scheme, building construction schemes etc. A perusal of records reveal that all these were pre-1952 schemes and were just continued. Many of these were started in 1947 and some in 1950 or so.

The Barapole scheme, the biggest of the local projects was approved by the Union government in 1948 and till 1950 negotiations between Mysore and Madras governments went on. But lately both these governments refused to take up this scheme since they had their own power projects. Aerial survey and other investigation works on the project were carried on in 1953. Expecting a good revenue in return, the local government took a bold step of undertaking this work with an amount of Rs. 18 crores financed fully by the Centre under the second five-year plan. The perseverence in this direction by the local government is commendable.

The important schemes like Bethri, Kottamudi and other bridge works were also proposed long before 1952 and even the financial sanction was obtained from them just before 1952 and in a few cases after 1952. The Bethri bridge was over and ready for traffic in ~~1952~~ 1955. Other works were earmarked for the second plan and in that the Hardur bridge work

was taken in hand in the end of the first plan period itself though this could have been waited till the more important bridge works like Kottamudi, Kanur etc had taken up. But the explanation by the Government, as given in the Press in July 1956 in this connection, was not at all satisfactory.

Some of the other schemes in the first plan that were already begun before 1952 were dairy farming, house-building schemes, improvement of village roads, ameliorating the condition of the scheduled castes, regeneration of forest areas, labour welfare schemes etc, and these continued to work during 1952-56. Apart from the apiary, poultry and dairy centres, some of which were started long before 1952, the important schemes under this regime were the community projects, orange research centre, taking over of the district board by the Government, opening of some new schools-specially the feeder schools, improvement on agricultural farms, starting of a government press, a saw-mill, the Janatha college, house building activities and opening of tribal colonies.

Any number of major and minor works could be listed but it must be seen as to how far the Government of this five-year period were responsible for them. When the responsible government started working many of these schemes were under execution and some other schemes were planned and kept ready for execution. The agricultural farms which were seen by the visiting dignitaries were reorganised under the reorientation scheme in 1951 and even before that. If anybody from outside praised the administration of the state and progress achieved after seeing these agricultural farms, the Kajur or the Kudige farms, the Nehru colony etc to such of those it must be said that all these were pre-1952 schemes.

This does not mean that any one has to belittle the endeavours of the people's government. They continued all the pre-1952 schemes and brought all of them to a very successful conclusion. Government of India also made liberal grant under so many heads to deal with all most all the major schemes. Apart from the above works, harnessing of small streams for irrigation, renovation of some tanks in the rural sides, communication works (all coming under the community project schemes) some anicut works like that of Uyyadalla anicut, some rural housing colonies like that of Karnahalli colony, some joint farming enterprises like Dundalli farming, a few tribal colonies like Mathur colony, house building works and an attempt to improve cottage industries are some of the minor works carried out.

Much has been said about the cooperation of the people specially in the field of community projects. But in this business of offering cooperation only those who were economically backward came forward and that was due to the pressure of the local officials. Preachers of self-help gospel were more than those who actually did this job of self-help or public-help. Out of the 295 villages it has yet to be found out if the villagers of atleast 25 villages in the whole state joined in the work. This project work afforded a lot of fun in many states of India. In a certain place near Bombay, a community project officer sat in his car and asked for 100 villagers to contribute to SHRAM DAN. The village chief refused to supply the men saying that the community project officer got a car and a fat salary merely for asking the villagers to work while the villagers got nothing for doing the actual work. Here also the situation was not in anyway different from this.

The Chief Commissioner's yearly address to the assembly, ministers' yearly review of their achievements, several government publications etc gave long lists of their daily or monthly or half-yearly work carried on. The chief commissioner's address is significant in this respect. His address would be nothing if he ~~had~~ not congratulate ministers and even mention the names of some of the government servants who were intimately connected with his interests. In his customary address he would ~~say~~ read out that 57 schools, 45 bunds, 21 tanks, 27 anicuts, 22 road-works, 45 culverts etc were opened or ~~xxxxxx~~repaired or built or to be built and something like that. But it was not clear if all these works were carried on during one year or two years or four years and correct statistics ~~are again~~ were needed before finally resting on these figures.

Such statistics are again needed in respect of the community project works. In the campaign for doing such a work they told the villagers that they were their own work. Photographs showing the community work ~~are~~ were there and testimonials for the work done ~~are~~ were also there. But it would be interesting if there was detailed information on the number of villages participated in the work, number of people taken part in the work in each village, the number of educated and uneducated men who actually did the work etc in order to see as to what extent this spirit of community work had caught the spirits of the people.

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The KODAGU INFORMATION brought forth long lists of projects that were carried out in the recent past. It would be always better to draw a clear-cut line between the pre-1952 programme and after. Statistics are again necessary to find out as to how many cooperative societies, village schools etc were started between about 1945 to 1952 and thereafter just to see if what was glorified did really deserve that. A series of opening ceremonies of buildings, projects or colonies became a routine affair during this five years attended with civic addresses and mutual admirations.

Another noteworthy news is the long list of donors' names published from time to time. Many of the names found in the list were of those who had already donated their money for the cause of some public endeavour and many of them had declared their intention to do so before 1952 itself. Adding their names to the current list of the donors did not however add any credit to the drawers of this long list. Among others, who built wards or schools and donated them of their own accord and may be some who did that charity in order to curry favour of those in power. However, all these charitable enterprises are only a tip of a long string of public enterprise that have been done here during many years in the past.

All the same, there were achievements. A little boy picks up Rs. 10/- from his parents and goes to the town and brings many many glittering articles like needles, ribbons, pins, dolls and so many other things. The parents think that their dear son had spent a lot of money, much more than Rs. 10/- that they had given, to collect all those things, whereas the clever boy spent only Rs. 4/- for those things and the remaining Rs. 6/- he squandered by him in coffee hotels, cinimas and elsewhere. The stupid parents would not bother to know at all the real cost of those things. Similarly Government spent lakhs and lakhs and their achievements are now noticed in the form of those glittering articles that the boy has brought from the town paying Rs.4/- only. But if the voters are not fools and if the politicians are not scoundrels they ought to see as to what happened to remaining Rs. 6/-. Anyway, in Kodagu, huge amounts are budgeted, budgetting techniques are there, revenue is there, central subventions are there and achievements are also there. But what are those achievements that people see in this area of 60 by 40? Can any one calculate them from his fingertips? The next topic on Finance would try to enlighten more on this.

It is a well-known fact that the Union Home Minister had already said shortly after the ministry was formed, stating that, " Kodagu held the lamp for the Part C States of India." It is then evident that the credit for holding that lamp went straight to the previous government since the root, trunk and branching of several schemes had taken place long before the ministry was formed. Perhaps that Home Minister thought that the compliments would straight away go to his friends here- the local ministers.

The other Union ministers who subsequently visited this place used to say in their mutual dinner table exchanges some good words about the state. It was suspected whether these guests who had come here to appreciate things were orally invited to come by the local ministers who were going to Delhi of and on. Inviting guests like that is no mistake since the countries of the world invite foreign dignitaries and then they exchange good words of mutual appreciation. When the host payed tributes to the guest, the latter evidently reciprocated good words. But such mutual admirations within the country between the central authorities and state bosses would be like an officer praising his subordinate and vice versa which might not be conducive to get good things done for the people as a whole.

The ministers of the Central government came here and said that they were, 'exceedingly happy' to have come to know the 'excellent things' of this small state. Whatever they saw bore the imprints 'of the personal interest evinced by the Chief Commissioner and the ministers----and the activities in this state had met with tremondous success----". Another guest, an Union minister said, " I am much impressed by the close and intimate contact existing between the people and the government and the real understanding and genuine cooperation prevailing among the people and the administration which I have noticed."

It is surprising to note how these people judge things and comment like this by their stay in a place for a day or two, when most of their time are spent on receptions, garlandings, lectures, thanksgivings and then parties. Even an intensive inspection of schools carried on by an educational officer for two or three whole days itself is found to be inadequate to judge the actual working of an institution and many educationists have expressed doubt over the merits of such an inspection ~~in~~

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of schools. But here, with regard to states, there is nothing much to say if these compliments are given after a thorough inspection and auditing of state funds. Look here, what another Union minister says on the working of the community projects, " I am very much impressed by the close and intimate contact existing between the people and the government----and genuine cooperation prevailing among the people and the administration."

Let us again hear one or two of the local sonny sayings. "The very able, efficient and popular chief commissioner" who was here till July 1955 said, " Their (the ministers') solicitude for the welfare of the people was the key-note of the success they had been able to achieve. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that the affairs of this state are most safe in their hands---". His successor, just a month after he came, by his extraordinary vision, said, " It can be legitimately claimed that your two ministers have discharged the onerous duties conscientiously and with competance and devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the progress and development of the state which has been entrusted to their care with the motto of SERVICE BEFORE SELF."

There was no doubt, therefore, that these local heads blew their own trumphets referring to their achievements. Their self-praise and self admiration knew no bounds. They also thought that at the end of their five-year regime to publish a government communique in which they said, " The state of Kodagu has achieved outstanding progress in all fields of activity after the assumption of office by the popular ministry. The period had been one of intensive activity towards an all-round development of the state." The list of work it contained included all projects done i n the last one hundred years and does not mention exclusively what this five-year period stood far. No doubt that there have been a lot of progress but a correct statistics of that progress made ~~during~~ during this five years alone can give a true account of that outstanding progress achieved.

Nevertheless there have been achievements. They have spent a lot of money more than what was anticipated whereas the goods delivered for the amount spent have been disappointing. The Part C States were all jointly proud of their achievements but the S.R.C. gave them a fitting rejoinder for their conceit and arrogance of the ruling party in these terms. It said, "---The increase in the cost of general administration which has taken place, is already very considerably in excess of half-a-crore of

of rupees; and if the progress of the five-year plan is an index of the level of the level of administrative efficiency, the Part C States have, generally speaking, fared rather poorly."

As far as Kodagu was concerned, the question of achievements requires a very careful scrutiny. There are many waiting to share the credit for the achievements ever since the days of the British or even from the time of the Rajas whose achievements are revealed through the archeological remnants that are found here. After some time the Government of Karnataka may also boast of several achievements for which the present five-year regime might have been responsible. Anyway there are villages and nads in Kodagu which were absolutely neglected during this period without any attention whatsoever from any of the departments.

THE COORG INFORMATION published long lists of donors and it was difficult to understand if the list was published to show that the Government was responsible to pursuade the public to donate the sum. This game of public charity was an age-long story all over and in Kodagu it has been in abundance in the past. However, here the Government published the names of all donors, many of whom were pre-1952 donors and several others did the charity of their own accord. Perhaps this was the way how they glorified their achievements even though they were least responsible to many of them.

Indeed this is an ideal place for any human being to live on without any fussy modern man-made amenities. From centuries, the lives of men had blended into this harmonious nature when wealth and health both truimphed in supreme mirth. Apart from these natural munificence, the man of this land himself was in a way different from his brothers elsewhere. His modes and ways of living, his culture and customs and manners, his reputation for simplicity and hospitality etc clearly depicted that this state had already been an ideal one from years past.

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FINANCE:-

Financially the state had been self-sufficient from years past; it has been enjoying a separate legislative council since ~~ab~~ for about twenty-five years. Therefore, when the responsible government was granted to this small state, Government of India were fully aware of the manifold importance of the land. The representatives of the people who came to power in 1952 had a very favourable background to enhance its name further under their regime. All expected that they would strain every nerve to carry on this dream into reality.

The new Government tried to improve the financial position of the state. They also tried to snatch away as much subvention from the Centre as possible. The financial position, in addition to its own revenues through forests, land revenue, income-tax etc ~~were~~ improved considerably. And they also tried to tap all possible resources to increase the financial position of the state during these four years. The position was:-

Opening balance on the 1st April 1951	Rs. 77,69,707
Revised receipts in 1951-52 (plus)	Rs. 66,26,500
Total	Rs. 1,43,96,207
Opening balance on the 1st April 1955	Rs. 71,27,028
Revised receipts(1955-56) (Estimate)	Rs. 1,59,33,100
Total	Rs. 2,30,60,128

The first Five-Year plan for Kodagu was prepared before 1952 and about one and a half years of the plan period had already been over when the ministry took the responsibility. The total outlay of the first plan amounted to Rs. 73 lakhs and the entire work came up to Rs. 1.17 crores during the period. After the ministry assumed charge they enlarged the scope of the plan and added on to that some more developmental programmes. Thus the size of the first plan was of the order of Rs. 206.80 lakhs; the details of which was as under:-

Agriculture & rural development	Rs. 38.10 lakhs.
Community project schemes	Rs. 32.80 "
Irrigation and Power	Rs. 42.40 "
Communications	Rs. 35.00 "
Educational schemes	Rs. 27.80 "
Medical and Public Health	Rs. 17.40 "
Scheduled castes and tribes	Rs. 8.80 "
Cottage Industries	Rs. 4.50 "

The increasing trend in revenue was as under:-

1953-54----Rs. 103.85 lakhs. 1954-55------Rs. 117.43 lks.
1955-56-------Rs. 230.65 lakhs.

The cabinet Government began to function in Kodagu and the chief commissioner, ministers, secretaries and gazetted officers were all found parading at the lawns of the Fort. The chief commissioner drew a pay of Rs. 2,500/- plus several other allowances, ministers Rs. 650/- each and other allowances, the Speaker who had work for hardly fifteen days a year was paid Rs. 650/- a month, plus other allowance, the deputy Speaker Rs. 200/- and the M.L.A.s Rs. 125/- a month and allowances, etc etc.

In comparison to the size and population of the place, the expense incurred on the state machinery were too heavy. Along with this top-heavy expenditure to maintain this glamorous paraphernalia year by year they spent stupendously a big sum on services by creating several posts in the secretariat level. As a result the number of gazetted officers appointed revealed a sort of fraud in the administration. In the official side there wad a secretariat and in that there was a chief secretary, two or three other secretaries and other heads of departments. In one and the same department the number of gazetted officers ranged from two to six. This was the extravagancy displayed by this sm tiny administration and however, that did not end with this.

All eminent men had agreed that Kodagu had been an ideal place to experiment the Gandhian administration and definitely the natural factors contributed a lot here to make such an administration a great success. But in such a place what was the expenditure towards building an own administrative structure under the regime, known as SWARAJYA? The situation was here was absolutely disappointing when specially the Indian National Congress had wedded to the principles of thrift, economy, service, rural uplift and so on.

~~Bwk~~ The ministers in India, however, promptly remind their followers all sound principles without themselves following that or adhering to them. The Union Home Minister had cautioned some time back on this subject of extravagancy in these terms. "----The danger lay, however, in the small states trying to emulate bigger states in their ministerial administration. The danger is that the Part C States may become top-heavy and I have noticed that tendency." The S.R.C. also referred to this mess thus: "The democratic

experiment in these states, wherever it has been tried, has proved to be more costly than was expected or intended and this extra cost has not been justified by increased administrative effiviency or rapid economic and social progress."

There are facts to illustrate in support of S.R.C.'s note which said that the extra cost has not been justified by increased administrative efficiency. In the very first sessions of the Kodagu assembly one member pointed out to the extravagancy in the administration which was formerly administered by one chief commissioner supported by about half a dozen gazetted officers. It has already been characterised that the chief minister who perhaps wanted to make this an ideal state behaved with vanity and arrogance during the debate. His speech during the very first budget discussions was not at all worth recounting. He told in reply on this point of cost thus:-

" Does he (the member who put him the question) understand the amount of power that he (chief commissioner) has now in his hands?----If he had thought over the advantage that democracy has brought to him and to every one in this country, I think he would have said that this Rs. 1,20,000 is worth it---". His further explanation seemed like a market-side speech. At one stage he said, " So far as the services are concerned, it would not do well for the members to raise discussions or make reference to the subject." Here he looked like a Daniel who had come to judge things!

The people expected that the chief commissioner and his retinue would draw a nominal sum as their salary. It is funny that the ministers themselves fixed their salary but also eked out their salary by other means. Providing them with all requirements, cars, bungalows etc are granted but in respect of other allowances there should have been some restrained policy. Why do the Speakers and deputy Speakers require pay and again to all the members of legislatures in addition to other allowances they get during actual business days? Previously the practice was different and there was almost a free service by the people in this direction. The self-government and the responsibility attached to that, made our politicians as wage-earners too. What is interesting is that these are all congressmen. Formerly they were all disciples of Gandhiji but now our congressmen want to add some

some dignity, status etc to that creed of simplicity of Gandhiji. The local minister's explanation for question on this, was again amusing. He said;-

" I am pretty certain that we have been trying hard to bring down the level of expenditure consequent upon the introduction of responsible government in this state to the possible minimum level. We have been straining very hard to see that we have done our best in this direction." If this was his minimum level, what would have been his magzimum level- gods alone should have witnessed ∅ these levels! Perhaps, it was to justify this statement he once said that states were judged not by their size but by the people who lived in them. This was true because people cleverly judged those who robbed more of public funds through constitutional means and not those who actually sweat and earn public esteem.

When a member asked him as to how the extra expenditure was justified by the change in the basis, the most ridiculous sort of retort was, " Can I supply him with a copy of the Government of Part C States Act? The member said in reply that he had had it. Then the outburst was, " You have it. I think you should read well the chapter relating to the Council of Ministers. The ministry is fully responsible to this House and the moment it loses the confidence of this House, it is no more.". Anybody can note down the absurdity of the statement and irrelevancy of the argument. Further his vengeance and deep-seated prejudice was expressed in continuation of that in these terms. " Perhaps, as a party you have lost the game and for that you will have to thank your own self and not me."

These are the products of our public life; and these fight the battle of the ballot box with such prejudices and come up to power. Really this is power and if not this what else is power? But what can the common man expect out of such people? The adage, smaller the size better the quality of the administration, would never apply if states of this size are ruled by parties. The personal bickerings and jealousies will be more intensive in smaller groove whereas in bigger areas this would not react as harmfully as this.

This seems ~~to have~~ been a sorry plight all over. These people in India wanted the English or Western system of parliamentary democracy. They wanted both Gandhiji and Churchill. For the sake of preaching others they quoted Gandhi and for acting they followed Churchill. This is democracy here in India!

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As to the financial aspect of Kodagu there was no trouble whatsoever and it was sound enough to stand on its own legs. When the Government of India considered the point of separate existence of Kodagu in 1949, they realised that Kodagu could be carried on " in the same manner as hitherto." The S.R.C. also said in their report that, "Of the nine Part C States, six have legislatures and ministers; and of these only one viz- Kodagu, has been in a position to carry on so far a reasonable system of administration without central assistance."

The first five-year plan allotments to the state made the task of reconstruction of rural places easier. The subvention from the centre got from time to time encouraged the local government to take up schemes of popular interest and that auguered well for the general progress of the land. The allotted sum for Kodagu for the first Plan was Rs. two crores and for the second Rs. 3.8 crores. What is needed is to see if this huge amount sanctioned to this small place had been utilised properly looking to the needs of the people in particular. The first Plan was revised in 1952 from Rs. 73 lakhs to as much as Rs. 116.86 lakhs and together with the state plan and assistance received from the Centre, the total provision during the period was of the order of Rs. 206.80 lakhs. Under the second Plan, schemes costing Rs. 2,045 lakhs were provisionally approved by the Planning Commission.

About this second Plan, the chief minister ~~hand~~ expressed the hope in the Kodagu legislative assembly that the local government would ~~would~~ in its entirety implement the Plan, "irrespective of the integration of Kodagu in the new Mysore State." Now, the days are not far off to see as to how far this hope would be a reality. There were a number of press statements issued by the local ministers which revealed heartening tales about the projects worked out and attractive figures of expenditure met on them. But after five years of their regime the situation was not as prospective as ~~their~~ imagined. Subventions, loans, community project grants, and other types of money brought from Government of India left the state of affairs of these small states in a most uncertain circumstance as never witnessed before.

The S.R.C. also aptly referred to this sorry state of affairs in their report and commented that, " As an AD HOC

arrangement, the existing position is all the more unsatisfactory and cannot be continued indefinitely. The existing arrangement commits the Government of India, in effect, to a growing but uncertain liability, both on revenue and on capital accounts, and has also led to an increase in the burden of unproductive expenditure:" Another fun enjoyed by the local people was that all day to day works and routine matters of the government were given publication by the ministers through what is called the 'press reports' and that in turn was characterised as special achievements of this minor administration.

For instance they said that they borrowed money from the Reserve Bank to finance the cooperative societies to be advanced as short and medium term loans to agriculturists, starting of apiary, poultry etc and several such minor programmes as though they were never in existance before. The amount spent on community projects revealed that there have been a lot of unnecessary expenditure. By the time the first plan period was over, the Government was supposed to have spent two crores of rupees out of which Rs. 90 lakhs or so was the amount got by the Centre. Money for major bridge works and other construction works of houses etc was got by the Central Road Fund and other Central sources. When such a huge amount was spent in a small area like this that caused real doubts if there was any return in proportion to the exact sum spent.

It was futile therefore if anybody had wished that they wanted this to be a model state. The number of gazetted officers increased year by year and in 1956 the number was somewhere between 50 and 60. Many were the new creations and many were just raised to the gazetted rank and some were the central government officials. All offices swelled with more of tables and chairs and clerks occupying them. They had bundles of files before them just viewing at them without knowing what to do with them. The government explanation was that they needed all these men, furniture and all space around and inside the Fort because of very much increased responsibility of the local administration.

The ministers, officers and chief commissioner spent a lot of state funds as travelling allowances. Favouritism to clerks and officers were extended by sanctioning undue increments, extension in services, creation of new as well as unnecessary posts and so on. Viewing at all this, one is forced to comment that a system of parliamentary control of finance must be evolved. This reckless spend-

spending of peoples' money, ofcourse constitutionally, must be stopped. The department of the auditor-general must be vested with vast powers where the politicians-com-ministers shall not have any access to interfere with his powers.

They spent again unnecessarily over advertisements. A lot of blowing of their own trumphets was done through their own papers, bulletins, press reports and so on. While calling men for appointments they were luxuriously liberal. To instance certain cases, they wanted men for training in carpentry at the government saw-mill and they required candidates who had passed III Form. They published the above note in many of the papers including THE HINDU as though the III Form qualified candidates were not available inside this district. Such was the luxury they exhibited with the state funds.

When the responsible government took charge of the administration in 1952 the opening balance was Rs. 75 lakhs and now on the eve of merger of the state the opening balance would be only Rs. 19 lakhs in March 1957. During these four years Rs. 80 lakhs has been spent by the state funds apart from those huge sum got by the Centre. This makes one to gather that the revenue accumulated by the previous chief commissioners in the state was now useful which made the ministers to be so-called saviours through the well-earned funds of their predecessors.

The all-out review of the Kodagu finance was this:- The first five-year plan was started with Rs. 73 lakhs and after the ministry took charge of the state it was risen to Rs. 205 lakhs. Except Rs. 35 lakhs set apart for Bulk-power from Mysore all the rest have been spent. The total expense of the first plan was Rs. 170 lakhs- Rs. 90 lakhs from the Centre and Rs. 80 lakhs from the state funds. The budget deficit in 1955-56 was Rs. 33 lakhs. Income in 1955-56 is Rs. 1,91.47,900 and expense Rs. 2,17,67,300 resulting in a balance of Rs.52,95,364 in April 1956. The estimated income in 1956-57 is Rs.1,70,83,400 and expense Rs.2,04,07,600 and therefore the deficit would be Rs.33,24,200 with an estimated balance of Rs.19 lakhs only.

Now, the general complaint is that out of Rs. 170 lakhs spent during the first Plan period even half of it has not been utilised for the good of the people. The works executed so far would have been done if any government had been in power as long as Central funds and Central guidance were there. But

the local people seemed to have taken advantage of the situation and become parties to government funds, and many of them became government suppliers, government contractors, government servants irrespective of merits and other considerations and government partners for all benefits arising from the side of the Government.

This five-year period was therefore was not a people's rule but a party rule and that made the people in general to aspire for the merger of the state than be under this regime of a police state. When there was criticism that this administration was top-heavy and extravagant to the benefit of the party, the ministers and their retinue would quote all sentences said in favour of their administration by a band of visiting dignitaries. Many of these who professed to flatter the government were all the beneficiaries in the shape of reserved lands, long-term loans, house-sites, field contractors, party-agents and so on. As to the expense towards the administration they said that in 1950-52 the expense was 30.8%, in 1953-54 it came down to 22.8% and in 1956-57 it was 25.8%. These figures did not in any way satisfy the people when taken the actual and comparative income and expense of these times, circumstances under which these sums were spent etc.

A MOCKERY:-

Discussing the position of the Part C States and recommending their merger with the neighbouring areas the S.R.C. said, i) Some amount of community of interests had developed in political circles in these states particularly since the appointment of the S.R.C. ii) Public opinion all over the country seems to favour the merger of these states iii) If progress of the 5-year plan is an index of the level of administrative efficiency, the Part C States have generally speaking, fared rather poorly iv) The Part C States, in most cases, are unplanned enclaves that continue to have close economic links with the surrounding areas v) Efficient state services cannot be created in each of these states vi) Personal touch in small states degenerate into personal rule with all that it implies vii) This democratic experiment in these states has proved more cpstly than was expected viii) The smaller the forum for political activity the greater the inter-play of personal ambitions and jealousies and ix) The existing position is all the more unsatisfactory and cannot be continued indefinitely.

What the S.R.C. said in general with regard to all the Part C States of India applied to Kodagu also with all the force that can command. Nowhere the Commission said that Kodagu was well-administered nor the things were going on here excellently well. What they said that the personal touch in small states degenerates into personal rule was completely true to every word. Here then, we shall have to illustrate a few instances to substantiate the far-sighted points of the S.R.C. and it would be interesting if anybody took trouble to know the fate of other Part C States and their internal 'excellent' and 'tremendous' things.

In Kodagu, from the beginning, a lot of glaring cases of partialities and absurd policies were all subjects of day to day gossips. How these people increased the state revenue over-night soon after they came to power was a mystery. Was it through exploiting the forest wealth? There were a good deal of complaints on the forest policy of the government and the explanation they offered on the subject was not at all satisfactory.

Tampering with the electoral rolls, specially the municipal rolls, was a very common complaint. There was no

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no security at all for the voters to exercise their franchise freely. The arrangement for voting was such, the interested people will know as to who voted for whom. This followed with immediate repression and victimisation of government servants, election officials and even the voters whom the government suspected that they acted contrary to their desires.

The rumours of the misappropriation of the congress funds was a nauseating affair all over. Then the hushing up of the whole thing was an art peculiar to some people here. There were complaints in local papers that the congressmen in charge of funds cared little to publish the account of congress funds.

There were complaints that merited and talented children were not given seats for prosecuting their studies of their choice and the seats were provided to the children of those interested.

Government did not distribute money to those suffered from flood damages giving due consideration to actual sufferers. From Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,000 were paid to the individuals mostly on party considerations. Once a member complained in the Assembly, "My complaint is that the distribution of loans to the tune of Rs. 2,86,750 has not been distributed with due regard to the mostly affected people."

A private diary of one of their political opponents was somehow knocked off from somewhere and the contents interesting them were enblocked and published in a paper patronised by the congress party, which was in power.

One of the ~~recruited~~ police officers broke open a private house without the consent of the owner and dumped his things there and cooly settled down. Ofcourse, the court of law asked him to vacate the house forthwith.

Inspite of labour rallies and distribution of labour buckets there were labour troubles and agitations. Government lacked foresight while dealing with them and straightaway arrested them when the court of law again had to interfere and said, " Mere peaceful picketing without the use of violence is an innocent act, not forbidden by any provisions of law", and then asked them to release all of them.

Men of the opposite party were mercilessly heckled and

and one out of such numerous cases was on charge-sheeting an employee of a cooperative stores for misappropriating an amount of Rs. 1/13/- where again the law courts had to go to his rescue. But the money missing from a post-office, about Rs. 2,000/- was left undetected or unnoticed for obvious reasons.

Numerous cases of misappropriation in cooperative societies were reported almost every week. Once a big amount to the tune of about Rs. 41,000 was misappropriated and that came to the notice of the chief commissioner and every body below. But where can there be any case on such men specially when they make good immediately all those thousands of coins unlawfully taken by them?

Contrary to all rules of decency, Government appointed an one-sided committee to go into the working of cooperative societies of the state and the committee in turn produced a sort of 'inspection report' on the working of societies before 1952. With all this the cases of mismanagement and misappropriation cases in the cooperative societies since 1952 have been numerous and the working of the department was very much distressing and disappointing.

The state services were entirely demoralised. They recruited several men from outside depriving the prospects of the local men. Granting of extensions, promotions, increments etc to their favourites indiscriminately, caused a great stir and heart-burn to the rest and thus the services became lethargic in quality and immoral in structure. What the S.R.C. said that efficient state services cannot function in these states, was proved absolutely correct here.

They dishonoured a donor who got a ward built at a cost of Rs. 22,000, by themselves erecting a stone-slab with the name of the chief commissioner, contrary to the intention of the donor.. The latter, therefore, filed a suit against them for their atrocious behaviour and took back the amount in utter disregard to what was forced upon him by the Govt.

Consequent upon the reforms in the state all powers were centralised even though the official red-tapism was there. The two whole time ministers means they needed work. That followed that they had time to look into every file and

sundry. Even for very small things people had to go to the headquarters in order to receive their blessings or favours. Several times there were interpellations in the assembly on the centralisation of power. This type of interference in the day to day administration damaged all charm and utility of working responsible government in small states.

Then we are afraid that we are indulging in frivolous things. But what is considered to be frivolous by those in government might be considered to be fatal by poor and helpless folk in the villages. Many cases of malpractices and misappropriation have not been subjected to detail enquiry and many have not been dealt with at all. But they had shown themselves to be just in minor cases and a number of cases taken to law courts will themselves testify this.

On the administrative side a great deal of red-tapism prevailed. On the plea that they had taken up a large number of developmental projects they appointed innumerable members in the administrative staff. To the utter dissatisfaction of the people due to the inefficiency of the administration there was no mark of improvement in the tone of administration. A large number of letters continued to remain unanswered and the nad officials directed their attention to cater to the needs of partymen than to all alike. Nepotism prevailed in all directions, mostly in allotting seats to the students in professional colleges, in distributing takkavi loans, long term loans or in the employment of the candidates in the public offices.

With all this, they tried to make this a model state even in other ways. They picked up a tennant farmer from a village and announced that he produced a record yield of paddy in all India. As a result, he was awarded a substantial prize by the Government of India. But where is that farmer now, is he in this state, was all his trials worth the award; was there any fraud in the affair, were the certain statements interrogated thereafter.

The glory of this model state did not end with that. The Government found out another miracle which they proclaimed not only to India but to the whole world. There was a wonder girl whose physical history baffled all men of science all over. There was a reference to this remarkable achievement of this girl in many publications and in THE GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS published in London, they referred to this case as a world record for fasting and as a great human achievement.

But in her home this miracle could have been investigated by a pannel of doctors in a confidential manner and then the whole case could have been brought to light. Instead of that, everything was canvassed all over and then her case was investigated when to the disappointment of one and all, it was found to be a hoax. We have to sympathise with the girl for this sorry state of affairs but there was a temporary credit for those who took the pleasure of reveal-all about her in advance. But it is sincerely felt that this case was worth the further investigation and the government should not have dropped the matter all so sudden as that.

There was, on the whole, a general criticism ~~that~~ on the way how these small states were worked out. The critics said that these Part C States were a farce. To have ministers, legislative assembly, a Speaker etc was considered more a joke than anything else. All issues were considered merely on majority votes and not on principle. In fact, there was no principle at all when they had a comfortable majority to their credit. All these jokes were spectacular when things were done in blind imitation of what was being done in other bigger states. 24 legislators and more than 44 gazetted officers in places like these, were all in sheer disproportion to the area and population of the district.

It has already been said that some true lovers of the land themselves favoured merger ~~in~~ of Kodagu because of the above so many factors. There was a striking coincidence of a similar case in Bilaspur. That was a tiny separate state and the people there wanted its merger with the Punjab. The mal-administration of another Part C State, Himachal Pradesh was the cause for the people of Bilaspur to claim their separation from this state. There were numerous complaints like the potato scandal, the opium smuggling scandal, ~~mutu~~ quarrels among the ministers and the ministers destroying files etc were the strange cases of maladministration.

Now coming to the actual constitutional anamolies, there was a good deal of resentment in the country against the classification as Part A, B and C States in India. Further the concensus of opinion was that the existing set up of ~~people~~ the states was unsatisfactory and economically unbalanced, financially weak and administratively and politicall unstable. The S.R.C. discussing the financial position of

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of the Part C States said, "---The claim that these states are financially in no worse position than the other states, that they will be able to cover their ordinary non-development expenditure if they are treated like the other states and that they can continue to exist as independent entities without being an undue burden on the Centre, cannot be accepted---".

The impartial reports on the working of these small states reveal that there have been a lot of hood-winking activities. As far as Kodagu was concerned their game in politics was naturally notorious. Once they pleaded for merger and when they were on the seat of power they favoured separation. And when the S.R.C. recommended merger, forgetting their promise given to the people they preferred to merge the state when all over India people were agitating for their territorial rights. After finally passing the resolution for merger they shamelessly said; " There was a sense of satisfaction in Kodagu over the steps taken for the merger of the state." This was a grave instance of betrayal of the people.

At the same time common men, after witnessing the whole course of this five-year administration, got tired of this kind of separation. When the S.R.C. report was out, many heaved a sigh of relief because they were glad that they were free from the hands of the narrow, irresponsible and crude type of democracy that was enacted here. They spurned all little material achievements of these people as useless when their minds and hearts were not breathing free air without freedom of speech and freedom of action in right directions. Even though Rs. two crores were spent in this small area, there was not even a ray of hope for the economic progress. A handful of partymen were found to have been prospered in the name of congress. During this period, the population of the state was also increased in some thousands and the immigration was mainly due to the politicians who preached the all-India gospel at the cost of their poor brothern who had yearned to see the state prospered along right lines.

This short period of self-rule was however an occasion for ruthless exploitation of human ignorance, helplessness and for openly flouting the freedom of speech and thought. Government degenerated into the school boys' party ~~affair~~ position and relief from the government could be got only if a poor man approached the local party agents and not otherwise. Indeed this democratic administration of a few years could be rightly called ~~as~~

the darkest chapter of the history of Kodagu. People knew that they would not be put into an advantageous position if they are clubbed in bigger states yet they craved to be relieved from out of this hopeless constitution of Part C States Act which provided this useless and glamorous paraphernalia.

People undoubtedly became morally corrupt here. There was no gurrantee for government jobs, government loans, cooperative loans or any such favours if one was apt to show the slightest inclination towards disapproval of the prevailing condition. The ministers themselves, perhaps, lacked mutual trust and cooperation. At all functions both the ministers were seen together and it was a strange fashion here that at every function one of them presided and the other addressed or vice versa. Even at the inter-state ministers' meetings both of them went although there was no necessity for that and all these jolly trips cost the state's meagre exchequer.

There was no zeal and intiative in services when the government began to tease a lot of those on strange grounds. The Press which stood championing the cause of unfortunate was also openly curbed and repressed and backed up all mushroom Presses and organisations for their own interest. A number of people were disgusted at this peculiar performance and they compared the district to a small gaol when the local papers spoke in strong terms on the existing conditions that prevailed in the state.

These things apart, when these Part C States pressed from time to time for maintaining the STATUS QUO, the representative of these states argued that there was no reason why democratic government should not function in them in the same manner as in bigger states. But the S.R.C. after arguing a good deal on that straight away said that, "---that the existing position is unsatisfactory is now generally admitted. The views put forward and the resolution passed at the conference of the representative of the Part C States make it clear, if they do nothing else, the radical changes in the existing position are needed---".

Work in the cooperative department was very much depressing and Government took all sorts of crude steps to take control of the State Bank. They went on telling that

that lakhs of rupees had been brought to give long-term loan to ryots and so on. Numerous applications for loan were lying idle without being attended to when the self-made directors themselves sanctioned loan for themselves perhaps in the name of their wives. The Registrar of the cooperative societies became just a tool in the hands of the party in power. All such tools were later on amply rewarded on the eve of the merger of the state, with bigger jobs combined with attractive scales of pay and salaries.

Government appointed the Registrar himself as the President of the State Bank which was contrary to all codes of cooperative movement. Moreover, this department lacked discipline, proper ~~disciplina~~ supervision and timely auditing and in the fitness of these things Government cared little to the criticisms levelled against this department. Why, one minister once thundered that even the President of India had no power to remove him from office and he did not care for the criticisms made in a local weekly, and it was against this very minister a WRIT petition was filed in the Mysore High Court for indiscriminately owning a large area of Government reserved lands, ofcourse after being duly sanctioned by his colleague, the chief minister, who is now grafted to the interim cabinet of the Mysore Government.

In February 1956, the Government issued a circular to all schools and cooperative societies warning them not to give any news or advertisements to a local weekly. When this point was argued and bitterly criticised at the local Assembly the Government reply was that the paper was not charitable enough towards them and ~~they~~ it charged the Government for printing some advertisement and some thing like that. And their further explanation on the point was as frivolous as it was mockery.

More powers were given to the Registrar of the cooperative societies to refuse recognition of bye-laws passed by the societies. When some members in the Assembly criticised this stand of the Government as undemocratic, the minister concerned said, " The critics of the measure had ~~not~~ understood democracy," and then went on explaining the principles of democracy. A Panchayat Bill was passed in Feb- 1956 but nothing concrete emerged from out of this Bill. Their partiality knew no bounds. They awarded prizes in the crop competition to their men without even testing their crop and the action was protested in vain by the competitors themselves. When the Cultural Delegation of China were in India they passed through this place and the men belonging to the Government side never cared to receive them

just because the municipal councillors of a different party presented them with civic address etc. The Delegation had to go unnoticed by this Government.

The mockery exhibited in full scale was in the introduction of prohibition. In 1948-49 partial prohibtion was introduced and later on the Government labelled as Congress in all its principles, encouraged drinking and started numerous foreign liquor shops in all most all the towns. Perhaps, congressmen themselves were ambitious to increase the state revenue through this immoral practice. Later, when they found themselves completely self-sufficient, financially they introduced complete prohibition and that was just on the eve of the merger of the state. All this perhaps were added to their grand list of great achievements they did during their superficial regime of four and odd years.

A MENACE:-

The members of the Kodagu legislative assembly gave ample evidence for the C.I.D. menace in the state. Never was it so in the good old days of the autocratic Rajas or in the time of the imperialist British. Unfortunately the dawn of freedom necessiated so much of C.I.D.'s in our country. In Kodagu the necessity was even more since it was feared that the natural charm and beauty of the state would be enveloped by the subversive elements. Some members of the assembly; however, observed that a sense of insecurity had pervaded the villages not to speak of the towns where the visits of the C.I.D.'s were frequent. People began to ask, was this the price they got for winning SWARAJ. But the funniest part of it was, according to the government point of view, the number of C.I.D.s was only eight or nine in the whole state.

The Government point of argument was, " We have some subversive elements----Now that we have attained freedom we have got to be all the more vigilant." This was a good explanation. But what was that subversive element? Was it meant- a political opponent? If he had meant that, he was mistaken. A political opponent would always have C.I.D.s as they in Government had C.I.D.s at the state cost. A politician in power would have government C.I.D.s and his opponents private ones. That is the only difference. Perhaps the politician in power is afraid of his opponent that he might be overthrown from his ministerial chair by unconstitutional means. All over the world, all most all the politicians who were not straight in their dealings were overthrown through inevitable forces in spite of the C.I.D.s they had, to convey all unwarranted news.

But definitely the C.I.D. was a menace in Kodagu. Peculiarly enough, the department was put not under a police officer but under some one else whom they considered as their pet. This itself showed that it was not for the purpose of finding out the criminals which was a work connected to the police but due to something else which has already been said. After this new set up in the state in 1952, the C.I.D.s really began to shadow people everywhere- in bus stands, coffee hotels, public offices, barbers' shops, school compounds, public meetings, village meetings and everywhere.

The members of the Assembly were probably correct when they said in the very first year at the legislative assembly that there was a sense of insecurity that pervaded all over. The Government C.I.D.s were only eight or nine and not even ten, according to the figures given, but then how could there be C.I.D.s everywhere simultaneously? This was an instance for the efficiency of the C.I.D. administration and nothing else. Another member of the Assembly, referring to this menace, aptly characterised this in the very first year of this party rule stating that, "coming events cast their shadows."

During the debate, one minister talked something like psychological aspect of the thing. He said that he wanted to guard himself from subversive elements and continued that the advent of freedom did not change human nature overnight, and human nature was there as what it was and it was going to be as it was etc. Perhaps he was not aware that he was subjected to inevitable forces. He thought that he was always guarded by the information, often false ones, supplied by his C.I.D.s. He did not know that even in Sri Rama's days there were C.I.D.s but he did not definitely know the sphere of work of a C.I.D. of those days. It was not to give him a false and slanderous reports. Apart from these, every man must guard himself from eventualities and a man in power required that protection which the law itself had provided to them. But this hide and seek business through the C.I.D.s is a method through which the nation as a whole is immoralised.

When the S.R.C. visited the state some staunch separationists themselves submitted petitions to them favouring the merger of the state with the neighbouring states. They were forced to change their opinion after experiencing the miserable state of affairs in Kodagu during a brief period of two and a half years. They aptly submitted,

" This two years of democratic administration had shown that Kodagu was too small a state to conduct itself in a manner befitting to its prestige. Every one is known to every other man and therefore instead of duties and principles, the administration rested only on likes and dislikes. Political differences have sunk low into personal bickerings and this evil has spread all over from towns to villages and from villages to families resulting in mutual disbelief, disunity etc among the people themselves. In support of this, communal bias has grown beyond bounds and this bitterness has

has caught the imagination of the children of the schools and colleges; and it is feared whether the children who are the future citizens of the country could lead at all a peaceful life among themselves. The search for real as well as the imaginery enemies both by the recognised and unrecognised agents of the Government, force us to think if this self-rule in small units was worth the glamour. People have completely lost their individuality and independence which they had once enjoyed and now there was obstruction from all sides to cultivate an independent thinking. It is also found dangerous to create a healthy public opinion in the interest of the country. It is an empty dream, therefore, if anybody imagined that they could make Kodagu an ideal state----".

When this subject of the C.I.D. menace in the state was raised again and again in the local assembly there used to be heated exchanges between the men concerned. Once, in order to justify their stand on the C.I.D. affair in the state, Government had a remarkable triumph card in their hands with the coming of an imposter to Kodagu in about August 1953. He came here from North India and met many significant men including those in authority. He was found to have been a man preaching communal differences and a cult of violence and as belonging to a most reactionary group in India. Soon after he came here he met one of the ministers who could have straight away told him to leave the state forthwith. On the other hand, he allowed him to go his own way and as a result he collected money from some people here telling them that he wanted to start an institution that he had believed to be useful in order to over-throw a regime carried on by the communalists in India.

The man was straight in his talks and views with the Government when the latter could have also behaved in the same manner. After talking to him in a most polished manner with all smiles attached to it, the gallant act of the Government was to leave a C.I.D. after him to watch his activities. This step could have been taken only if he had gone out of the way or against law and order. All these were an art of double dealing of this Government. But what extraordinary reports the C.I.D. was able to furnish about him except to say that he went to the house of a member of the anti-merger

group, to the house of another gentleman, to that place and to this place. It was said that he collected some money and duped people and for that, if it was true, who was to be held responsible excepting the local government themselves as the man did the his job after talking to them.

However, after he left the place, he addressed a letter to the Prime Minister of India in which he said, " During my stay in Kodagu for five days I happened to meet a good many people---It appeared to me that the atmosphere was surcharged with suspicion and fear----and the merger party which is in power now wants to crush the anti-merger group by keeping a close watch over their activities and harrassing them----Even Government officers, big or small, who had shown sympathy for separate existence are being picked up and victimised----This gulf in the Congress has given scope for the communists to infilter into Kodagu from Malabar and Travancore and do propaganda for their greed----I feel that no time should be lost in mending matters here---".

This letter was sent back to the local Government, perhaps thinking that the people in power here, would mend their matters. On the other hand, what happened was that they were jubilant to get a letter like this forwarded by the Centre. It is a strange procedure ~~anyway~~ of the Governments that if any complaints were made against their immediate agencies, the former sending the same petition back to those on whom the complaints are made. This was a bureaucratic method, for, if a complaint is made against the common man, the next step of the Government would be to harrass him outright. Well, here in this instance, the local Government was enthusiastic to ~~th~~ tease the people concerned further for having caused the petition to be sent against them. Having got the letter, the local government thought that they were perfectly right and the man who made the complaint was a sinner himself. That was the strain in which the ministers met the point later on.

The general impression in the state was that this C.I.D. force was more a menace than of utility. It had outserved its purpose and had caused a routine type of uncomfortable existence to the people feeding a sort of fear complex, suspicion etc. The nature of any cultured government is ~~the~~ in the way how it treats the minority lot. The test of civilisation is in the way how the reasons are met with extreme fairmindedness and in a spirit of accommodation. Governments that adopt repressive measures would

would never survive long and even if they survive till their last breath they do it with a brutal force of majority strength to the utter disgust of everybody. It is therefore said that, " Man is essentially selfish and when he once gets into power he clings to it by adopting fair or foul means. It is alien to his nature to give up power in any circumstances until he is over-powered by inevitable forces that are far superior to him."

In 1955, Government announced that there were only one Inspector, four head-constables and three police-men in the C.I.D. force. These figures might have been true as far as government records were concerned but the menace was more from the side of the numerous non-official C.I.D.s who carried information to the Government in order to gain their own ends and to whom the government distributed favours of one kind or other in return for their invaluable services. Such non-official C.I.D.s were more dangerous than a few of the regular employees.

Let us illustrate a striking example and proceed from a known incident to an unknown one. " When the interim Government was formed at the Centre with the Muslim League and the Congress jointly holding the responsibility. It was said that the Muslim League straight away proceeded to repudiate the collective responsibility and converted the Interim Government into an arena communal as well as constitutional conflict. It was observed, " The League has come into the Government----principally to retrieve the machinary of Government, atleast partially, from the monopolistic control of its political opponents----The Muslim League nominees began systematically to put Muslims of their choice into all key-positions in departments under them and cabinet secretariat was honey-combed with 'cells'. The sympathisers and agents of the League in the Government acted as 'fifth culumn' and sabotaged the unity and efficient functioning of the administration."*

The case here was in no way different from this. There have been for sometime what was called the Nazi Fifth Column activity in this small place where people had boasted enough in the past that there was harmony. Every C.I.D. who loitered all over were easily recognisable. In many cases they confessed that they were the C.I.D.s. When three or four

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* Sri Pyrelal's book on Gandhiji.

talked each other one would whisper to another, " Beware, he is a C.I.D.", or " Look, he belongs to the other party" and so on. Every man of the ruling party was easily supposed to be a C.I.D. and there had been a good deal of fear or party complex here. When ever there were crticisms on government affairs, the gallant reaction of the Government was not to rectify their drawbacks, but send C.I.D. men in search of people who criticised them.

In a small place like this, all these small things became a terrible head-ache to one and all. Everything that was expressed in one corner of the state was immediately heard at another distant corner means that this was a dangerous democracy. These things harmed the cordial atmosphere that prevailed from years. One member, therefore, said in the Assembly that, " Never did we experience such troubles from the C.I.D.s even during the British period. We have been listening to a glowing tale of all-round improvement from the opposite side. But it looks to me that all is not well in the state of Denmark. There are a lot of bickerings over the community projects, distribution of takkavi loans, timber transport rules, grant of paisari lands and unfair treatment to the officers----". Was it to watch the reaction of their atrocious policies, the Government had left men to shadow people all over, was the question murmered by the people.

Anybody can try to have one or two C.I.D.s of their own. It is always a pleasure when a C.I.D. comes to the house. The master will come running from his bedroom or even a bathroom or from his lavatory to hear what his greatest friend in the world, the C.I.D. had to tell him. The latter, obviously to please his master, engages in whisper campaign which would be perhaps very sweet and impressive. Then, when they part they would part as good friends. This cordiality would not be there in respect of the government C.I.D.s and therefore, perhaps, they had in this state only eight or nine policemen to serve the Government as official C.I.D.s. Moreover, their job is a hard one; they will have to write their reports and submit them through proper channal which might take a long way to reach the bosses who keep on brooding for early news and gossips. They have, therefore, their own trusted and cynic lieutenants as C.I.D.s.

Some say that the small states are dangerous and there would be no cosmopolitan outlook and on the other hand there would be more of cosmopolitan unemployment, cosmopolitan lathis and cos-

cosmopolitan repressive measures for the under-privileged. Kodagu demonstrated all this in full swing by gradually increasing the number of police force and police officers. This was sheer scandalous. In the name of democracy, the entire country is now being immoralised from the top to bottom. There is regimentation of services, public opinion, public thoughts and public speeches in the name of Constitution that provided all those sacred privileges. The other day an ex-President of the Indian National Congress, who is now in the opposition, was complaining at Delhi that C.I.D. was almost shadowing him always and he wondered if that was the treatment for him given by the Government what would be the position of the others all over.*

The chief commissioner who was in Kodagu till July 1955 was very much criticised for his one-sided policy. He, as the constitutional head, should naturally have held the balance in an exact position. But the position was otherwise. Therefore, the anti-merger party made strong protests on his repressive policy and they gave full vent to the very unsatisfactory conditions that prevailed. Several telegrams, petitions and personal representations were made to the Centre for his immediate removal or retirement. But he continued to be in office by the grace of his local pets. In the meantime, the local Government raided for the source of mischief against this most wanted man, made a hunt of their political opponents and then defended that chief commissioner as an 'efficient administrator.'

With all this and in spite of strict vigilance, the events took their own unforeseen course. One fine morning, in the month of wet July of 1955 orders came running from the Centre to ask this 'most efficient administrator' to retire. His friends did not somehow try to protect him this time. But they gave him a good ovation on the eve of his departure though some of the M.L.A.s were conspicuously absent at the function.

His successor was hailed as a fully qualified man to hold that office. All were glad for a change that took place, and hoped that he would steer clear the affairs of the state. Some hoped that this nasty business of mutual admiration would also cease thereafter. But soon after

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* Acharya Kripalani's comment in the Parliament.

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after the new chief commissioner took charge of office, the legislative assembly met to hold its autumn session when he declared, " It can also be legitimately claimed that your two ministers have discharged the onerous duties conscientiously----with the motto of service before self." In some other meetings he referred to their untiring efforts.

Those compliments showered by the new-commer was fittingly reciprocated from the ministerial side. One of the members who was always enthusiastic to defend the Government policies, in response to the chief commissioner's above address said, " Government and the people of Kodagu should be immensely grateful to the Union Government for having spared their state an able and efficient administrator in the person of Mr.----". As he was new to the state, the members of the opposition also joined in flattering him so that t hey thought they could also try to win his favour. Indeed, this was another sort of menace to the people to hear mutual flatteries. The PRAPANCHA and the KODAGU weeklies of Karnataka brought forth several cases and drawbacks of the administration. But the general reaction was house-searches, enquiries on suspicion, collecting of information through their personal C.I.D.s etc.

In 1955 and 1956 the two ministers had busy time of being present at every function organised by the villagers. One would take the role of presiding and the other of laying the foundation stone of a building or opening of the building built through public enterprise. Receiving of addresses, garlands, hearing of flatteries became a regular affair when they took the opportunity of glorifying all what they did. Granting of loans, lands, and all possible favours to those who took the trouble of honouring them was a routine job with them through which they tried to strengthen their position. The members of the assembly, therefore charged the Government for corruption, nepotism, favouritism, misrule and maladministration. Not mindful of the criticism, the men in power moved about shamelessly characterising the criticism as mere a cry of the opponents.

These things apart, there were still a lot of cases of C.I.D. menace which the poor people were not courageous enough to divulge due to the fear of being repressed. There are anyway a number of individual tragic cases where poor farmers were teased, helpless people were rendered helpless and service personnel were ruthlessly repressed. Man is not brutal; human being is not merci-

merciless; people are not unreasonable; mob is not always emotional and nations are not at all subversive. All mischief, violance, havoc and messacres are only due to the treacherous acts of those in power. For him there is no use of asking to refer to the codes of general behaviour, character, morality and balanced mind. Unless proper men are not made to handle the affairs of the mankind, the human values is bound to drift towards utter distruction and disaster.

" It is an age of machines in politics too. In the name of democracy, some mysterious caucus in the background rules the state. The elected representatives have not any independence or initiative, since they are helpless tools of a vast machine. The votes of the members are not influenced by their innermost convictions or the arguments in the assembly or even the views of their constituencies. The discussion is unreal, the debate is unnecessary and democracy is only a name." *

" Democracy in its actual working rarely permits a country to be governmed by its ablest men."*

" Democracy has become confused with ignorance, lack of discipline and low tastes." *

" There is a tendency in all democracies to standardise thought and belief. Our minds work mechanically. The mechanising mind is deadly to all creative enterprise."*

This small place was virtually a police state for some time. Several posts were created in the police department calling the officers with different designations and one or two top officers were imported from outside. Even in some minor cases Government sought to victimise people by appealing in vain against the verdict given by the lower courts. The expenditure over the police department was Rs.5/- lakhs a year and no where in the world, perhaps, such a huge amount was spent on police in an area of sixty by forty miles.

Bertrant Russell denouncing secret police activities

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* Dr. S.Radhakrishnan, KALKI, Page 22 to 24.

had once said, " A majority resting its power upon the activities of a secret police is bound to be cruel, oppressive and obscurantist." However, in Kodagu as in most places in India, the difference was that the Government was not of a minority but of a majority which was in power mostly through the illiterate and labour votes.

The so-called fundamental rights of the individuals was much infringed by the Government that house searches and other irresponsible activities were conducted vigorously. Characterising these things as frivolous and unlawful the High Court remarked that the local magistrates issued search warrants ~~just~~ and acted like more machines as per the orders of the Government. They seemed to have not taken into account anything of constitutional propriety, they added.

P. K. Kumaran
Nov. 1956

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(ವಿ. ಮಾ. ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥಯ್ಯನವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು.)

1937 ರಿಂದ 1941 ರ ವರೆಗೆ —
ಹದಿನೆಂಟು ಆಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ —
1942 — ಸಿರಿಬುಹಣ್ಣಿನ ನಾಟಕ (ಉಚ್ಚಿಷ್ಟ ಕವಿ),
1943 — ಕೊಡವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ —
1943 ರಿಂದ 1946 ರ ವರೆಗೆ —
ಹದಿನಾರು ಆಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ —
1947 — "ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕಾಂತಿ" — ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವನಗಳು.
1948 ರಿಂದ — "ಪ್ರಭಾತ" ಮಾಸಿಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ!
1949 ರಿಂದ — 1959 ರ ವರೆಗೆ —
ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಆಟಿಕೆಗಳು.
1959 ರಿಂದ 1961 ರ ವರೆಗೆ —
"ಜೀವನ" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರಾವಾಹಿ ಆಟಿಕೆಗಳು —
1961 ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥನ ಕವನಗಳು — ಭಾಗ ೧.
1962 ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ನಾಟಕಗಳು (ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ — ಬಹುಮಾನ)
1962 ರಿಂದ 1966 ರ ವರೆಗೆ —
ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ — ಧಾರಾವಾಹಿಯಾಗಿ
"ಕವಿರತ್ನವೀರ" ಮತ್ತು "ಪ್ರಪಿಂಚ" —
1965 ಪಿ. ಸಿ. ಉತ್ತಯ್ಯ — ಜೀವನ ಪರಿಚಯ
1966 ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥನ ಕವನಗಳು — ಭಾಗ ೨.
1967 ಶ್ರೀಕಾವೇರಿ ನಾಟಕ. (ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಬಹುಮಾನ)
1969 ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆ —
(ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ — ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಬಹುಮಾನ)
1968 ರಿಂದ '71 ರ ವರೆಗೆ
ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹದಿನೇಳು ಆಟಿಕೆಗಳು
1973 ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥನ ಬಾಲರಾಮಾಯಣ —
1974 ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥನ ಕವನಗಳು — (ಸಿದ್ಧತೆ)

1975 — ಜನಪಲ್ ಕಾವ್ಯಕ್ಷಿ (ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ)
1976 — ಜನಪಲ್ ತಿವಿತ್ಯಯ್ಯ (ವಿಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ)
1977 — ವಿಚಿತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಬಾಲ ವಿಚಿಹಾಬಾರಿತ.
1979 — ವಿಚಿತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕವಿನಗಳು — ಭಾಗ 3.
1981 — ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಿನಸ್ಸನ ಸಿಂಹಿ ವಿಚಿಕಿ.
(ಜೀವನ ವಿಚಿಕಿಯ)
1981 ರಿಂದ 1986 ರ ವರೆಗೆ —
ವಿಚಿತ್ರಕಿಗಳು ಲೇಖನಗಳು —.
1986 — ವಿಚಿತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆ (ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ)
1987 — ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಭಾರತ ಸೇವೆ.
(ಎನ್ನೆ ಅವೃತಿ.)
" — ಕಿನಿ ಬಿಸಿಂಟ್ — ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ — (800 ಪುಟ)
" — ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞರ ಕೋಟಿ. (ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿಯರ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ)
" — ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆ —.
(ಎನ್ನೆ ಅವೃತಿ) —.
" — ಲೋಕದರ್ಶನ (2,000 ಭಾಷಿನಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳು)

ಪ್ರಕಟಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಪ್ರಕಟಗಳು : —

ವಿಚಿತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕವನಗಳು — ಭಾಗ 1 ರಿಂದ 2
" ಕಿತ್ರಗಳು — (1927 — '87)
" ಲೇಖನಗಳು — (1937 — '87)
" ಭಾಷಣಗಳು — (1939 ರಿಂದ)
ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣ ಅತ್ಯಕೃತಿ — (ನಾಲಯ ಕವಿ)
ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸ್ವರ್ಣ — ಇಂದು ಸ್ವಪ್ನಗಳು — (ಅಮೋಘಿಕಾ)
ಕವನ — ಸ್ವಯಂವಿವಾಹ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

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ಪ್ರೊ. ಮಾ. ಮಿತ್ರಕ್ಕನವರು —
ವಿವಿಧ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ!

1938 — ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಕರ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ — ಕವನ ವಾಚನ.
1940 — ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕೋತೀಯ — ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಘದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ.
1941 — ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಕರ ಸಭೆ — ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ!
1942 — ಅಕ್ಷರಕ್ಷರವಿ ವಿಷಯ ಭಾಷಣ & ಗ್ರಂಥ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ.
1943 — ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ — "ಪಂ. ಮಂಗೇಶರಾಯರು" — ಭಾಷಣ.
1944 — ಅಕ್ಷರಕ್ಷರವಿ ಸ್ಮರಣಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ. —
1945 — ಶಾಲಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷನಾಗಿ —
1945 — ಮಿತಿಯಾದಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ.
1946 — ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಭಾಷಣಗಳು; "ಗಾಂಧಿ ಜಯಂತಿ".
1947 — ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಉತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು —.
" — ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ!
1948 — ಸಾ. ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಭಾಷಣ.
" — ಕಾಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರನಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ —.
" — ಜನವರಿ ೨೯ ರ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ಸ್ಮರಣೆ —
" — "ಪ್ರಭಾತ" ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಪಾದಕನಾಗಿ —
" — ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷನಾಗಿ —
" — ೧೭ ವಯಸ್ಕರ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ; ಸಹಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಚಾರ —
1949 — ಮಿತಿಯಾದಿ — ಆಕಾಶವಾಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
1950 — ಮಂಗಳೂರು, ಮೂಡಬಿದ್ರಿ ಮೊದಲಾದೆಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ —
1951 — ಜಯಪ್ರಕಾಶ — ಭಾರತ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ —
1952 — ಶೀಲೂರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ —
1953 — ಪಾಲ್ಕೆರೆ (ಆಂಧ್ರ) ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ —
1957 — ಧಾರವಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ —
" — ಮಿತಿಯಾದಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ — ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ಪದವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ —
1959 — ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವಾ ಶಿಬಿರದ — ರಾಜನಿಧನ —.
" — ಬಂಗಳೂರು — ಆಕಾಶವಾಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ —
1961 — ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯಾ (ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ) ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಭಾಷಣಗಳು
" — ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಹೈಲೆ ಸೆಲ್ಲಾಸಿ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ —
1962 — ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ — ಜಯಚಾಮರಾಜ ಇವರ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ —
1963 — ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕನಾಗಿ (ಇಥಿಯೋಪ್ಯಾ) ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವೆ.
" — "ಮಿತ್ರಕ್ಕನ ಸೇವೆ" — ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕೆಲಸ —
1965 — ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ "ಸ. ಸ. ಉತ್ಸವ ನಿಧಿ" ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ —
" — ಲಂಚಿನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೊಗೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಳ್ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಧಿ ಸಮಾರಂಭ ಸಭೆ —.

1966 — ಲಂಡನ್ — "ಎಥಿಕಲ್ ಹೋಸ್ಟೆಲ್" — ಭಾಷಣಗಳು —
" — ಹೋಬರ್ನ್ ಹಾಲ್ ಭಾಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತೋಷಣೆ —
" — ಕವಿ ಥೀಕ್ಸ್‌ಬೆಯರ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಮಮೋಹನ್ ರಾಯ್ ಸಮಾಧಿಗೆ —
1967 — ಸೆಸ್ಸೆಕ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂಬ್ರಿಜ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ —
" — ಕೊಡೆಗು ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ — ಲಂಡನ್ ಗ್ರಂಥಭಂಡಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ —
" — ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭವನದ ನೈತಿಕನಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ —
" — ಲಂಡನ್ನಿನ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ —
1968 — ಆಫ್ರಿಕ್ಕದ ಕವಿ — ಗೀತಮಾನೋತ್ಸವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು.
" — ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ —
1969 — ಕೆನಡಾ — ಗಾಂಧೀ ಗೀತಮಾನೋತ್ಸವ ಭಾಷಣಗಳು —
1970 — ಕೆನಡಾ — ವಿನ್ನಿಪೆಗ್ — ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ —
1971 — ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸಮಾಜಗಳಿಗೆ — ಎರಡು ಪತ್ರಗಳು —.
" — ನ್ಯೂಯಾರ್ಕ್, ವಿ.ಎಲ್, ನೈಗಾರ, ಟೋರಿಯಾನ್ ಪ್ರವಾಸ —.
" — ಕ್ಯೂಬಿಕ್ ಸೋಸೈಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೆನಡಾದ ಪೂರ್ವ ಭಾಗ — ಪ್ರವಾಸ —.
" — ಕೆನಡಾದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಮುಂಬಾಳು ಹ್ಯಾರಿ ಸ್ಟೂವರ್ಟ್ (92) ಸಂದರ್ಶನ —
1972 — ಕೆನಡಾದ "ವಿಶ್ವ ಹಿಂದೂ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು" — ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ —
" — ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಲೂಯಿ ಮೌಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಟನ್ — ಇವರ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ —
" — ಕಾಮಲಾತಿಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ; ಕೊಡಗು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು —
" — ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು — ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಕೂಟ —
1973 — ಕೆನಡಾ — ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷನಾಗಿ —
" — ಯು.ಎನ್.ಎ., ಕೆಲವೆಡೆ ಭಾಷಣ ಪ್ರವಾಸ —.
" — ಕೆನಡಾ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಣಿಗೆ —
1974 — ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: ಪರಿಷತ್ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸನ್ಮಾನ ಸಭೆ —
" — ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಜಾತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಚೇರಿತೆ ಭಾಷಣಗಳು —
1975 — ಕೆನಡಾ — ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಘದ ~~ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ~~ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ —
" — ವಿನ್ನಿಪೆಗ್ ನಗರ ಸಭಾ ಸಭಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿ —
" — ಪ್ರಾಂತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ "ಜ್ಯೂರಿ"ಯಾಗಿ —
" — ಪ್ರಾಂತದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕಾರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ —
1976 — ಎನೇ ಭಾರಿಗೆ ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ —
" — ಕೆನಡಾ — ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಗೌರವ ಸನ್ಮಾನ —
" — ಕೋಟಿಗಿ ಕಬ್ ಮೊದಲಾದೆಡೆ ಭಾಷಣಗಳು —
1977 — "ಆಲ್ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ — ವಾಷಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ — ಇಲ್ಲಿ;
" — ಪತಿಸ್ಥಾನದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ — ಭಾಷಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ —
" — ಸ್ಟ್ರಂಪ್ ಆಲ್ಬಮ್ — ವಸ್ತು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯ ಸಿತ್ತದು —
" — ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಪುರ — ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತ, ಕೊನಗರ ಮೊದಲಾದೆಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ —
" — ಮಂಗಳ ಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ — ಮೈಸೂರು — ಭಾಷಣಗಳು —

1977 — ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಹಲವು ಕವಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರಕಾ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ —
1978 — ಕೊನಟಿ — ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಘಗಳಲ್ಲಿ —
1979 — ಬಾಳಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಡಿಕೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ತಂದುದು —
" — ಗಡಿಭಾಗದ ಕವಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರಕಾಗೋಷ್ಠಿ —
1981 — ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರದ ಆಹ್ವಾನ —.
" — ವೀರರಾಜಪೇಟೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಘ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ,
" — ಸಿದಿಕೆರೆ, ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣಗಳು.
" — ಮೂರ್ನಾಡು, ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಮೊದಲಾದೆಡೆ ಕಾಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು —
1982 — ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಕ್ಕೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನ —.
" — ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಸಂಘದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಯಕ್ರಮ —
1983 — ಬಾಲರಾಮಾಯಣ — ಗಮಕ — ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ —
" — ಕೆ. ಮಾರಪ್ಪನವರ ಮಂಟಪ, ಗೋಖಲೆ ಹಾಲ್ — ಭಾಷಣಗಳು —
" — ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರಕಾ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ —
1984 — ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು — ಗಮಕ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ — ಬಾಲರಾಮಾಯಣ —
" — ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ — ಗಾಂಧಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಕಲ್ಲು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ —
" — ಮಿಥಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಗೋಖಲೆ ಹಾಲ್ ಮೊದಲಾದೆಡೆ ಕಾಯಕ್ರಮ —
1985 — ಕೊನಟಿ — ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ —
" — ಕೋಟಬೀ ಕ್ಲಬ್, ಗೃಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಸಂಘ — ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ — ಭಾಷಣಗಳು
" — ಮಡಿಕೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಶಿಬಿರ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ,
" — ಪಿಡ್ಸನಾಬ್ಸ ನಗರ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು) ಮತ್ತು ಭಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ —
" — "ಸಂಗೀತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಶ್ರೀಕಾರ್ಯ" ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಣಗಳು —
" — ವೆಲ್ಲೂರು ತಮಿಳು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ — ಅತಿಥಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ
1986 — ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್ಷಿಪ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರದಾನ —
" — ವಿದೇಶ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ ಪ್ರದಾನ.
" — ಸರಕಾರದ ಪಿತ್ರಾಗಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದಿಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ.
" — ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು —
" — ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದಿನಂತೆ ಭಾಷಣ ಕಾಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು —
" — "ಪಿ. ಮಾ. ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ನಿಧಿ" — ಇದರ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ!

ಮತ್ತಿತ್ತರೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ
ಪ್ರೀತಿಯವರೆ

(746) 2

ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಬರಹಗಳು.

1948 — As Editor of the Monthly journal "Prabhat."
1953 — "A Tiny Model State" — Coorg — 400 pages —
1955 — History Warns — (a political study.)
1959 — South Indian History — (an award from Dewanchand Research Institute.)
1961 — Indo-Ethiopian Relations — (an audience with Emperor Haile Selassie)
1962 — Articles in the Hindu, Statesman, Indian Express, MysIndia etc.
" — History of Karnataka — 1st Ed.
1963 — Ethiopia as I see it — a series and other articles — about 200 in all!
1964 — Biography — Gen. Cariappa — award from the X'ian Lit. Society, Madras.
1971 — The Coorg Memoirs — 600 pages.
1972 — Biography — Gen. Thimmayya — after an interview with Lord Mountbatten.
1973 — In Canada — Several Research papers —
1975 — People of India in N. America — 400 pages.
1976 — "Our Families" (a sociological study.)
1979 — History of Modern Karnataka — Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
1980 — Tipu Sultan x'i Rayed — 700 pages —
1982 — People of India in N. America — II Ed. in 800 pages!
1986 — The Coorg Folk Songs (translations)
— Field Marshal Cariappa (II Ed.) } in the
— Annie Besant & Mahatma Gandhi } Press.

&

four more manuscripts and several published articles.

ವಿಶ್ವ ತ್ರಿಜ್ಞಾನವರ್ಷ
ಕೊಡವ ಭಾಷಾ ಬರಹಗಳು.
(ಕೊಡಗು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಕೆ ನಮಿ)

1946 — "ಶ್ರೀಮಾಲಿ" — ಕವನಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ —.
1964 — "ರಾಗಿಮಾಲಿ" — ಕವನಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ —
1974 — "ವಿತ್ಯಾಮಾಲಿ" — ಕವನಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ —
1982 — ಕೊಡವ - ಕನ್ನಡ ನಿಘಂಟು —
(ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ)
1986 — ಗ್ರಾಮಂತರ ನಾಟಕ.
1986 — ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಕೋವತಿ — (ಶೇಕ್ಸ್‌ಪಿಯರಿನ Merchant of Venice — ಭಾಷಾಂತರ)
1987 — ಕೊಡವ - ಕನ್ನಡ ನಿಘಂಟು —
(ಸರಕಾರದ ದಿನದಿಕಾಯದಿಂದ)

ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಮುದ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾದಿವೆ.

ಕೊಡವ ಹರಸಾದಿ ಉಪ್ಪುಸ್ಕ್ರವಿಯ ಸಂಪುಟ ನಾಟಕದ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ, ಉದಯ ಸ್ಮೃತಿಯ ವಿಧಿ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿ, ಉದಯ ನಾಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು 1940ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿ ಲಾಗಿವೆ!

ಕೊಡವ ದಿನದಿನ ಹಾಡುಗಳು, ಕವನ ಗಳಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು 2000 ಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವತ್ರಿಜ್ಞಾನವರ್ಷದಂದು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು, ಕೊಡವ ಸಿಮಾಸಂಗಗಳಿಗೆ ದಿನದಿಕಾಯ ವನ್ನೂ ಇತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

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ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ

GENERAL K. M. CARIAPPA (Retd.), Roshanara, Madikeri, Kodagu (Coorg), Karnataka, said in a series of his letters, as below :

* * * *

I have known Muthanna for many years now. He is a very intelligent and amiable person of good reputation. As a writer, he is sincere and honest; he would take immense pains to express himself to the satisfaction of his readers. His books, be they on Kodagu, Karnataka or on any subject, are a replica of his remarkable mind and industry. In all his works he has shown himself as well-read and highly enterprising.....

Muthanna's contributions to India, especially in the fields of art and culture, are commendable. A writer, poet, biographer, historian and a profound research scholar, Muthanna is a 'rare specimen' amongst our people.....

In a way Muthanna is a pioneer in many fields. In his native Kodava dialect he initiated the art of writing poems, recorded most of them and also the local folk songs in several cassette tapes, popularised Appacha Kavi's works and songs, dug out a lot of stuff from the debris of Kodagu history and politics and for the first time gave us an elaborate list of 'WHO IS WHO' among the Kodavas from the ancient times up to date. He even got up a standard dictionary for the Kodava language. His History of Coorg of 1953, in English, was an outstanding treatise of the time which has since been a very valuable document for reference by the students of local history. As to the history of Karnataka, Muthanna's has been the comprehensive one with several editions along with the recently published Modern History of Karnataka.....

As a poet and philologist, Muthanna is one of the most significant in Karnataka. His treatise on the contributions of

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the Western scholars to the Indian literature in general and to Kannada in particular, is another of his monumental works. His several volumes of poetical works including his Ramayana and Mahabharata in simple verse, are doubtlessly, I hear, his masterpieces..... .

But that's not all. In the journalistic field too Muthanna has done impresssive service wherever he served. His write-ups and serialised articles are too many in India, Africa and now in Canada. Wherever he lived he leads an integrated life. He becomes a part and parcel of the land and people amidst whom he lives. His works such as 'Indo-Ethiopian Relations' and 'People of India in N. America' serve as instances for his international outlook. Indeed, Muthanna has a personality of his own-sincere, honest, very enterprising and brutally blunt on occasions.....,

As a biographer, the one Muthanna wrote on the late Gen. Thimmayya and the later edition of my biography, I should here assert, that I am lost in admiration for his thoroughness in dealing with the subject matter. I am very much impressed with the details he deals with quoting copiously from several sources. It is really amazing how he keeps pace with the subject of his study although living many thousands of miles away from his country.

And yet another aspect of Muthanna's life is his urge or thirst for selfless service. He wouldn't waste a single minute without being engaged in one activity or the other. I am sure that in this recollections of his life one could know all about his public activities, and it looks that his story of life is really a story of intense struggle, dedication, service and sacrifice. He is a world citizen today and his lengthy poem on the 'One-World Government' and his dreams to see one and the only one World Religion, are found echoing in many of his compositions.....

Indeed, Muthanna is always here in spirit even though he is elsewhere physically. I know he has very pleasant manners about

him. It was long back in 1968, I heard the people of Kodagu pouring forth their admiration for his many-sided activities and for his nationalistic outlook. I congratulate him for his splendid services of adventure and of determination to get full values of life.....Jai Hind."

* * * *

Mr. Purushotham Nagesh Oak, the veteran, historian & the President of the Institute for Rewriting Indian History, said in his Introduction to the book TIPU SULTAN X'RAYED, as under ;

"It is not generally realized that modern India suffers from a serious academic disability in the field of history since 712 A.D. India's ancient and original historical records got systematically destroyed as the country's forts, palaces and temples fell into our enemies and, what is more, India got burdened with a spurious and perverted account of the past. It is that hostile concoction which is being sponsored and presented these days as India's history. That our younger generation should batten on such enmical facts, is a dismal academic tragedy.

"In correcting India's distorted historical perspective, however, treatises like this : 'Tipu Sultan X'Rayed' by Dr. I. M. Muthanna, play an important role.....

"Let the readers of this book by Muthanna, therefore, be known that gardens, forts, palaces, mosques and mausoleums attributed to Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan existed before them under the Hindu rule.....The Islam suffers from a congenital massacre mania and a hysterical psychic complex to eliminate all other seeming rivals and entire non-Muslims from the world .....Readers of this book by Dr. Muthanna will realise how Tipu Sultan fits in as a link in that atrocious chain. Let the non-Muslim world, therefore, take heed that whether they like it or not, the pan-Islamic linkage is determined to force crusade

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on the rest. That's going to be the pattern of the next world war.....

"In a very unhealthy and sinister situation like this, a book like 'Tipu Sultan X'Rayed' comes like a ray of hope that there are after all honourable exceptions like Dr. I. M. Muthanna to the suffocating sycophantic tradition of stooge-writing. Books such as these serve a double purpose. They do justice to truth in history and provide a good as well as brave lead for independent judgment for others to follow, In this sense, the author deserves the gratitude of the readers and also their congratulations.

"History honestly written and taught plays the laudable role of warning the world against past mistakes. As such Muslims too could learn a lot from studying an unvarnished account of the massacre and terror role that Islam has played for over a thousand years.

"Very few historians have the qualifying acumen and courage first to distinguish a spade from a diamond and then dub spade a spade. Other so called historians are mercenaries who prostitute their pen for filthy lucre and reward. Therefore, it ought to be realised that while it is the brave who make history, it is also the brave who can write real history. The author of the present treatise falls in that latter category because Dr. Muthanna doesn't flinch and doesn't mince words in recounting the wild Islamic rampage of 'tiger' Tipu Sultan.

"I am glad that the author has used his pen as bravely as Tipu Sultan is believed to have used his sword. But while Tipu's weapon was an instrument of tyranny, terror and destruction, Dr. Muthanna's pen has been a medium of enlightenment and inspiration to impress on the readers the need to overcome force by super-force in the tradition of our hoary past. History must be deemed to have practical application for future guidance. This volume —'Tipu Sultan X'Rayed'—is one such honestly written book which also deserves to be studied with

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equal honesty by all those who value history for its educative role."

* * * *

Reviewing the book—TIPU SULTAN X'RAYED—the 'Financial Express", New Delhi, of the 14th December 1980, said that :—

"The author Dr. I. M. Muthanna's merits apart, he is entitled to write on Tipu Sultan for he hails from a district in Karnataka, which had successfully faced Hyder Ali's and Tipu's repeated raids and ravages.....

"Tipu Sultan's 'sell out India' motive is illustrated in this book in no uncertain terms. Tipu's grand alliance with the French and his several letters to the West Asian Muslim chiefs asking them to invade India, amply prove that Tipu was 'a salesman' who was out to sell India 'partly to the French and partly to the Mughals'. Chapters entitled as 'Forty years of blood and tears', 'Tipu's aim was to make India Islamic' and 'Tipu was ready to run away for his life', give the crucial description of Sultan who was 'nothing if not a bigot and barbarian'. The chapter-'A messiah appears to resurrect a tyramt,' deals extensively with the distortions and concoctions many a historian had recorded .....,

"The author, Dr. Muthanna gives a clarion call :

"There is a need, however, in the interest of historical accuracy, for the governments to ban all the so called historical novels. If our academicians fail to think in this direction, there is a danger ahead for the study of our history and heritage .....

"The author's patience and perseverance in studying as many as over sixty historical volumes and documents acknowledged in three parts of the bibliography, is laudable. Mr. P. N. Oak says in his 'foreward' that : "In correcting India's distorted historical perspective, however, treatises like "Tipu Sultan X'Rayed"—by Dr. Muthanna, play an important role. The story of Muslim atrocities have been writ large in Muslim chro-

nicles themselves. Yet very few care to read them, much less to write about them", he added !.....

* * * *

The Director of the Writers' Guild.....

The Director of the Writers' Guild, New York, and other roving reporters commented on different occasions, stating that :—

"Dr. Muthanna has demonstrated a very real writing potential. The many experiences accumulated through the years are an asset to this serious writer. There is evidence of graphic thinking. Facts are presented with precision and clarity. Creativity is a strong plus in this writer who is also a significant poet. Good fluency is apparent. He has demonstrated genuine ability and natural talent. That Dr. Muthanna possesses these, and has had his works accepted by us, tends to confirm the test results which indicate a far greater potential than had been realised.....

"In the Pacific coast city of Vancouver B.C., Canada, at a quiet serene environs of the glamorous city park over the Little Mountain, and the Main St., & 37th., lives an unassuming Indo-Canadian with a lofty sense of humour and a spirit of public service. It is with some curiosity we met this man, Dr. Muthanna, who looks younger than his 60 with an amiable smile and engaging conversation. His face doesn't betray the vicissitudes of life, and he takes things, he says, in his stride.....

"In the late 1960s many have heard Dr. Muthanna delivering Gandhi centennial lectures from several platforms. He has been in local radio and television programmes discussing civic and community topics. His contribution to the Indo-American culture is commendable, and the Winter Festival directed by him in 1975 was an outstanding success, and it was only one of the kind so far among the Indo-American cultural programmes .....

"Dr. Muthanna is a significant member of the Indo-American community. He was the president and director of cultural organizations, member of the jury of the provincial supreme court, an elected member of the city resources board, a delegate to the provincial conference on Family for two years etc etc.....

After a chequered career in India, Africa and England, he came to Canada in 1967, and wherever he was, he would prefer, irrespective of pecuniary considerations, to stay on in metropolitan cities. There he finds, he said, a congenial field for social or cultural activities, with reference material at hand for literary and historical studies.

Dr. Muthanna has taught both history and geography but it was as teacher of history he was at his best. He considers the subject as a philosophy and he attached great importance to that. He wouldn't tolerate any hired writer or mercenary trying to pollute the subject with distortions and deliberate falsehood.

In the recently published directory of Indo-Canadians, Dr. Muthanna was described as an ex-teacher of the ex-emperor of Ethiopia. When we brought this to his notice, he had a hearty laugh. 'That was a joke cut by a friend of mine who had known me in Ethiopia', he said. But that wasn't just a joke. He had the rare distinction of meeting and exchanging ideas with many world statesmen who included the late emperor Haile Selassie, the late Lord Louis Mountbatten and that esteemed Canadian stalwart, the late Harry Stevens of the Komagata Maru' days.

"Apart from being a poet and historian of repute Dr. Muthanna's hobbies include his interest in Indian folk-songs, stamp collecting, hiking and travelling. Muthanna is a writer with a mission, sincere in his approach to problems, earnest in speech and, of course, frank as well. To be active

in the community is a part of his nature. His files of papers and books could be seen around his five-room apartment and his letters to various people all over reveal his far-sighted views on matters concerning humanity in general. One such letter was to the President of the United States of America, urging him to overhaul the system of democracy which has gone out of the way with all its imperfections, and imploring him to set a code of conduct to the democratic structure itself....."

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"A Renaissance Man"

".....Dr. Muthanna witnessed India's most important century from the front-row. Yet among those who sat there, too, few if any are so delightfully eloquent about it : delightfully and enlighteningly as well !

".....Muthanna uses the elegant, somewhat archaic idiom of British India, and he uses it well (both while speaking and writing) – and it carries considerable power and lots of charm in the first century after India's independence. In addition to it, he has both a legalistic and supremely perceptive mind ; he is a traditionalist, very much so, but he is also a thoroughly modern man. Were it not an over-used epithet, I would call him a Renaissance man-; I do not call many people that. I do hope that his publications will have a much wider audience than what the publishers plan or hope !....."

Sd/- Prof. (Swami) Agehananda Bharati
Department of Sociology & Anthropology,
Syracuse University, N.Y. – USA.

"An All-Time Record"

Muthanna, a significant member of the community of Vancouver B.C., Canada, has distinguished himself in the fields of history and social service, both in active research and publication, I first met him years back at the British Columbia Family Conference where his stand on the moral issues affecting the family were appreciated by those of us representing evangelical churches. I have read with appreciation two of Dr. Muthanna's books, particulaly the one on the history of the East Indian settlement in America which has now come to this bulk, and that showed a capacity for research and a willingness to maintain integrity in standing for a principle. Indeed, this work of Muthanna, I am sure, would remain an all-time record on the subject !

It is my privilege to say that Dr. Muthanna is regarded by all of us as a gentleman of personal integrity of character who has profound respect for moral and religious values. His frank and outspoken views on things that he depicts bears testimony to his unshakeable faith in freedom of thought and expression.

Sd.) Wesley Wakefield

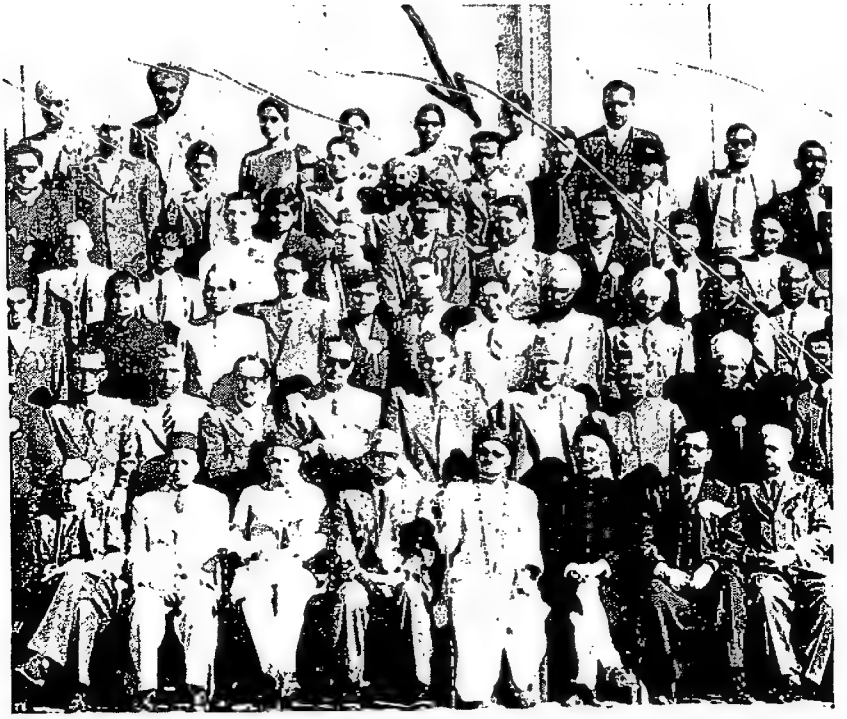
The bishop-general ; the Ethical Movement in America

ಬಿಸೆಂಟ್ ಥಿಯೋಸಫಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು–ಮದನಪಲ್ಲಿ, (ಸಭೆಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ) 1949
(ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಚಿತ್ರದಿಂದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿದ್ದು)

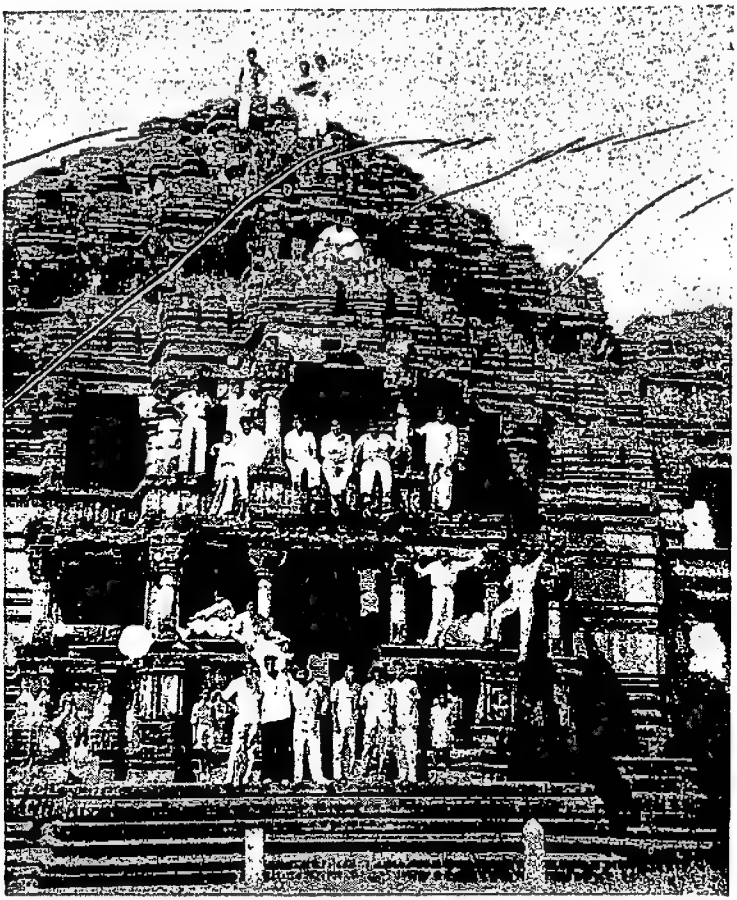
ಈ ವೇಷ ಮದ್ರಾಸು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 1949

ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ತರಬೇತು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು 1951
(ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಚಿತ್ರದಿಂದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿದ್ದು)

ಕೊಡವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಉಡುಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ–
ಕೊಡಗು–1953



ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು–1951 ಜಯಪುರ–ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ!
(ಇದು ಇಡೀ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಬೃಹತ್ ಚಿತ್ರದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ, ನಾನು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದೀಚೆ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಡಾ. ಸರ್ದೇಸಾಯಿ (ಎಡದಿಂದ 3ನೇ), ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಪ್ರಫುಲ್‌ಚಂದ್ರಗುಪ್ತ (ಬಲದಿಂದ 2ನೇ) ಇವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಕುಳಿತಿರುವುದು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು)



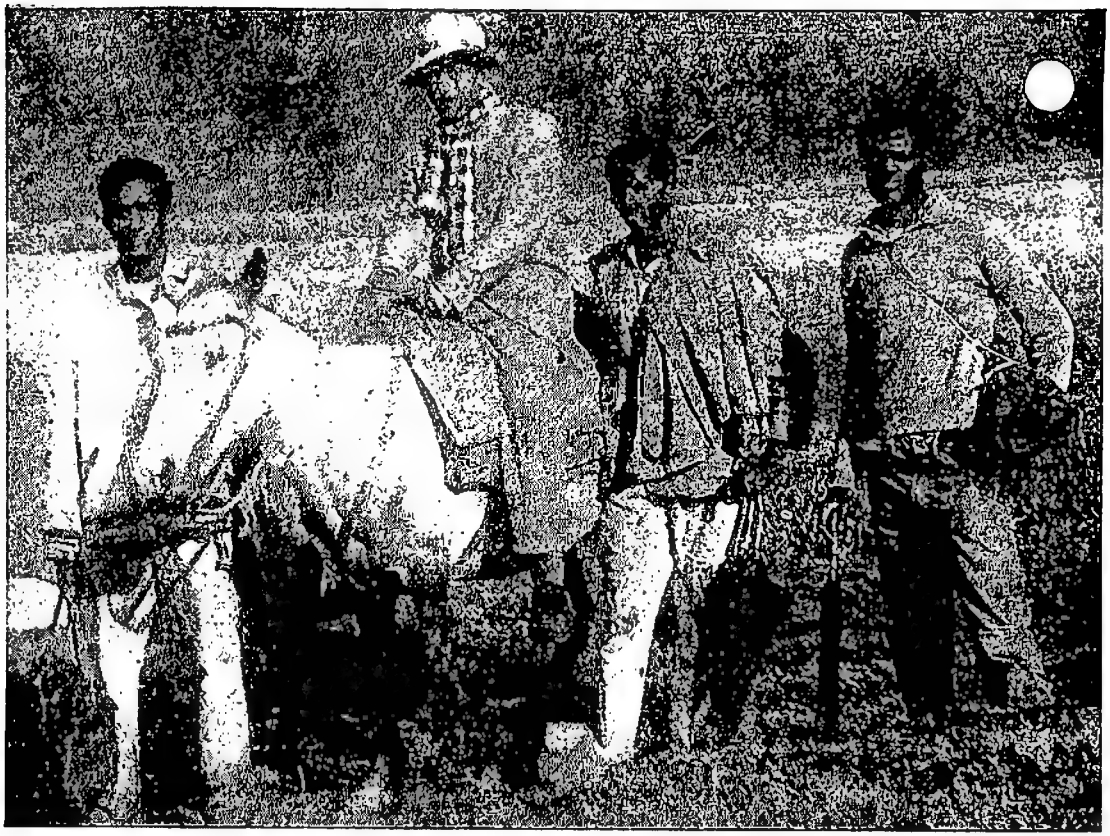
ಗ್ವಾಲಿಯರ್ ಕೋಟೆ–ಉತ್ತರ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನ–1957
(ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ತಂಡದೊಡಗೂಡಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲಾಕಟ್ಟೋಣದಲ್ಲಿ,
ಹುಡುಗರು ಅದರ ಮೇಲ್ದುದಿಗೇರಿದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದು
(ನಾನು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಲೆಗೆ ಟೋಪಿ (ಹ್ಯಾಟು) ಹಾಕ್ಕಿನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ).

ಡಿಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ—1959

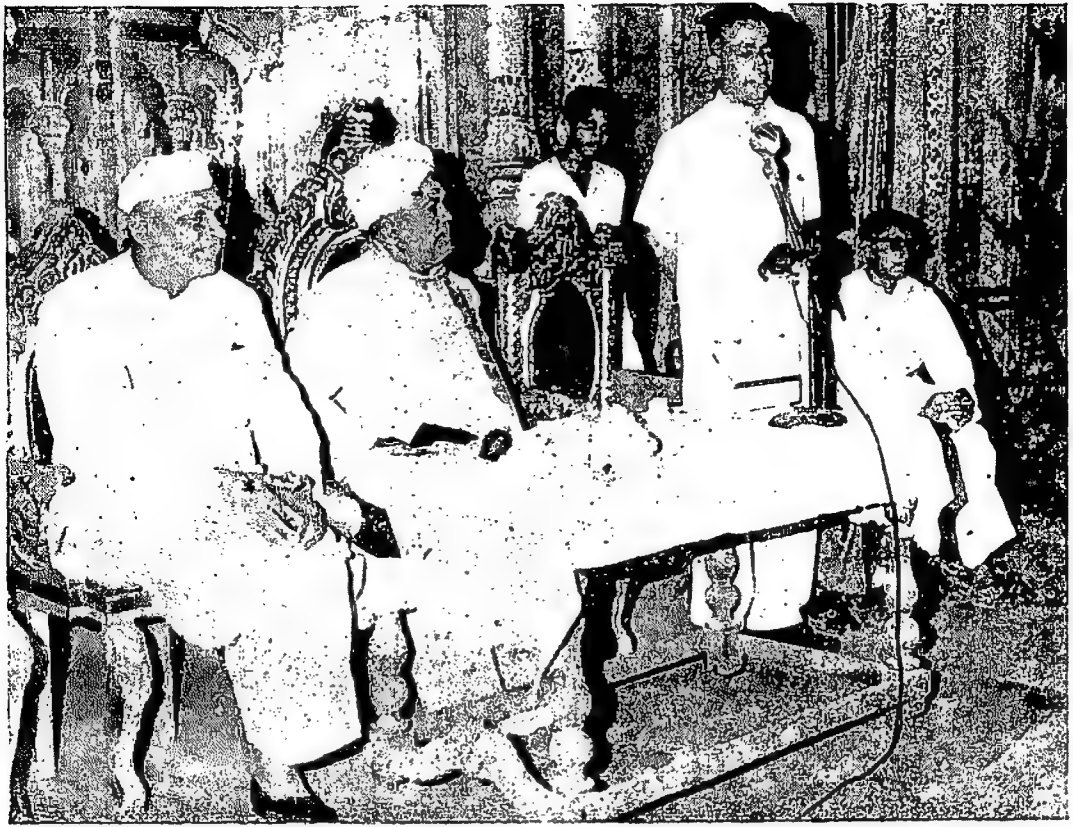
ಜವಾಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರು ಹಿಂದೀಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತಾಡುತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಎದುರು (ಎಡಭಾಗ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ) ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಅದೇತಕೋ ಇತರರಂತೆ ನಗುತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ—1960. ಪತ್ನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳು.
ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನ ಮರಿ ಸಹ !

ಅಡಿಸ್ ಅಬಾಬ–ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯಾ–1961
ನಗರದ ವೈ.ಎಂ.ಸಿ.ಎ.ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ–ಅಬಿಸಿನಿಯಾ
ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು
ಕೊಡುತಿದ್ದಾಗ !
(ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಚಿತ್ರದಿಂದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿದ್ದು)



ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯಾ (ಅಬಿಸಿನಿಯಾ)–1961. ಹಲವು ಬೆಟ್ಟಗುಡ್ಡಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪುರಾತನ ಕಟ್ಟೋಣಗಳ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮೇಲಿರಿತು ಸಂಚಾರ !



ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಕೂಟ–1965. ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಬೀಳ್ಕೊಡುವಿಕೆ–
ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಬಹುದು.

ಲಂಡನ್ ಹೈಕಮೀಷನ್ ಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯವರು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗ! ಶ್ರೀ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಯರ್ ಇವರನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಬಹುದು.

ಓಕ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ–ಫ್ರೆಡ್ರಿಕ್ ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಮುಲ್ಲರ್ ಸಮಾಧಿಯ ಒಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ–1967.
(ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದ ಹುಲ್ಲುಗಿಡವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕಿತ್ತು ಶುದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದೆನು)

ಲಂಡನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದ ಸಭೆಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ : ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೇಶವದಾಸರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ —1966

ಒಂದೊಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಸಿಗರೇಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇದುತ್ತಾ ವಿಚಾರಮಗ್ನನಾಗಿರುತಿದ್ದೆನು
ಈ ಚಿತ್ರ ಲಂಡನ್ ಹೋಬರ್ನ್ ಹಾಲ್ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ !

ನಾನು ಬರುಬರುತ್ತಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು
ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ನಾಯಿಯನ್ನು
ಪ್ರೀತಿಸತೊಡಗಿದೆನು.

ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ–ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ
ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ; ಮಗಳೊಡನೆ

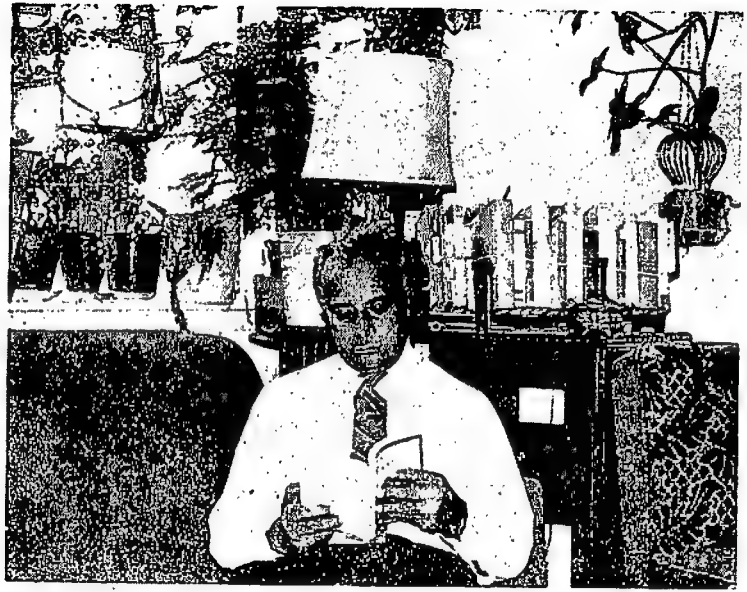
ಕೆನಡಾದ ಒಂದು ಬೃಹತ್ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು (1969).

ಕೆನಡಾದ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಸಭೆಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ (1974).

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು–1974. ಅದೇ ಸತ್ಕಾರಕೂಟ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದ ವಾಷಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ–1971 ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತಿದ್ದೆನು.

ನನ್ನ ಪತ್ನಿ, ಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಾನು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗಳಾಗಿ
ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊನಾರ್ಕ
ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ–1977.



ವೆನ್ಕೂವರ್ —ಕೆನಡ–1975
ಟೆಲಿವಿಷನ್ ಸ್ಟುಡಿಯೊದೊಳಗೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದೇನು
ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಲೋಚಿಸುತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಕೆನಡಾ–ವೆನ್ಕೂವರ್ ನಗರಸಭಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಚುಣಾಯಿತ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೋ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. (1976)

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA – CABLE ADDRESS HILTELS

EXECUTIVE SUITE 909
CAPTAIN COOK SUITE

29-3-72

Mountbatten Burma

AF

1972.

Earl Mount battten of Burma ಇವರು ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು (1972), (ಅವರೊಡನೆ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆ ನಡೆಸುತಿದ್ದಾಗ ತೆಗೆದ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರವೊಂದು ನನ್ನ ಇತರ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳೊಡನೆ ಇಟ್ಟದ್ದು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.)

ಭಾಗ ೧೧

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ

೧

[ಕಳೆದ ನಲ್ವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿ. ಮಾ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ವಿವಿಧೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನದೊಡನೆ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಿದಾಗ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿ, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ನಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕನಾಗಿ, ಸಾಹಿತಿಯಾಗಿ, ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಯಾಗಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ನಿರತನಾಗಿ ದುಡಿದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದ ಹಿರಿಯರು, ಗೆಳೆಯರು, ಸೋದರ ಲೇಖಕರು ಮತ್ತಿತರರು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಕ್ಕಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.]

"ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶ್ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಭಾಮಿನೀ ಷಟ್ಪದಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಸುವ ಸಾಹಸವನ್ನೆಸಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು "ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧ ಕರ್ಣಾ ಟಕ"ದ ಶಿಶು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ, ಅವರಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಸಲಹೆಯು ದೊರೆಯುವುದೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ....."

[ಡಿ. ಅಳಸಿಂಗ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ, ಮದ್ರಾಸು, 1937]

o o o o o o

"ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗಲೇ ಸಾಹಸ, ಸದ್ವರ್ತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುವ ಗುಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದು ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನು ತನ್ನ ಸಹಪಾಠಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದರ್ಶಪ್ರಾಯ ನಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಅಭಿಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಬರೆಹಗ ಳನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಆಗಲೇ ಹಿರಿಯರೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ಆನಂದಿಸಿದ್ದರು....."

[ಪಟ್ಟಿಡ ಉತ್ತಯ್ಯ -
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ - (1939)

o o o o o o

"ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯೂ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಉತ್ಸಾಹ

ದಿಂದ ಹಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಗುಣನಡತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದಾರೆ....."

[ಬಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣ ಭಟ್ – ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲ್,
ಮಹಾಜನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕಾಲೇಜು (1941)

ಂ ಂ ಂ ಂ ಂ ಂ

"ಈಚೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಶೂನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಿಳಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಪಂಜರದಂತೆ ಕೇವಲ ವೃದ್ಧನೂ ಆಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ನನ್ನ ಬರೆಹಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಂಥ ಘನವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರೂ ಜ್ಞಾನ ವೃದ್ಧರೂ ಆದವರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಯತ್ನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ರಾಯದವರಾದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಈ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಸ್ವಾಮಿಯು ಸದಾ ಅನುಗ್ರಹಿಸಲೆಂದೂ ನಿಮಗೆ ಆಯುರಾರೋಗ್ಯವೀಯಲೆಂದೂ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.....,"

[ಹರದಾಸ ಅಪ್ಪಚ್ಚೆ ಕವಿ –
ಪಾರಾಣೆ, ಕೊಡಗು (1942)

ಂ ಂ ಂ ಂ ಂ ಂ

"ನಿಮ್ಮ "ಕೊಡವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ" – ಇದನ್ನು ಪುಟದಿಂದ ಪುಟಕ್ಕೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಓದಿದೆನು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಯು ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದೇನು ಹೇಳುವಿರಿ ಎಂಬ ಕೌತುಕವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಗದ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಪದ್ಯ ಬರೆಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಜಯಪ್ರದರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ. "ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ" ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿ ವಿಚಾರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನಿತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. you have better prospects in store. ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ....."

[ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇಶಿಕಾನಂದ –
ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಆಶ್ರಮ, ಸೇಲಮ್ (1945)

ಂ ಂ ಂ ಂ ಂ ಂ

"ಈ ತರುಣ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಒರ್ವ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಉತ್ಸಾಹೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿಮಾನಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಹಿತಿಯು! ಅವರನ್ನು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದಿರುವೆನಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಭಿಮಾನ, ಕಾರ್ಯದಕ್ಷತೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ (ಮದ್ರಾಸು) ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಂಥ ವಿಶಾಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು ಅವರ ಹುರುಪಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಬಹು

ದೆಂದು ನೆನೆದು ಅವರ ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡು ತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ....."

[ದಿವಾನ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಕೆ. ಚೆಂಗಪ್ಪ,
ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮೀಷನರರು – (1946)

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"..... ನೀವು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಚ್ಚದರ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವಿರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮದ್ರಾಸು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಿಂದ ಅಂದೇ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ಸಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಥಂಪಿಯವರು ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಮಾನಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವರು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ವೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ....."

[ಪಡುಕೋಣೆ ರಮಾನಂದರಾವ್, ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲ್,
ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ತರಬೇತು ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು (1951)

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"ಈ ತರುಣ ಲೇಖಕರು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಮಗ್ರ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವರೆಗೂ ಈ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಡದಿದ್ದ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಸಾಹಸ, ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ, ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದುದನ್ನು ಅರಸುವ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಂಥ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಭಂಡಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೂಷಣಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿರುವುವು!

[ಜನರಲ್ ಕೆ. ಎಂ. ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ಪ – 1952]

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"ನೀವು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ A Tiny Model State of South India – ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವು ಕೈಸೇರಿತು. ನನಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೆನಪಿದೆ. ನಾನೀಗ ಅಸ್ವಸ್ಥತೆಯಿಂದ ಹಾಸಿಗೆ ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮಿಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ ಅನಂತರ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಫುಲ್ಚಂದ್ರ ಗುಪ್ತಾ ಇವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಂಥದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೀವು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವಿ ರೆಂದೂ ನನಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇವರು ನಿಮಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನು ಕರುಣಿಸಲಿ....."

[ರಾವ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಸರ್ದೇಸಾಯಿ,
ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, – 1953.

"ನೀವು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬರೆದ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಗ್ರಂಥವೊಂದು ಇದೀಗತಾನೇ ನೋಡಿದೆನು. ಅದೊಂದು ಗಜೆಟಿಯರ್‌ನಂತೆ ಸರ್ವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಬರೆಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವರೆಗೂ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಾರದೇ ಇದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇರೆಲ್ಲೂ ಸುಲಭದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯದೇ ಇದ್ದ ಹಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದು ಬಹು ಕಾಲದವರೆಗೂ ಪರಿಪುಷ್ಟ ಆಧಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥವಾಗಿ ಇರುವುದೆಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ನನಗಿದೆ....."

[ಕೆ. ಸತ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್,
ಭಾರತ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ತನ ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ – 1954.

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"ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಒರ್ವ ನಿಷ್ಠಾವಂತ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು; ಉತ್ತಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬರೆಹಗಾರರು; ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿದಾಯಕವಾದ ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು; ರಚಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ....."

"ಮಾಸ್ತಿ" – 1959.

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"ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ, ಓದುಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ನಡೆದುವೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕವಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಒಂದೇ ಅಭಿರುಚಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗದೆ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಚಾರ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಒಂದಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಕವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಥವನೂ ಆಸಕ್ತನಾಗದಿರಲಾರನು. "ಪ್ರ–ಪಂ–ಚ"ವೆಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥದಿಂದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾದ ನೈಜಪ್ರೇಮ, ಕವಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಪತ್ತು, ಆಶಾವಾದ, ಜೀವನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಮೊದಲಾದುವುಗಳ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯವೂ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದೆ. ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಈ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ನಗರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಲಾದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದ ಮೇಲೂ ಕವನ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಕವಿಯು ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ವಿಷಯ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಗೆ ದ್ಯೋತಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಕವಿ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಈ ಕವನಗಳು ಒರ್ವ ದಿಟ್ಟ ಸಾಹಿತಿಯ ವೀರ ನಿಲುವಿನ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕುವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ....."

"ಕನ್ನಡ ನುಡಿ" – 1962.

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" ಐ. ಮಾ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಕವನಗಳಿಗೆ 'ತನ್ನತನದ ಮುದ್ರೆ' ಯೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹುಟ್ಟುನಾಡಿನ ಅಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ನಿಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿ ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ. ಅವರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಭಿಮಾನವು ಕಥಾವಾಹಿನಿಯಾಗಿ ಹರಿದಿದೆ; ಅವರ ಅನೇಕ ಕವನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರು

ಕಾಣುವುದನ್ನೆ ಕವಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಆ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಚಂದ ಲಭಿಸ್ಸ ತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನದದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು. ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ಚೆಲುವಿಗೆ ಸುತ್ತುಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಜೀವನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶಾಲ ಲೋಕದ ಆಗುಹೋಗುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕವಿಯ ಹೊರಗಣ್ಣು ಸದಾ ತೆರೆದಿದೆ. ಒಳಗಣ್ಣು ಎಚ್ಚರವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಹಲವಾರು ಪದ್ಯಗಳು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಿವೆ....."

ವಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮಯ್ಯ — 1963
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

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"ಸನ್ಮಾನಿತ ಮನೆತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಸಾಹಸ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ದಕ್ಷ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪ ಕರೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ವಾಗ್ಮಿಗಳೂ ಎಂದು ಜನಜನಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ದಿನ (ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 1945) ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ ವೇದಾಂತ ಸಂಘದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ವರಕವಿ ಕಾಳಿದಾಸನನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಭಾಷಣದಿಂದ ಅವರ ವಿದ್ವತ್ತು ಅದೆಷ್ಟು ಆಳವೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವೂ ಆಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಹೊರ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುವ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರಿಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳು ವಿಶಾಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯಲೆಂದು ನಾನು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ....."

ರಾ. ಬ. ॥ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಉತ್ತಪ್ಪ (1945)
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟ್ & ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ – ಕೊಡಗು.

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"ಎತ್ತಲೊ ಸಾರಿ ಚಿತ್ತದಲಿ
ಪೊತ್ತಿಹೆ ನುಡಿ ಪತಾಕೆಯ ನಾ
ಮುತ್ತಿನ ನುಡಿಗಳ ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಿ
ಸುತ್ತೂ ಹಾಡಿದೆ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣಾ — "

"ಸುರೇಶ" —ಮಂಗಳೂರು - 1958

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"ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಡಾ॥ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ತತ್ಪರರೂ ಸಾಹಸಿಗಳೂ ಆದ ಮೇಧಾವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ತಮಗೆ ಸರಿಯೆಂದು ತೋರಿದುದನ್ನು ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯಿಂದ ಬರೆಯುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು

ತದೇಕ ಚಿತ್ತರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ....."

ಡಾ॥ ಡೇವಿಡ್ ಟಾಲ್ಬೊಟ್,
ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಾರ್ತಾಶಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ – 1963

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"ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರಗಳೇನೂ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ ವಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಅಭಿಮಾನಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೇಗೂ ನೀವು ".....have carved out a special niche for yourself", ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗ ಊರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತೀರಿ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವೇನಿದೆಯೋ ತಿಳಿಸಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗಿನ ಗ್ರಂಥವೊಂದರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಬರೆದ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದೆ....."

[ಒರ್ವ ಹಿರಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಪತ್ರ — 1964 — ಕೊಡುಗು]

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"ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜೀವಮಾನದ ಧ್ಯೇಯ, ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ದಿನ ಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದಿರುವೆನು. ಜ್ಞಾನಾನ್ವೇಷಣೆ, ಸತ್ಯಾನ್ವೇಷಣೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಹಸದಿಂದ ದುಡಿದಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಂಥಾ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಡಿಯಿಡುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗಿದ ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಅಭಿಮಾನವಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹಲವು ಉದ್ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುವಿರಿ. ಕಹಿ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯ ದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬರೆಹಗಳು ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ನಿಲುವಿನ ಆಗರ ವಾಗಿವೆ....."

ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪೊನ್ನಪ್ಪ — ಮೈಸೂರು
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಹಕಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾಫೀ ಬೋರ್ಡು
ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ (ನಿವೃತ್ತ) ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

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"ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಸಮರ್ಥರಾದ ಕವಿಗಳು ; ಶ್ರಮ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ವಿದ್ವತ್ತನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದವರು ; ಸಾಹಸಿಗಳು ! ಪರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಇದು ಮೊದಲಲ್ಲ ; ಅವರು ಡಿಲ್ಲಿಗೇ ಹೋಗಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೇ ಹೋಗಲಿ, ನವೀನವಾದುದನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದೇ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಇವರ ಬೆಂಬಲಕ್ಕಿದೆ.

ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಅವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಯಾತ್ರೆ ಸಫಲವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿಗೂ ಅವರ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಬರಲಿ; ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಪೌರುಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸುದೈವವು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಲಿ ; ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಕವಿಗಳ ಹಿಮ್ಮೇಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ದನಿಯನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ....."

ಡಿ. ರಾ. ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ (1965) —
ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಬೀಳ್ಕೊಡುವಿಕೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ
ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಸಂದೇಶ ಪತ್ರ !

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".....ಶ್ರೀ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಇರಲಿ, ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಇರಲಿ, ಯೂರೋಪಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಇರಲಿ ಅವರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಯು ಎಂದಿನಂತೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲೂ ಏಕ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾಡಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ವೈಚಿತ್ರ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಮನದ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಭ್ರಾಂತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಹಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರ "ಕವನಗಳು"– ಪುಟದಿಂದ ಪುಟಕ್ಕೂ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ! ಪರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವೆಯು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಪಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ....."

"ಮಾನ್ಯಶ್ರೀ" (ಮೇಲಿನ ಬೀಳ್ಕೊಡುವಿಕೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ)
[ಧ್ವನಿವಾಹೀ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡಿನಿಂದ]

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"ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ।
ವೆತ್ತೆತ್ತಲು ಕಂದಿ ಕುಂದಿ ಸೋಗುತ್ತಿಹುದೈ ॥
ಸುತ್ತಲು ಕತ್ತಲು ತುಂಬಿದೆ ।
ಮುತ್ತಿದೆಯಾಲಸ್ಯ ಲೋಭ ನಾಡಿನೊಳೆಲ್ಲಂ !"

"ಶೂಲಪಾಣಿ" — ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1966.

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"ನಾನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನೀವು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಒರ್ವ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೇ ಸರಿ ! ದೃಢ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪವಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಸಾಧಿಸಬಹುದೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವು ನಿದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿವಿಧ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಂತೂ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೌತುಕಗೊಳಗಾಗಿಸಿವೆ. ನೀವು ಪಡೆದ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಯು ನ್ಯಾಯನಿಷ್ಠೆಯಿಂದ ಗಳಿಸಿದುದಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಖ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು

ತೊಳಲುತಿದ್ದಾಗ ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಸ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿರಿ ; ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬಲವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದೇ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ನೀವು ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸದ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ....."

ಬಿದ್ದಂಡ ಕುಶಾಲಪ್ಪ—

ನಿವೃತ್ತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ — (ಮಾಜಿ, ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ)

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".....ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಕವನಗಳು "ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಮಲೆನಾಡ ಶಿಖರ" ದಿಂದುದಿಸಿ "ಕವಿರಸದ ಹನಿಯಾಗಿ" ಹರಿದಿದೆ. 'ಕುಡುಪುತ್ರ' ರಾದ ಇವರ ತಾಯ್ನಾಡ ಪ್ರೇಮವು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೆ ಇವರ ರಚನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಗಣ್ಯಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದೆ. ನಾಡಿನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸದ್ಭಾವನೆಗೂ ವಿಶಾಲ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ಆಶೋತ್ತರ ಗಳಿಗೂ ಇಂಬು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.....ಪ್ರೇಮ ಮತ್ತು ತತ್ವ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ಕವನಗಳು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿವೆ. ನವ್ಯ ಕವಿತೆ ಇವರ ವಿಡಂಬನೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿವೆ....."

"ಜೀ-ವ-ನ"— ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು- [1966]

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"ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಲೇಖಕರಾದ ಡಾ|| ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಒರ್ವ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯ ಸಾಹಿತಿಯಾಗಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ನಾಡು, ನುಡಿಯೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಅವರ ಬರೆಹದಲ್ಲೂ ನಿರ್ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯದಿಂದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆಡಹುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆದ್ಯಂತವಾಗಿ ಓದುವುದು ಆನಂದದಾಯಕವಾ ಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಸಂತೋಷಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ....."

ಬ್ರ್ಯಾಯೆನ್ ಮಾರ್ಷಲ್, ಕೆನಡಾ

[ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಬಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಶಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ]

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"ಡಾ|| ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಒರ್ವ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಹಸೀ ಲೇಖಕರೂ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರೂ ಆದ ಅವರು ವಿವಿಧವೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವೂ ಆದ ಹಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿರುಚಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಅವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿತ್ರರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಬೀರು ತ್ತಾರೆ....."

ಗ್ರಾಹಾಂ ಟೈಯರ್ — ಲಂಡನ್ ! (1965)

"ಕಡಲಾಚೆ ದೂರದಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ನೆನಪಿನಲಿ
ದಿವಸಗಳ ಕಳೆಯುತಿಹ ಓ ನನ್ನ ಅಣ್ಣಾ,
"ಶಾಂತಿ ಸರಳತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗರವ ಹೋಲುತಿಹ
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೃದಯದಲಿರಲಿ ನೆನಪು ನನ್ನಾ !"

"ಉಷಾ" — ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 1967.

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"ನಿಮ್ಮ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗಿನ ಗ್ರಂಥ — "೧೯ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆ" — ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಯಿತು. ಬಹು ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವೂ ಭಾಷಾ ಪಂಡಿತರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಕರವೂ ಆದ ಈ ಹೆಬ್ಬೊತ್ತಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರೆಗೆ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಾರದ ಹಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ತಾದ ಗ್ರಂಥವು ವಿದ್ವತ್ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಕೆಲವೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಈ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು....."

ವಿ. ಕೃ. ಗೋಕಾಕ್
ಕುಲಪತಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, — 1970.

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"ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ಬರೆಹಗಾರರಾದ ಡಾ|| ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಬಹುಮುಖ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಇಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷಿಸಬಹುದಾದರೂ ಅವರ ಕಾಲಾನಂತರ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರು ಅವರ ಸಾಹಸ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಶಂಸಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ನೆನೆಯದಿರಲಾರರು. ನಿಷ್ಠಾವಂತ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಪಾಡು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ! ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರಂಥಾ ರಸಿಕರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳನ್ನು ವೃಥಾ ಹೊಗಳಿ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಪ್ರಮೇಯವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ! ಎಲೆಮರೆಯ ಹೂಗಳಂತೆ ಮೌನದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಕಂಪನ್ನು ಪಸರಿಸುವುದೇ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಆನಂದ....."

ಜನಾಬ್ ಬಷೀರ್ ಅಹ್ಮದ್,
ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ, ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಾಖೆ

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"ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲೂ ಸಮರ್ಥ ಬರೆಹಗಾರರು. ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೇ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅವರು ಕಳೆದ ಹತ್ತು

ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಕ್ಕೆಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ "ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆ" — ಇದು ಅವರ ಚಿರಸ್ಮರಣೀಯವಾಗಿ ತಕ್ಕ ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು "Combines in himself the traits of a historian, a biographer, a research worker, a translator and a poet." ಮಾನವ ಜೀವನದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ಅವರ ಹಲವು ಕವನಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು. ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಮೊರೆಯೆಂದರೆ "to bless him with an innocent mind, a straight-forward and sweet-life in the midst of the world of variety and hypocrisy!" ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಕವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಹಾರ್ದಿಕವಾಗಿದೆ....."

ಎ. ಎಸ್. ಕೆದಿಲಾಯ,
The Hindu, ಮದ್ರಾಸು — ಜೂನ್-1980.

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ಬರೆಹದಲ್ಲೂ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಲಾಭ, ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ವೃಥಾ ಹೊಗಳಿ ಹೊರಡಿಸುವ ಹೊಗಳುಭಟ್ಟರ ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ನಕಲೀ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯ, ಚಾಪಲ್ಯದ ಸನ್ಮಾನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ಈ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ|| ಐ. ಮಾ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರಂಥವರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದೇ ಕೌತುಕವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಧೈರ್ಯಶಾಲಿಗಳಾದ ಕರ್ಮಯೋಗಿಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಪಕರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಯಥಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಲೇಖನಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಧೈರ್ಯಶಾಲಿಗಳೇ ಸಹಜ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಬಲ್ಲರು. ಡಾ|| ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ Tipu Sultan X'Rayed ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಒರ್ವ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಸಂತೋಷ....."

ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ ನಾರಾಯಣ್ ಓಕ್,
ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ,
ಡಿಲ್ಲಿ — ಜುಲೈ 1980

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"ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತೆಯ ಪುತ್ರಂ ।
ಸನ್ನುತ ಗುಣಶಾಲಿಯತುಲ ಸುಯಶಃ ಪಾತ್ರಂ ॥
ಮನ್ನಣೆಯ ಸುಕವಿ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣ ।
ರನ್ನನವೊಲ್ ಮೆರೆಗೆ ಕೃಪೆಯಿಂದಿಳೆಯೊಳ್"

"ಶಿವಮೂರ್ತಿ-" — ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 1966

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ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣ .... ಕೃತಿದರ್ಶಿಕೆ !

1. ಮೊದಲ ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಲೇಖನ ('ಕೊ-ಡ-ಗು' - ಸೆಪ್ಟಂ[redacted]
2. 'ಕೊಡವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ' — (1939, 1940 & 1943-[redacted]
3. 'ಕೊಡವ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ' — (ಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಲೇಖನಗಳು - 1940-[redacted]
4. ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಕವನ — (ಆಗಸ್ಟ್-1941)
5. ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕ — (ಅಪ್ಪಚ್ಚ ಕವಿ-ನಾಟಕ, 19[redacted]
6. ಕೊಡವ ನುಡಿ ಕವನಗಳು — "ಪೂಮಾಲೆ"-1946, 130 ಪು[redacted]
7. "ಸೂರ್ಯಕಾಂತಿ"— ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವನಗಳು - 88 ಪುಟ - 1947
8. "ಪ್ರ-ಭಾ-ತ"— ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ - (1948 ರ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಗಳು)
9. A Tiny Model State of South India (Kodagu - 375 demy pages - 1955)
10. Histroy Warns (A brochure - 125 pages - 1955)
11. Our Education (120 serialised articles - 1960)
12. Indo-Ethiopian Relations for Centuries (230 pages - 1961)
13. History of Karnataka - 400 demy pages - 1962.
14. "Ethiopia - As I See It" (a handbook series -1963)
15. Biography of Gen. Cariapppa- 155 demy pages-1964
16. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ (ಪ್ರ-ಪಂ-ಚ & 'ಕರ್ಮವೀರ' ಧಾರಾವಾಹಿ - 1962-66)
17. 'ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಕವನಗಳು' - ಭಾಗ ೧ ; (320 ಪುಟಗಳು-1962)
18. 'ಮೂರು ನಾಟಕಗಳು' (ಭಾಷಾಂತರ-490 ಪುಟ -1963)
19. ಕೊಡವನುಡಿ ಕವನಗಳು — "ರಾಗಮಾಲೆ" - 192 ಪುಟ - 1964
20. ಜನರಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ಪ (ತಮಿಳು ಭಾಷಾಂತರ "ಮಂಜರಿ"-1965)

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21. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಕವನಗಳು — ಭಾಗ ೨ (320 ಪುಟಗಳು) – 1966
22. ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾವೇರಿ ನಾಟಕ (ಭಾಷಾಂತರ –285 ಪುಟ –1967)
[illegible]ಶ್ವಾತ್ಮ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆ — (640 ಡೆಮ್ಮಿ ಪುಟ –1969)
[illegible]acha Kavi (a brochure & articles - centenary year [illegible]68)
[illegible]ahatma Gandhi- (a centennial series of articles-1969)
[illegible]odagu Memoirs- (640 pages-1971.)
[illegible]Biography of Gen. Thimmayya (345 demy pages-1972)
[illegible] ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಬಾಲರಾಮಾಯಣ (570 ಪುಟಗಳು – 1973)
[illegible]. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಕವನಗಳು (ಸಮಗ್ರ) — 750 ಪುಟ – 1974.
[illegible]0. ಕೊಡವನುಡಿ ಕವನಗಳು "ಮಣಿಮಾಲೆ" — 200 ಪುಟ – 1974.
31. ಜನರಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ಪ (ಪರಿಷತ್ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ) — 126 ಪುಟ–1975.
32. ಜನರಲ್ ತಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ (ಪರಿಷತ್ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ) — 112 ಪುಟ–1976.
33. Sociological Study Series - (Canada– 1975 - 76)
34. People of India in North America - 470 demy pages-1975.
35. 'Our Families' — (a handbook-150 pages-1976).
36. Karnataka - Hist., Admin : & Culture)- II Ed., 580 demy pages-1977
37. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಬಾಲಮಹಾಭಾರತ — 472 ಪುಟಗಳು–1979.
38. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಕವನಗಳು— ಭಾಗ 3 ; (275 ಪುಟ–1980).
39. Tipu Sultan X'Rayed. (720 demy pages-1980)
40. Modern Karnataka (Sterling Publishers, New Delhi)
41. Biography of Gen. Cariappa - IInd Ed. (in the press)
42. People of India in North America-IInd Ed. (in the press)
43. Indo-Ethiopian Relations for Centuries - IInd Ed. (Sterling publishers)
44. Annie Besant & Mohandas Gandhi (a comparative biography - in MSS.)

45. ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆ – (ಎನೇ ಆವೃತಿಗೆ ಹಸ್ತ ಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ)

46. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಕವನಗಳು – (ಸ್ವಯಂ – ದರ್ಶನ – ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ)

47. ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ – ಏನುಂಟು ? ಏನಿಲ್ಲ ? (ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿ ಅಚ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ)

48. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಂದೇ ಮುಖ (ಸ್ವಯಂದರ್ಶನ–500 ಪುಟ–1980)

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ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲೇಖನ ದರ್ಶಿಕೆ

(ಬಿಡಿ ಬರೆಹಗಳು, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಲೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)

1935-36 :— 'ಧ್ರುವಲೀಲೆ', 'ಕುಣಿತದ ಧ್ವನಿತ', 'ಚಂದ್ರ' ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಿರು ಗವನಗಳು ; "ಶಾಲಾ ಭಾರತಿ" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಲೇಖನಗಳು –

1937 :— ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಬರೆಹಗಳು ; ಭಾಮಿನೀ ಷಟ್ಪದಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ (ಅಪ್ರಕಟಿತ) ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆ ; ಚರ್ಚಾ ಕೂಟಗಳು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಸಭಾವರದಿಗಳು ; 'ಕೊ–ಡ–ಗು' ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನ –

1938 :— ಹಾಡು ಮತ್ತು ಕವನಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಠನ. 'ಕೊಡವರು ಅರ ಬರೇ ?' – ಲೇಖನ ಮಾಲೆ ; ಕೊಡಗು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ & ಶಾಲೆ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕವನ ವಾಚನ ;

1939 :— 'ಕೊ–ಡ–ಗು' ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯ ಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ;

1940 :— ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಲೇಖನಗಳು, ಕವನಗಳು, 'ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ' ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ; ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭಾವರದಿಗಳು ; 'ಕೊಡವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ವೈಚಿತ್ರ್ಯ' ಮತ್ತು "ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ" ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ 'ಕೊ–ಡ–ಗು' ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ !

1941 :— 'ಮಾನವ ಸಮಾಜವೂ ಯುದ್ಧವೂ'–ಲೇಖನಗಳು; 'ಕವಿ ಟಾಗೋರ್' ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಕವನ ; ಕಾಲೇಜು ಸಭಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ವರದಿಗಳು;

'ಕೊಲಾಟ್, ಉಮ್ಮತ್ತಾಟ್'ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದು ;

1942 :— ಅಪ್ಪಚ್ಚಕವಿ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ; ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾದರಿ ಪಾಠಬೋಧೆ ; ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ; ಕೊಡಗು ವೇದಾಂತ ಸಂಘದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಕೊಡವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ' ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಣ ;

1943 :— ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಿಬರೆಹಗಳು ; 'ಕೊಡವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ' ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; ಅಪ್ಪಚ್ಚಕವಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ; ಕೊಡಗು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ "ಕವಿಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಸ್ಮರಣಗಾನ" ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಣಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ !

1944 :— ಶಾಲಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷನಾಗಿ ; ಅಪ್ಪಚ್ಚಕವಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ನಿಧಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ; 'ಕಾಳಿದಾಸನ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು' ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ; ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ;

1945 :— ಬೋರ್ಡು ಶಾಲಾ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ತರಬೇತು ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣಗಳು; ಅಪ್ಪಚ್ಚಕವಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕೋತ್ಸವ ಭಾಷಣಗಳು ; ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ; ೨ನೇ ಮಹಾಯುದ್ಧ ವಿಜಯೋತ್ಸವಗಳು – ಕವನ ವಾಚನ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ;

1946 :— ಕೊಡವ ನುಡಿ ಕವನಗಳು 'ಪೂಮಾಲೆ' ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; ಕೊಡವ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕವನ ವಾಚನ ; ಗಾಂಧಿಜಯಂತಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ; ವೇದಾಂತ ಸಂಘ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ; ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾಟಕ ತರಬೇತು ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಹಲವೆಡೆ ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ;

1947 :— ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ – "ಸೂರ್ಯಕಾಂತಿ" ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಘದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ; ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ; ಕವನ ವಾಚನ ; ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ; ನಾಡು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು ; ಕವನಗಳ ವಾಚನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ —

1948 :— ಸಂಪಾದಕ – 'ಪ್ರಭಾತ' ಮಾಸ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ; ಕಾಶೀ ಹೊರನಾಡು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು ; ಉತ್ತರ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ; ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ದರ್ಶನ ; ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು; ವಯಸ್ಕರ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ; ವಯಸ್ಕರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಭೆಗಳು.

1949 :— ಕೊಡವ ಹಾಡು ಮತ್ತು ನರ್ತನ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದು ; ಅಪ್ಪಚ್ಚಕವಿ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರ ಅನಾವರಣ ಸಭೆಗಳು ; ಮದನಪಳ್ಳಿ

ಮತ್ತು ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಕನ್ನಡಕೂಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಮದ್ರಾಸು 'ಆಕಾಶವಾಣಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ ;

1950 :— ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಡುಬಿದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ; ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ; ಗಾಂಧೀ ಜಯಂತಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ; ಕಾಲೇಜು ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾತ್ರ – ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ—

1951 :— ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ; ಕವನಗಳ ವಾಚನ ; ಜಯಪುರ – ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು —

1952 :— ಕೊಡಗು ಸಹಕಾರ ಕೂಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ; ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ; ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಬರೆಹಗಳು ; ಬೇಲೂರು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವಾಸ—

1953 :— ಕೊಡಗು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಡಳಿತ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ - A Tiny Model State - ಈ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಗ್ರಂಥದ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ; ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ವಾಲ್ಟೈರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು !

1954 :— The Hindu, Federated India, the Sunday Standard, Free Press Journal ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಗ್ರಂಥ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ; ಆ ಗ್ರಂಥದಿಂದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತರಚನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿದ್ದು —

1955 :— History Warns - ಎಂಬ ಕಿರುಹೊತ್ತಗೆ ; Temples on Coorg Hills ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ MysIndia ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ಉತ್ತರ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನ ಪ್ರವಾಸ —

1956 :— ಅನಾಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಬರೆಹಗಳು ; ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; "ಕನ್ನಡ ಗುಡಿ"– ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಡಂಬನೆ ; ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; 'ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಲೇಖಕರು'– ಎಂಬ ಕಿರುಹೊತ್ತಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ—

1957 :— ಮದ್ರಾಸು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಶತಮಾನೋತ್ಸವ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರವಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ; ಗೋಕರ್ಣ, ಜೋಗ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ, ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ, ಹಾಸನ – ಪ್ರವಾಸ ; ಗ್ವಾಲಿಯರ್ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಬೋಧೆ ; ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಆಕಾಶವಾಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಕೊಡವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ"ಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ —

1958 :— 'ಜೀವನ' ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡು" ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕವನಗಳು ; ಭಾರತ ಸೇವಕ ಸಮಾಜದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ "ಕೊ-ಡ-ಗು" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಸಮಾಜಸೇವಾ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ, ಬಿಲ್ವಾಡ, ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ - ಸರಕಾರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೋಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು !

1959 :— 'Youth Herald' ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಭಾಷಾ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; ದಿವಾನ್‌ಚಂದ್ ಪರಿಶೋಧದಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ; ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; ಬಿಡಿ ಬರೆಹಗಳು ;

1960 :— ಕೊಡವ ಜನಪದ ಹಾಡುಗಳು 'ಜೀವನ'ದಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರಾವಾಹಿಯಾಗಿ; ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ "ಶಕ್ತಿ" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ ಒಂದರ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ; ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕೆಲವು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ;

1961 :— 'Our Education' ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ Ethiopian Herald ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರಾವಾಹಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; Indio-Ethiopian Relations for Centuries - ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯಾ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ; ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಭಾಷಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ; ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಹೈಲೆ ಸೆಲ್ಲಾಸಿ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ;

1962 : — "ಕವನಗಳು ಭಾಗ ೧" ಮತ್ತು History of Karnataka ಇವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದ ವಿವಿಧ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ; "ಪ್ರಪಂಚ" ಮತ್ತು "ಕರ್ಮವೀರ"ದಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರಾವಾಹಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಜಯಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡುದು.

1963 :— Organization of African Unity - ಲೇಖನಮಾಲೆ ; Ethiopian Herald ನಲ್ಲಿ Ethiopia As I See it ಧಾರಾವಾಹಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; "ಮೂರು ನಾಟಕಗಳು" ಇದರ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ; New York Times, Nigerian Times ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿದೇಶೀಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಬರೆಹಗಳು ;

1964 :— ಕೊಡವನುಡಿ ಕವನಗಳು - ರಾಗಮಾಲೆ ; the biography of Gen. Cariappa ಇವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; The Hindu, The Statesman, Modern Review, Indian Review ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು, ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ, "ಶರಣ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ" ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ, ಲೇಖನಗಳು, ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ; "ಪ್ರಪಂಚ" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರಾವಾಹಿ "ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಚರಿತ್ರೆ"; MysIndia ಮತ್ತು Indian Review ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಲೇಖನಗಳು.

1965 :— "ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ" - ಲೇಖನ ಮಾಲೆ "ಪ್ರಪಂಚ ಮತ್ತು "ಕರ್ಮವೀರ"ದಲ್ಲಿ; General Carippa – ಗ್ರಂಥ ತಮಿಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ; Lessons from History of Karnataka - ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರದ Dasara Souvenir, Indian Review ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; "ಕೊಡಗು ಮತ್ತು ಕೇರಳ" – "ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ"ಯಲ್ಲಿ; ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಳ್ಕೊಡುವಿಕೆ ಕೂಟ; "ದೇವಗಂಗೆ" ಸಂಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಲೇಖನಗಳು; ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮ್ಮಿ 'who is who' ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ; Queen of Sheeba ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ತಮಿಳು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಪಿ. ಸಿ. ಉತ್ತಯ್ಯ ಇವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಿಡಿ ಬರೆಹ; "ಕರ್ಮವೀರ"ದಲ್ಲಿ "ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ" ವೆಂದು ಸ್ರಾಂತವು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ;

1966 :— The Journal of Indian History; Freedom Movement in Karnataka ಮತ್ತು ಗಜೆಟಿಯರುಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ; "ಕವನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ – ಭಾಗ ೨" ಇದರ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ; Race Relations ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲಂಡನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು; ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ – ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಗಡಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು; The Hindu, Indian Review, Indian Express ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು; "ಹೊರನಾಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಪ್ರಭಾವವೆಷ್ಟು ?", "ಯೂರೋಪು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನ" ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ; ಲಂಡನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭವನದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆ. ಎಂ. ಮುನ್ಶಿಯವರೊಡನೆ ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ; ಲಂಡನ್ Ethical Society ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು; "ಪ್ರಪಂಚ" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ"ಯು ಧಾರಾವಾಹಿಯಾಗಿ;

1967 :— ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನ "Indian Review" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ "Kashmir and British Diplomacy" ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು; ಕೊಡಗು ಗಜೆಟಿಯರಿಗೆ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ವಿವರಗಳು; "ಶರಣ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ"ದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡು, ಕೆನಡಾ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ದೇಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲೇಖನಗಳು; ಕವನಗಳು;

ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಉದ್ದಗಲಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂಚಾರ ; ಬ್ರಿಸ್ಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮಮೋಹನರಾಯ್ ಆಕ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ರೆಡ್ರಿಕ್ ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್‌ಮುಲ್ಲರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಟ್ರಾಡ್‌ಫರ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿ ಷೇಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೀಯರ್‌ನ ಸಮಾಧಿ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ; ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾವೇರಿ ನಾಟಕ – ಇದರ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; ಮಾಂಟ್ರೈಲ್ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ;

1968 :— Writers' Guild ಮತ್ತು ವೈ. ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ಎ., ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ; The Sun ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಬರೆಹಗಳು ; ಕೊಡವ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ – "ಕೊ-ಡ-ಗು" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು: "Senior-most Statesman" - ಹೈಲೆ ಸೆಲ್ಲಾಸಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು The Hindu ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ಅಪ್ಪಚ್ಚಕವಿ – ಹಾಡುಗಳ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ, ಲೇಖನ ; ಕವಿಯ ಶತಮಾನೋತ್ಸವ ; Madras X'ian Literature Society ಇವರಿಂದ ಮೂರನೇ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ ; ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕೂಟ – ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಗೆ ಕವನ ;

1969 :— ಕೆನಡಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಶತಮಾನೋತ್ಸವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ; ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ ; "Mahatma – the World Citizen" – ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ Canada – India Times, The Hindu ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ; The Voice of Gandhi ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ; Calgary Albast-on ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯೊಡನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಧೀ ಸ್ಮಾರಕನಿಧಿಯೊಡನೆ ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ; ಕೆನಡಾದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ; ರೋಟರೀ ಕ್ಲಬ್, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗ ಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಗಾಂಧೀ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ; "ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆ"– ಇದರ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ;

1970 :— "One World One Religion" ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಗಳು ; The Sun ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಬರೆಹಗಳು ; ಕೊಡವರಲ್ಲಿ "ಯಾರಾರು" (who is who ?) "ಕೊ-ಡ-ಗು" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ; The Nehru Era and After – ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ Mys-India ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗೆ ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಪತ್ರ ; ವೆನ್ಕೂವರ್ ಥಿಯೋಸಫಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ; Foreign Trade in Ancient India ಮತ್ತು ಹಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ "Indo-Canadian" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ; "ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆ" ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಹಲವು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ;

ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಪಾದಕರೊಡನೆ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ; ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಹಿರಿಯ "ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವಕ"ರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳು;

1971 :— ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ, ಪರಿಷತ್ತಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳು; A Race of Rude warriors – ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ The HINDU ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ; People of India in Western Canada – ಕುರಿತು ಧಾರಾವಾಹಿಯಾಗಿ Canada - India Times ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ; ಕೆನಡಾದ ಹಿರಿಯರಾಜಕಾರಣಿ ಹರ್ಬಾರ್ಟ್ ಸ್ಟಿವನ್ಸ್ ಇವನ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ; ವೆನ್ಕೂವರ್ ನಗರ ಸಭಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಲೇಖನಗಳು; "ಯೂರೋಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಲಿತಕಲೆಗಳು" – 'ಜೀವನ' ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ; The Epitome of the world – ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ "Indo - Canadian" ಮಾಸಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ; Writers' Guild ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಗೆ ಕವನಗಳು; Coorg Memoirs – ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ!

1972 :— ವೆನ್ಕೂವರ್ Ethical Society ಇದರ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು; ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಮೌಂಟ್‌ಬೇಟನ್ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ; 'ಕೊ–ಡ–ಗು' ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡವ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳು; Canada – India Times ಮತ್ತು Indo – Canadian ಸಂಚಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನ ಮಾಲೆ; ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಕವನ ವಾಚನ; ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನಿರಿಸಲು ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಭೆ ಕರೆಸಿದ್ದು; "ಶಕ್ತಿ" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಭಾವರದಿಗಳು; ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಕೂಟ: Biography of Gen. Thimmayya – ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ; ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಬಿಡಿ ಬರೆಹಗಳು;

1973 :— ವೆನ್ಕೂವರ್ ನಗರಸಭಾ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು; ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ; ಕೆನಡಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ; ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಫೋರ್ನಿಯಾ, ಸಿರೇಕಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಫಿಲಿಡೆಲ್ಫಿಯಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಗೌರವ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶನಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ: ಕೆನಡಾದ ಮೊದಲ "ವಿಶ್ವಹಿಂದೂ ಪರಿಷತ್" ಇದರ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಗೆ ಲೇಖನ – Hindus Around the world; San Juan ದ್ವೀಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಪ್ರವಾಸ; Public Housing Project, High Density Living ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ವರದಿಗಳು; ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ

ಕೊಡವ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ; "ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಬಾಲರಾಮಾಯಣ" – ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ !

1974 :— "ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಕವನಗಳು" (ಸಮಗ್ರ) – ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; ಕೊಡವ ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕವನಗಳು – 'ಮಣಿಮಾಲೆ' ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; ಕೊಡವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಹೆಸರು ಮೇಲೆ ಲಾವಣಿ ; Canada – India Times – ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ, ಧಾರವಾಡ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ; ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷನ್ಮಂದಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆ ; "ನವಶಕ್ತಿ", "ಶಕ್ತಿ" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; 'Mother India' ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಗೀತ, ನರ್ತನಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ; ಕೆನಡಾ ಸರಕಾರದ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ; 'Indo – Canadian' ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಬರಿಹಗಳು ; ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಫೆನ್ನರ್ ಬ್ರಾಕ್‌ವೇ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಗಣ್ಯರ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ.

1975 :— ಕೆನಡಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ – Winter Festival – ಸಮಾರಂಭ ; ಭಾಷಣಗಳು ; ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪತ್ರ ; ವಿಶ್ವಹಿಂದೂ ಪರಿಷನ್ಮಂಡಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ; 'ಜನರಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ಪ' – ಪರಿಷತ್ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಭಾ, ಲೋಕವಾಣಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; "Our Future Here" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ Canada – India Times ನಲ್ಲಿ ; ಭಾರತದ ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ರೇಡಿಯೊ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ; ಕೆನಡಾ – ಭಾರತೀಯರ Immigration ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ Public Housing ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ; ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಗರಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ; "People of India in North America – ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ !

1976 :— ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರು – ಟೆಲಿವಿಜನ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ; ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ ; ಪ್ರಾಂತಸರಕಾರದ Family Conference ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ; ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಪೈಕಿ 'who is who' ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ;– ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಟರ್ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ; New York Writers' Institute - ಇದರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ; ವಿಶ್ವಹಿಂದೂ ಪರಿಷತ್ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ಲೇಖನಗಳು ; ಕೆನಡಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸನಾತನ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ; "ಜನರಲ್ ತಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ" – ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; Our Families- ಕೈಪಿಡಿ ; Habitat – ವಿಶ್ವಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳ

ಸಂಗ್ರಹ; ನಗರಸಭೆಯ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ —

1977 :— ನಗರದ Resources Board ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಚುನಾಯಿತನಾದುದು ; Neighbourhood Improvement Project ಇದರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಮಂಡಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಹಿಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಖ್ ಗುರುದ್ವಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ; ಪ್ರಾಂತದ Family Conference ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡನೇ ಬಾರಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ; ಕೆನಡಾ & ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ Canada — India Times ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ರೇಡಿಯೊ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ; ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ-ಶ್ರೀರಾಮ್‌ಪುರ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ-ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ; ಅಂಚೆ ಚೀಟಿ album ನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಾಲಯಕ್ಕಿತ್ತುದು ; ಮಂಗಳ ಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ಮದ್ರಾಸು ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮೊದಲಾದೆಡೆ ಭಾಷಣ ಕಾಯ್ರಕ್ರಮ ; Karnataka—(Hist., Admin & Culture) ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದ ೨ನೇ ಮುದ್ರಣ !

1978 :— ಕೆಲವು ಕನ್ನಡ & ಕೊಡವ ಭಾಷಾ ಕವನ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಪದ ಹಾಡುಗಳ ಧ್ವನಿಮುದ್ರಿಕೆ ; "ಕೊಡವಡ ಬುದ್ದ್‌ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಪಾಟ್" - 'ಕೊ-ಡ-ಗು' ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಯ who is who ಕೈಪಿಡಿಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ; ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೊಡನೆ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ ; ಕೆನಡಾದಲ್ಲಿ Polling officer ಆಗಿ ೨ನೇ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ; ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಂತದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು & ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ; Resources Board ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ; "ಕೊಡವ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ" ದ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಸಾಧಕ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ; Canada Council—ಇವರೊಡನೆ ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ; ನಗರದ Housing Board ನಿಂದ ಸನ್ಮಾನ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ—

1979 :— ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ; ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನನನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾದ ಚಲಚ್ಚಿತ್ರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ತಡೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದು ; "ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಬಾಲ ಮಹಾಭಾರತ"ದ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; 'Modern Karnataka' - ಇದನ್ನು ಡಿಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸ್ಟರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಗಿತ್ತುದು; ಗಡಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ "ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ" ಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ಕೊಡಗಿನ "ಶಕ್ತಿ" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯೊಡನೆ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ; ಹಾಡು ಮತ್ತು ಕವನಗಳ ಧ್ವನಿಮುದ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಿತ್ರರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿದ್ದು ; ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿಯ MOTHER INDIA ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಲೇಖನ : Iran & United States— ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ The Hindu ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ವೆನ್ಕು

ವರ್ ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸೇವೆಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಾಗಿ ಗೌರವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪತ್ರ—

1980 :— "Indo-Ethiopian Relations—" ಇದರ ೨ನೇ ಮುದ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಟರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡುದು ; ಕೆನಡಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಕನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ; Duke of Wellington ಮತ್ತು Winston Churchill — ಇವರು ಮೈಸೂರು & ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ — ಲೇಖನ ; "ಒಮ್ಮ ಅನ್ನನೆ ಒಮ್ಮ ಇನ್ನನೆ"—ಕೊಡವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕವನ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ; "ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಕವನಗಳು"—ಭಾಗ 3, ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ; Indo-Canadian Directory ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಲೇಖನ ; ಕೆನಡಾದ ಗಣ್ಯ ಭಾರತೀಯರ Who is who ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ; ಕೆನಡಾ (citizenship) ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ನಿವಾಸಿಯಾದದು ; Our Demoralised Democracy—ಲೇಖನ; "Tipu Sultan X'Rayed"—ಅಖಿಲ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬೃಹದ್ಗ್ರಂಥದ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ; "ಹುಚ್ಚು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಂದೇ ಮುಖ"— ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ !*

ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ

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*ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ವಿಚಾರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಯೆ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದ ಹಲಕೆಲವು ಬಿಡಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಲೇಖನ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸದೆ ಬಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ— [ಸಂ.]

Now Field Marshal
General K.M.Cariappa (Retd.)
Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, &
High Commissioner of India in Australia, and
himself a writer, wrote as below: -

* * *

I have known Muthanna for many years now. He is a very intelligent and amiable person of good reputation. As a writer, he is sincere and honest; he would take immense pains to express himself to the satisfaction of his readers. His books, be they on Kodagu, Karnataka or on any subject, are a replica of his remarkable mind and industry. In all his works he has shown himself as well - read and highly enterprising.....

Muthanna's contributions to India, especially in the fields of art and culture, are commendable. A writer, poet, biographer, historian and a profound research scholar, Muthanna is a 'rare specimen' amongst our people.....

In a way Muthanna is a pioneer in many fields. In his native Kodava dialect he initiated the art of writing poems, recorded most of them and also the local folk songs in several cassette tapes, popularised Appacha Kavi's works and songs, dug out a lot of stuff from the debris of Kodagu history and politics and for the first time gave us an elaborate list of 'WHO IS WHO' among the Kodavas from the ancient times up to date. He even got up a standard dictionary for the Kodava language. His History of Coorg of 1953, in English, was an outstanding treatise of the time which has since been a very valuable document for reference by the students of local history. As to the history of Karnataka, Muthanna's has been the comprehensive one with several editions along with the recently published Modern History of Karnataka.....

As a poet and philologist, Muthanna is one of the most significant in Karnataka. His treatise on the contributions of

KANNADA

MUTTANNANA KAVANAGALU Part III: By I. M. Muttanna; Usha Press, Mysore-570001, Rs. 15.00.

The author of this collection of poems, hails from Coorg and is at present living in Canada. He is a prolific writer both in Kannada and English. He combines in himself the traits of a historian, a biographer, a research worker, a translator and a poet. Though living in western countries he has written ten books in the last ten years among them, the book, the service of western scholars to Kannada, is a monumental work.

The present book is Part III of his collection of poems. There are 79 poems in this collection. Most of them are original. There are also translations of poems of famous writers of the West and East. The translation is realistic. The poet has shown originality in his translation of 'Royal Mail' by Rudyard Kipling. Similarly the translation of 'The Brook', by Tennyson, is sweet. The poet has been successful in capturing the beauty of the original in his translation.

Some in this collection are narrative poems based on real incidents of life. We may cite for example, the poems entitled Caroline and Ronaldina Mooru Jamagalu (The three births of Ronald). The poet's love of pets like cats and dogs is quite evident in the five poems on dog and the one on cat.

In some of his poems the 'Navya' school of poetry has been boldly criticised in a humorous vein. Some of the poems reveal the poet's views on present-day politics. Many in this collection are thought-provoking poems. The author's views on life can be gathered from some of his poems. His prayer to God to bless him with an innocent mind, a straightforward and sweet life in the midst of this world of variety and hypocrisy is really refreshing (Poem 7, 'That is the fortune').

This collection is significant in the variety of its themes and also in its volume.

A. S. Kedilaya.

(750)

10/6/80

The Hindu

THE AUTHOR

They said that:—

" Dr. Muthanna is a serious painstaking intellectual, and has continuously exemplified his ability to set down in writing his views and observations. His journalistic activities and linguistic studies attracted public attention long back in the early 1950s when his work won him international fame, besides getting awards. That was the "beginning of a very useful career" and he was hailed as one who " will find a place among the historians of our country."

" Dr. Muthanna has demonstrated a very real writing potential. The many experiences accumulated through the years are an asset to this serious writer. There is evidence of graphic thinking. Facts are presented with precision and clarity. Creativity is a strong plus in this writer who is also a significant poet. Good fluency is apparent. "The fact that no one has ever been, or ever will be, accepted by the Writers, Guild, New York, unless that person demonstrates genuine ability and natural talent, should be noted That Dr. Muthanaa possesses these, and has had his works accepted, tends to confirm the test results which indicate a fargreater potential than had been realised.

"In fine, as a historian", wrote an esteemed reviewer of his History of Karnataka, that, " Muthanna has shown us the pulsing, throbing heartbeat of Karnataka, and he has the gift rather rare among writers of history books."

ABOUT THIS AUTHOR BY AN AMERICAN:

In the Pacific coast city of Vancouver B. C., Canada, at a quiet serene environs of the glamorous city park over the Little Mountain, and at Main St. & 37th., lives an unassuming Indo-Canadian with a lofty sense of humour and spirit of public service. It is with some curiosity we met this man, Dr. Muthanna, who looks younger than his 60 with an amiable smile and engaging conversation. His face doesn't betray the vicissitudes of life, and he takes things, he says, in his stride!

Dr. Muthanna is an educator and his entire education is self-earned. 'Self-earned is always well-earned', he said. He taught for over 30 years and now, enough is enough, he says with a smart twinkle in his eye. A poet in his own language, he's also a research scholar; and that's certainly a rare combination.

After a chequered career in India, Africa and England, he came to Canada in 1967, and wherever he was, he would prefer, irrespective of pecuniary considerations, to stay on in metropolitan cities. There he finds, he said, a congenial field for social or cultural activities, with reference material at hand for literary and historical studies.

Dr. Muthanna has taught both history and geography but it was as teacher of history he was at his best. He considers the subject as a philosophy and he attached great importance to that. He wouldn't tolerate any hired writer or mercenary trying to pollute the subject with distortions and deliberate falsehood.

In the late 1960s many have heard Dr. Muthanna delivering Gandhi centennial lectures from several platfroms. He has been in local radio and television programmes discussing civic and community topics. His contribution to Indo-American culture is commendable, and the Winter Festival directed by him in Feb. 1975 was an outstanding success and it was only one of the kind so far among the Indo-American cultural programmes.

"An All-Time Record"

. Muthanna, a significant member of the community of Vancouver B.C., Canada, has distinguished himself in the fields of history and social service, both in active research and publication, I first met him years back at the British Columbia Family Conference where his stand on the moral issues affecting the family were appreciated by those of us representing evangelical churches. I have read with appreciation two of Dr. Muthanna's books, particulaly the one on the history of the East Indian settlement in America which has now come to this bulk, and that showed a capacity for research and a willingness to maintain integrity in standing for a principle. Indeed, this work of Muthanna, I am sure, would remain an all-time record on the subject !

It is my privilege to say that Dr. Muthanna is regarded by all of us as a gentleman of personal integrity of character who has profound respect for moral and religious values. His frank and outspoken views on things that he depicts bears testimony to his unshakeable faith in freedom of thought and expression.

Sd.) Wesley Wakefield

The bishop-general ; the Ethical Movement in America

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"A Renaissance Man"

".....Dr. Muthanna witnessed India's most important century from the front-row. Yet among those who sat there, too, few if any are so delightfully eloquent about it ; delightfully and enlighteningly as well !

".....Muthanna uses the elegant, somewhat archaic idiom of British India, and he uses it well (both while speaking and writing) - and it carries considerable power and lots of charm in the first century after India's independence. In addition to it, he has both a legalistic and supremely perceptive mind ; he is a traditionalist, very much so, but he is also a thoroughly modern man. Were it not an over-used epithet, I would call him a Renaissance man-; I do not call many people that. I do hope that his publications will have a much wider audience than what the publishers plan or hope !....."

Sd/- **Prof. (Swami) Agehananda Bharati**
Department of Sociology & Anthropology,
Syracuse University, N.Y. - USA.

Dr. Muthanna is a significant member of the Indo-American community. He was president and director of cultural organizations, member of the jury of the provincial supreme court, an elected member of the city resources board, a delegate to the provincial conference on Family for two years, etc. etc.

In the recently published directory of Indo-Canadians, Dr. Muthanna was described as an ex-teacher of the ex-emperor of Ethiopia. When we brought this to his notice, he had a hearty laugh. 'That was a joke cut by a friend of mine who had known me in Ethiopia', he said. But that wasn't just a joke. He had the rare distinction of meeting and exchanging ideas with many world statesmen who included the late emperor Haile Selassie, the late Lord Louis Mountbatten and that esteemed Canadian stalwart, the late Harry Stevens of the 'Komagata Maru' days.

Apart from being a poet and historian of repute, Dr. Muthanna's hobbies include his interest in Indian folk—songs, stamp-collecting, hiking and travelling. The Indo-Americans best remember him for his pioneer work-" People of India in N. America (1975)" which has now gone to the press as second enlarged edition.

Dr. Muthanna is a writer with a mission, sincere in his approach to problems, earnest in speech and brutally frank when occasion demands. To be active in the community is a part of his nature. His files of papers and books could be seen around his five-room apartment and his letters reveal his far-sighted views on matters concerning humanity in general.

One such letter was to the President of the United States of America, urging him to overhaul the system of democracy which has gone out of the way with all its imperfections, and imploring him to set a code of conduct to the democratic structure itself.

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the Western scholars to the Indian literature in general and to Kannada in particular, is another of his monumental works. His several volumes of poetical works including his Ramayana and Mahabharata in simple verse, are doubtlessly, I hear, his masterpieces.....

But that's not all. In the journalistic field too Muthanna has done impresssive service wherever he served. His write-ups and serialised articles are too many in India, Africa and now in Canada. Wherever he lived he leads an integrated life. He becomes a part and parcel of the land and people amidst whom he lives. His works such as 'Indo-Ethiopian Relations' and 'People of India in N. America' serve as instances for his international outlook. Indeed, Muthanna has a personality of his own-sincere, honest, very enterprising and brutally blunt on occasions.....

As a biographer, the one Muthanna wrote on the late Gen. Thimmayya and the later edition of my biography, I should here assert, that I am lost in admiration for his thoroughness in dealing with the subject matter. I am very much impressed with the details he deals with quoting copiously from several sources. It is really amazing how he keeps pace with the subject of his study although living many thousands of miles away from his country.

And yet another aspect of Muthanna's life is his urge or thirst for selfless service. He wouldn't waste a single minute without being engaged in one activity or the other. I am sure that in this recollections of his life one could know all about his public activities, and it looks that his story of life is really a story of intense struggle, dedication, service and sacrifice. He is a world citizen today and his lengthy poem on the 'One-World Government' and his dreams to see one and the only one World Religion, are found echoing in many of his compositions.....

Indeed, Muthanna is always here in spirit even though he is elsewhere physically. I know he has very pleasant manners about him. It was long back in 1968, I heard the people of Kodagu pouring forth their admiration for his many-sided activities and for his nationalistic outlook. I congratulate him for his splendid services of adventure and of determination to get full values of life .....Jai Hind."

(7501)

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ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿ

BY AIR-MAIL

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಜೂನ್ 23, 1986

ಸಿಎಂ :155 :ಓಎನ್‌ಜಿ :86

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರಿಗೆ

ವಂದನೆಗಳು.

ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 15.5.1986 ರಂದು ನನ್ನ ಕೈಸೇರಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಕ್ಕೆ ತಮಗೆ ಆಮಂತ್ರಣ ದೊರೆಯದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೊರ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲಸಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ (ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ) ಆಹ್ವಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಆದರೆ ತಮಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಅದು ತಲುಪಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಅಶ್ಚರ್ಯದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ತಮಗೆ ಆಮಂತ್ರಣ ಪತ್ರ ತಲುಪದಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿಷಾದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತಾವು ರಚಿಸಿರುವ ಕೊಡವ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಿಘಂಟಿನ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗೆ ಧನ ಸಹಾಯದ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ನಾನು ಈಗ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಗುಣ ಮುಖನಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಎಂದಿನಂತೆ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಶುಭ ಹಾರೈಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಕೃತಜ್ಞ.

ಆದರಗಳೊಡನೆ,

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

(ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗಡೆ)

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಮಾ.ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣ,
1-185, ಈಸ್ಟ್ 37ನೇ ಅವಿನ್ಯೂ,
ವ್ಯಾಂಕೂವರ್ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.
ಕೆನಡಾ. ವಿ5ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ 1ಇ5.

ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ 8

For Perusal

(751) 2

547

ಕನ್ನಡ ನುಡಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ಐ. ಮಾ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಹುಚ್ಚು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಂದೇ ಮುಖ

ಹುಚ್ಚು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಂದೇ ಮುಖ

ಲೇ: ಐ.ಮಾ.ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣ, ಪುಟ: ೫೨೬, ಬೆಲೆ: ರೂ. ೪೫–೦೦
ಪ್ರಕಟ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೭೦.

ಕೊಡಗಿನ ವೀರರಾಜಪೇಟೆಯಿಂದ ಆರು ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಐಚೆಟ್ಟಿರ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೨೦ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಐ. ಮಾ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಹೆಸರಾಗಬೇಕಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಮುಖರು. ಬರೀ ಸಾಹಿತಿಯಾಗಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ, ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಯಾಗಿ, ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರಾಗಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವಾನಿರತರಾಗಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಬದುಕಿನ ನಾನಾ ರಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯಿಂದ, ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥತೆಯಿಂದ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬಹಳ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದೆಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ ಪದವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಮೊತ್ತಮೊದಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಏಕೈಕ ಕೊಡವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಐ. ಮಾ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣ. ಇವರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯ, ಲಂಡನ್, ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕೆನಡಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳು ದುಡಿದು ಈಗಲೂ ಕೆನಡಾದ ವಾಂಕೋವರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದಾಗೆಲ್ಲ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯಾ ದೇಶಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಲು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ದುಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಗೆಳೆಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳು ಅವರನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ರಾಯಭಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿರುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಅಧಿಕೃತ ರಾಯಭಾರಿಗಳು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಎಂಬುದೊಂದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರು ರಾಯಭಾರಿಯ ಕೆಲಸವೇನನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಎಂಬುದೊಂದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಒಬ್ಬ ರಾಯಭಾರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಸಹಜ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರಿಗೆ ಈಗ ೭೦ ವರ್ಷ. ೧೯೮೦ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ 'ಹುಚ್ಚು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಂದೇ ಮುಖ' ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ಪರಿಚಯ, ಅವರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ಅವರು ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ರಗಳು, ಕೃತಿ, ಲೇಖನ ಮುಂತಾದ ಲೇಖನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ಬೃಹತ್ ಕೃತಿ. ಈ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ತೀರಾ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಇವರ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೆರಳೆಣಿಕೆಯಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲುಗಳೂ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಮಜಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲುವುದು ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಅಂಶ.

ಈ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು ಎಂದು ಎರಡು ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರದು ಸದಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಶೀಲವಾದ, ಪೊಳ್ಳುಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ, ಸದಾ ಜಾಗೃತ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ, ನಿರ್ಭೀತ, ನೇರ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ. ಅವರು ಸಮಾಜ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇರಳ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಗಡಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ನಾಶದಿಂದಾಗುವ ಹಾನಿ, ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಉಪಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಜನರ ದೈವಭಕ್ತಿ, ಅಂಧಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಗಳು- ಹೀಗೆ ನೂರಾರು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಇವರ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಬರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿವೆ.

ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಇರಲಿ ಭಾರತದ, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಹಿತಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು. ಮಹಾಜನ್ ವರದಿಗಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಭಾಗದ ಸರಹದ್ದನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವ ಭೂಪಟ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು, ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಸಿ. ಯವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾರ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ, ಲಂಡನ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡಿಸಲು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಇಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಅವರಿಗಿದ್ದ ಸಹಜ ಕಳಕಳಿಯ ದ್ಯೋತಕ. ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಸಮಾಜಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ

P. T. O.

ಅವರು ತೋರಿದ ಕಳಕಳಿ ಹಾಗೂ ದುಡಿಮೆ ಅನುಪಮ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಕರಣೀಯ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಿ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ಅಕ್ಕರೆ, ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟುತನ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಗಳು ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯಾಗುವ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅಂಶ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು, ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಪತ್ರಲೇಖನ ಹೀಗೆ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಇತಿಹಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರುವ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಇಂಡೋ ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯನ್ ರಿಲೇಶನ್ಸ್ ಫಾರ್ ಸೆಂಚುರೀಸ್, ಹಿಸ್ಟರಿ ಆಫ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಎ ಟೈನಿ ಮಾಡೆಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೌತ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ರೇಡ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಎಂಬ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿವೆ.

ಜನರಲ್ ತಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನರಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ಪನವರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಇವರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವ ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳು ನಾನಾ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಪದ್ಭರಿತವಾದ ಕೃತಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

'ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಕವನಗಳು', 'ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಬಾಲ ರಾಮಾಯಣ', 'ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಮಹಾಭಾರತ' ಇವರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾವ್ಯಕೃತಿ. ಇವರ ಕಾವ್ಯಸಂಕಲನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ, ಗೋಕಾಕರಂಥ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ ಇದೆ.

'೧೯ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆ' ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನೇ ಬದಲಿಸಿತು. ಕಿಟೆಲ್, ರೈಸ್, ಫ್ಲೀಟ್ ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅಪಾರ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ನಾನಾ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಇಂಥ ಮಹನೀಯರ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು 'ಕೂರ್ಗ್ ಮೆಮೊರೀಸ್' ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಜೀವನ ವಿವರಗಳ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಕೃತಿ. ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವೆಯ ಸೋಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಂತದ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕೆಲವು ಕೊಡವ ಗಣ್ಯರನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟೀಕಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಅಂತಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಕಿರುಕುಳಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಅಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಟನ್, ಜಿಮ್ಮಿ ಕಾರ್ಟರ್ ಇಂತಹ ಧುರೀಣರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಲೀ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ನಿರ್ಭೀತ ಹಾಗೂ ಚಿಂತನಶೀಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಮನಗಾಣಿಸುವಂಥವು.

ಸಾಹಿತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರಿಗೆ ಜನತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ವಿಷಾದನೀಯ. ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ, ವಿಪುಲತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಗಳ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇವರು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ನೆನಪಿಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಹಿತಿ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದುಕೊಂಡೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಲೇಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ 'ಹಿತ್ತಲ ಗಿಡ ಮದ್ದಲ್ಲ' ಎಂಬಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳೂ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರೂ ವಿಮರ್ಶಕರೂ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸಿ, ಅವುಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯದೊರಕಿಸಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

—ಡಾ|| ಕೆ. ಆರ್. ಸಂಧ್ಯಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ

ಡಾ|| ಐ. ಮಾ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ

ಅಮೋಘ ಮೌಲ್ಯವಾದ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು

ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ. ಆ. 16.

ಡಾ| ಐ. ಮಾ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಸಮಾರಂಭವೊಂದನ್ನು ತಾ. 15ರಂದು (ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನದಂದು) ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಮಾರಂಭವು ಮಡಿಕೇರಿಯ ಹಳೇ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿತು. ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹಕಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ತಜ್ಞರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ಚಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜೆ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣನವರು ಡಾ| ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರನ್ನು ಸಭಿಕರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರು ಬರೆದ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಂಸೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ಚಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಕೊಡಗಿನಿಂದ ಕೆನಡಾದವರೆಗಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಕುರಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಮದ್ರಾಸು, ದೆಹಲಿ, ಲಂಡನ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಸಾಹಸಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರ ಅಪಾರ ಸಹನೆಯ, ಹಣ, ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚದಿಂದ ಅವರು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿರುವ ಈ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಅನಂತರ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಡಾ| ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ತಾನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಲಂಡನ್ ನಗರದ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಭಂಡಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ನಕಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಲು ತಾನು ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಬಂದ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ಅವರು ತಾವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬರೆದ ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲವು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದೂ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರನಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದರಲ್ಲದೆ ತಾನು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವದು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಹೊರತು ಇತರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂತೋಷಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು

ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ ಈ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯು, ಕೊಡಗಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ 18ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ರಗಳು, 18ನೇ ಶತಮಾನಾಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗಿನ ಕೊಡಗು ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಸಮಗ್ರ ವರದಿ, ರಾಜರ ಕಾಲದ ಕೆಲವು ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು, ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಸುಮಾರು 200 ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರಗಳು, ವೀರರಾಜನ ಕೆಲವು ಪತ್ರಗಳು, ಕೊನಾರ್, ಕ್ರೈಸ್, ಟೈಲರ್ ಮೊದಲಾದವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳ, 'ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ನಾಮೆಯ' ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದವು. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಹೊತ್ತಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ| ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಪತ್ರಸಂಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಮೊಹರು ಮಾಡಿ ಇನ್ನು 15 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಗುಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಲಾಗುವದೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೊಡಗಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು, ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾಲದ ಭೂಪಠಗಳನ್ನು, ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ| ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಕವನವನ್ನು ಹಾಡಿದರು. ನೆರೆದವರಿಗೆ ಚಹಾಪಾನದ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಿತ್ತು.

ಡಾ| ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಈ ತನಕ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸುಮಾರು 12 ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿ, ಇದೀಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ರವೀಂದ್ರ ಕಲಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕಾಶವಾಣಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ತೆರಳಿರುವರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ.

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FIELD MARSHAL CARIAPPA AMONG MANY FAMOUS INDIANS WHO VISITED VANCOUVER

By Dr. I.M. Muthanna

Vancouver city, now being exposed to the World Exposition, is on its 100th year in 1986, with its soaring sky-scrapers, colourful malls, booming sky trains, excellent roads, etc. But when Swami Vivekananda of India, was in Vancouver in 1893, on his way to Chicago, this city was only a developing village. So it was when Swami Ramatirtha came here in 1901. The India-born poet and novelist Rudyard Kipling was fascinated by the set-up of this city, and even had owned a house and twenty acres of land for some time, back in 1892 somewhere near Fraser and 11th Avenue.

Thus from 1893, during this century, a galaxy of great personalities of India visited this west-coast city of Vancouver, and among them there were several men of religion, the Nobel Laurette Ravindranath Tagore, the scholar-statesman Sir Srinivasa Sastri, those Indo-European politician stalwarts like Mrs. Annie Besant and Charles Andrews and a host of Princes and Dewans of the British-Indian states. Among some of the recent visitors are K. Krishna Menon and the two former Prime Ministers Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and perhaps Vijaylaxmi Pandit.

But then I came to know recently that Field Marshal Cariappa was in Vancouver exactly sixty years back in 1926, as a young lieutenant of the Indian Army. He recollected that when he was on a world tour, he landed in Vancouver, and stayed for a couple of days. He spoke at length about the developing town of those days, and shot back at me saying - "how is Vancouver now?"

The first Indian Commander-in-Chief of India, in 1949, General K.M. Cariappa was recently conferred the honorary rank of Field Marshall. An illustrious soldier, and the former high commissioner of India in Australia and New Zealand, the Field Marshal is now 87.

He had a series of "firsts" in his Army career right from the days of his being the first Indian to become the first King's Commission officer, in 1919, the first Indian brigadier, the first Indian general and so on, but in being honoured as the Field Marshal, Cariappa is the second in India, the first being Sam Manekshaw of the time of the war with Bangladesh in 1971.

"These two have much in common," said an esteemed Indian Daily, that "both called a spade a spade and even to say they make it clear that they have a mind of their own."

It is interesting to know that as a distinguished citizen of the British Commonwealth, Cariappa's name was proposed to the position of the Governor-Generalship of Australia, back in 1956.

Field Marshal Cariappa had the rare honour of being invited by the Defence Chief of United Kingdom, when he was a guest of Queen Elizabeth, the late Lord Mountbatten, and several of his comrades and friends in the British Army. Known in the army circles, and around the commonwealth as "Kipper," Field

Marshal Cariappa, is still a soldier, as the saying goes - "the old soldier never dies but fades away."

"Kipper" Gets His Due", said the editorial in the **Hinddustan Times**, and added that, "Better late than never! Known for discipline and leadership qualities, Cariappa rendered "yeoman's service in the country."

The "Field Marshal is anything but retired," said the Hindu - of the Jan. 19, '86. He has a burning passion for two causes: care of the ex-servicesmen and moulding of the younger generation. His love for ecology manifested itself when he joined a delegation opposing the construction of the Barapole hydro-project in the plantation district along the Western Ghats.

"Tall, erect and stately, the highly westernised Field Marshal Cariappa, is a stickler for discipline," as everyone knows.

The Field Marshal is a fluent speaker, and in accent and style, he is much more than an Englishman. As a prolific writer on national and defence affairs, Cariappa has the credit of writing more than 500 articles in the Indian newspapers and magazines. He has always been a thorn to the erring and selfish politicians in power by his unsparing criticism of the things. As an analytical thinker and public worker, Field Marshal Cariappa has been conferred doctorate degrees by several Indian universities. He is, perhaps, the oldest and senior -most army officer of the British Commonwealth, living today.

Though aged, the old Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa is still fit and alert. Well, would he visit Vancouver once again, exactly sixty years after his earlier visit in 1926? Maybe, the old Field Marshal might feel young to take another world tour. The Indian Organizations here in Vancouver, in corroboration with the local Army Unit, would do well if they consider sponsoring the old man to be here on the 2nd of May, when the Expo will be inaugurated by Prince Charles!

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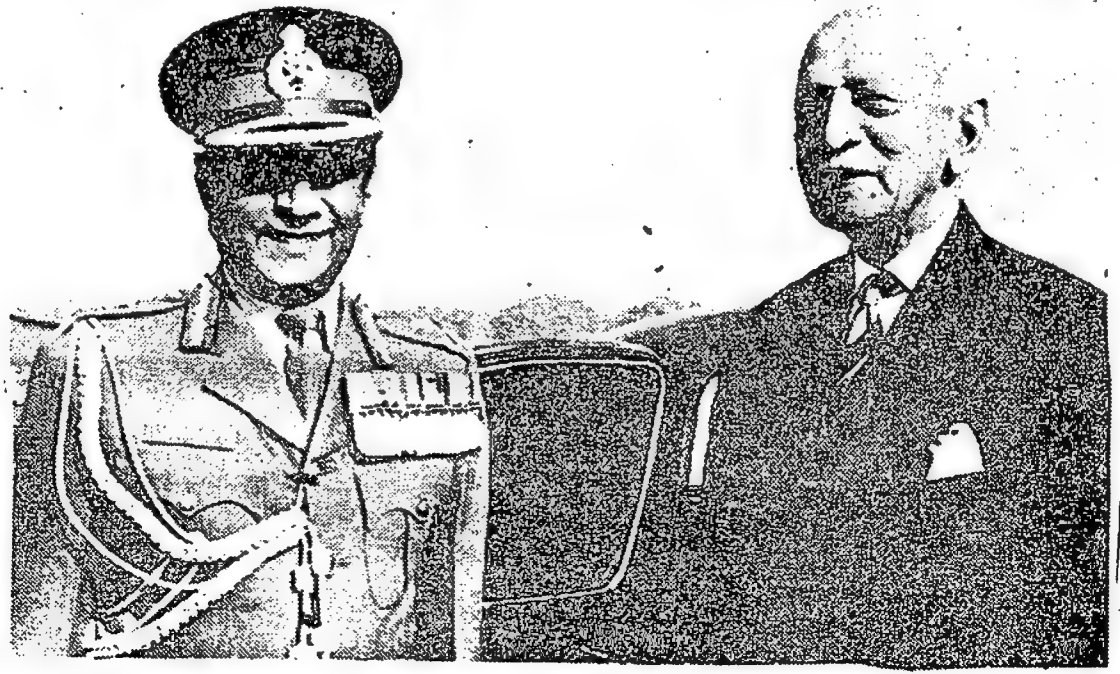
The Overseas Times, New York & Vancouver, 25/2/1986.

P. K. Chinappa, 25/2/86.



Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa [right] with the Army chief- Lieut-Gen. K. Sundarji.

P. K. Chinappa, 25/2/86.

ಹುಚ್ಚು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಂದೇ ಮುಖ

ಲೇ: ಐ.ಮಾ.ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣ, ಪುಟ: ೫೨೬, ಬೆಲೆ: ರೂ. ೪೫-೦೦
ಪ್ರಕಟ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೮೦

ಕೊಡಗಿನ ವೀರರಾಜಪೇಟೆಯಿಂದ ಆರು ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಐಚೆಟ್ಟಿರ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೨೦ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಐ. ಮಾ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣ ನವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಹೆಸರಾಗಬೇಕಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಮುಖರು. ಬರೀ ಸಾಹಿತಿಯಾಗಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ, ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಯಾಗಿ, ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರಾಗಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವಾನಿರತರಾಗಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಬದುಕಿನ ನಾನಾ ರಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯಿಂದ, ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥತೆಯಿಂದ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬಹಳ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದೆಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ ಪದವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಮೊತ್ತಮೊದಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಏಕೈಕ ಕೊಡವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಐ. ಮಾ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣ. ಇವರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯ, ಲಂಡನ್, ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕೆನಡಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳು ದುಡಿದು ಈಗಲೂ ಕೆನಡಾದ ವಾಂಕೋವರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದಾಗೆಲ್ಲ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯಾ ದೇಶಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಲು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ದುಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಗೆಳೆಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳು ಅವರನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ರಾಯಭಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿರುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಅಧಿಕೃತ ರಾಯಭಾರಿಗಳು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಎಂಬುದೊಂದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರು ರಾಯಭಾರಿಯ ಕೆಲಸವೇನನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಎಂಬುದೊಂದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಒಬ್ಬ ರಾಯಭಾರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಸಹಜ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರಿಗೆ ಈಗ ೬೫ ವರ್ಷ. ೧೯೮೦ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ 'ಹುಚ್ಚು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಂದೇ ಮುಖ' ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ಪರಿಚಯ, ಅವರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ಅವರು ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ರಗಳು, ಕೃತಿ, ಲೇಖನ ಮುಂತಾದ ಲೇಖನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ಬೃಹತ್ ಕೃತಿ. ಈ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ತೀರಾ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಇವರ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೆರಳೆಣಿಕೆಯಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲುಗಳೂ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಮಜಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲುವುದು ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಅಂಶ.

ಈ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು ಎಂದು ಎರಡು ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರದು ಸದಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಶೀಲವಾದ, ಪೊಳ್ಳುಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ, ಸದಾ ಜಾಗೃತ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ, ನಿರ್ಭೀತ, ನೇರ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ. ಅವರು ಸಮಾಜ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇರಳ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಗಡಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ನಾಶದಿಂದಾಗುವ ಹಾನಿ, ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಉಪಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಜನರ ದೈವಭಕ್ತಿ, ಅಂಧಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಗಳು- ಹೀಗೆ ನೂರಾರು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಇವರ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಬರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರ ಹೊಮ್ಮಿವೆ.

ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಇರಲಿ ಭಾರತದ, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಹಿತಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು. ಮಹಾಜನ್ ವರದಿಗಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಭಾಗದ ಸರಹದ್ದನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವ ಭೂಪಟ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು, ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಸಿ. ಯವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾರ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ, ಲಂಡನ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡಿಸಲು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಇಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಅವರಿಗಿದ್ದ ಸಹಜ ಕಳಕಳಿಯ ದ್ಯೋತಕ. ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಸಮಾಜಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಅವರು ತೋರಿದ ಕಳಕಳಿ ಹಾಗೂ ದುಡಿಮೆ ಅನುಪಮ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಕರಣೀಯ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಿ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ಆಕ್ಕರೆ, ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟುತನ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಗಳು ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯಾಗುವ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅಂಶ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು, ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಪತ್ರಲೇಖನ ಹೀಗೆ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಇತಿಹಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರುವ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಇಂಡೋ ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯನ್ ರಿಲೇಶನ್ಸ್ ಫಾರ್ ಸೆಂಚುರೀಸ್, ಹಿಸ್ಟರಿ ಆಫ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಎ ಟೈನಿ ಮಾಡೆಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೌತ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲೋರ್ಡ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಎಂಬ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿವೆ.

ಜನರಲ್ ತಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನರಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ಪನವರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಇವರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವ ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳು ನಾನಾ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಪದ್ಭರಿತವಾದ ಕೃತಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

'ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಕವನಗಳು', 'ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಬಾಲ ರಾಮಾಯಣ', 'ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಮಹಾಭಾರತ' ಇವರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾವ್ಯಕೃತಿ. ಇವರ ಕಾವ್ಯಸಂಕಲನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ, ಗೋಕಾಕರಂಥ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ ಇದೆ.

'೧೯ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆ' ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನೇ ಬದಲಿಸಿತು. ಕಿಟೆಲ್, ರೈಸ್, ಫ್ಲೀಟ್ ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅಪಾರ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ನಾನಾ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಇಂಥ ಮಹನೀಯರ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು 'ಕೂರ್ಗ್ ಮೆಮೊರೀಸ್' ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಜೀವನ ವಿವರಗಳ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಕೃತಿ. ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವೆಯ ಸೋಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಂತದ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕೆಲವು ಕೊಡವ ಗಣ್ಯರನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟೀಕಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಅಂತಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಕಿರುಕುಳಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಅಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಟನ್, ಜಿಮ್ಮಿ ಕಾರ್ಟರ್ ಇಂತಹ ಧುರೀಣರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಲೀ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ನಿರ್ಭೀತ ಹಾಗೂ ಚಿಂತನಶೀಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಮನಗಾಣಿಸುವಂಥವು.

ಸಾಹಿತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರಿಗೆ ಜನತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ವಿಷಾದನೀಯ. ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ, ವಿಪುಲತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಗಳ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇವರು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ನೆನಪಿಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಹಿತಿ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದುಕೊಂಡೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಲೇಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ 'ಹಿತ್ತಲ ಗಿಡ ಮದ್ದಲ್ಲ' ಎಂಬಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳೂ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರೂ ವಿಮರ್ಶಕರೂ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸಿ, ಅವುಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯದೊರಕಿಸಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

—ಡಾ|| ಕೆ. ಆರ್. ಸಂಧ್ಯಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ

"ಹೊಸದಿಗಂತ" ದಿನಾಂಕ ೧೪ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 1985

"Karnataka Nudi" August 16, 1985.

1. Mahatma Gandhi 1948
2. Jawaharlal Nehru 1964
3. Indira Gandhi 1984
4. Chinese Invasion — 1962
5. Cabinet Mission Plan — 1946
6. Man in the Moon — 1969

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sept. 1986.

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"ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿ" ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 1985

ಹುಚ್ಚು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಂದೇ ಮುಖ

ಲೇ: ಐ.ಮಾ.ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣ, ಪುಟ: ೫೨೬, ಬೆಲೆ: ರೂ. ೪೫-೦೦
ಪ್ರಕಟ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೮೦

ಕೊಡಗಿನ ವೀರರಾಜಪೇಟೆಯಿಂದ ಆರು ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಐಚಿಟ್ಟಿರ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೨೦ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಐ. ಮಾ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಹೆಸರಾಗಬೇಕಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಮುಖರು. ಬರೀ ಸಾಹಿತಿಯಾಗಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ, ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಯಾಗಿ, ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರಾಗಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವಾನಿರತರಾಗಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಬದುಕಿನ ನಾನಾ ರಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯಿಂದ, ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥತೆಯಿಂದ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬಹಳ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದೆಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ ಪದವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಮೊತ್ತಮೊದಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಏಕೈಕ ಕೊಡವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಐ. ಮಾ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣ. ಇವರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದ ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯ, ಲಂಡನ್, ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕೆನಡಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳು ದುಡಿದು ಈಗಲೂ ಕೆನಡಾದ ವಾಂಕೋವರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದಾಗೆಲ್ಲ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯಾ ದೇಶಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಲು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ದುಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಗೆಳೆಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳು ಅವರನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ರಾಯಭಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿರುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಅಧಿಕೃತ ರಾಯಭಾರಿಗಳು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಎಂಬುದೊಂದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರು ರಾಯಭಾರಿಯ ಕೆಲಸವೇನನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಎಂಬುದೊಂದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಒಬ್ಬ ರಾಯಭಾರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಸಹಜ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರಿಗೆ ಈಗ ೬೫ ವರ್ಷ. ೧೯೮೦ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ 'ಹುಚ್ಚು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಂದೇ ಮುಖ' ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ಪರಿಚಯ, ಅವರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ಅವರು ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ರಗಳು, ಕೃತಿ, ಲೇಖನ ಮುಂತಾದ ಲೇಖನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ಬೃಹತ್ ಕೃತಿ. ಈ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ತೀರಾ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಇವರ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೆರಳೆಣಿಕೆಯಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲುಗಳೂ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಮಜಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲುವುದು ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಅಂಶ.

ಈ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು ಎಂದು ಎರಡು ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರದು ಸದಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಶೀಲವಾದ, ಪೊಳ್ಳುಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ, ಸದಾ ಜಾಗೃತ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ, ನಿರ್ಭೀತ, ನೇರ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ. ಅವರು ಸಮಾಜ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇರಳ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಗಡಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ನಾಶದಿಂದಾಗುವ ಹಾನಿ, ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಉಪಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಜನರ ದೈವಭಕ್ತಿ, ಅಂಧಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಗಳು- ಹೀಗೆ ನೂರಾರು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಇವರ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಬರಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿವೆ.

ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಇರಲಿ ಭಾರತದ, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಹಿತಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು. ಮಹಾಜನ್ ವರದಿಗಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಭಾಗದ ಸರಹದ್ದನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವ ಭೂಪಟ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು, ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಸಿ. ಯವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾರ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ, ಲಂಡನ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡಿಸಲು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಇಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಅವರಿಗಿದ್ದ ಸಹಜ ಕಳಕಳಿಯ ದ್ಯೋತಕ. ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಸಮಾಜಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಅವರು ತೋರಿದ ಕಳಕಳಿ ಹಾಗೂ ದುಡಿಮೆ ಅನುಪಮ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಕರಣೀಯ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಿ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ಅಕ್ಕರೆ, ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟುತನ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಗಳು ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯಾಗುವ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅಂಶ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು, ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಪತ್ರಲೇಖನ ಹೀಗೆ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಇತಿಹಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರುವ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಇಂಡೋ ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯನ್ ರಿಲೇಶನ್ಸ್ ಫಾರ್ ಸೆಂಚುರೀಸ್, ಹಿಸ್ಟರಿ ಆಫ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಎ ಟೈನಿ ಮಾಡೆಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೌತ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ರೇಡ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಎಂಬ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿವೆ.

ಜನರಲ್ ತಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನರಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ಪನವರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಇವರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವ ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳು ನಾನಾ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಪದ್ಭರಿತವಾದ ಕೃತಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

'ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಕವನಗಳು', 'ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಬಾಲ ರಾಮಾಯಣ', 'ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನ ಮಹಾಭಾರತ' ಇವರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾವ್ಯಕೃತಿ. ಇವರ ಕಾವ್ಯಸಂಕಲನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ, ಗೋಕಾಕರಂಥ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ ಇದೆ.

'೧೯ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸೇವೆ' ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನೇ ಬದಲಿಸಿತು. ಕಿಟೆಲ್, ರೈಸ್, ಫ್ಲೀಟ್ ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅಪಾರ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ನಾನಾ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಇಂಥ ಮಹನೀಯರ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು 'ಕೂರ್ಗ್ ಮೆಮೊರೀಸ್' ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಜೀವನ ವಿವರಗಳ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಕೃತಿ. ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವೆಯ ಸೋಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಂತದ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕೆಲವು ಕೊಡವ ಗಣ್ಯರನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟೀಕಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಅಂತಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಕಿರುಕುಳಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರು ಅಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಟನ್, ಜಿಮ್ಮಿ ಕಾರ್ಟರ್ ಇಂತಹ ಧುರೀಣರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಲೀ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ನಿರ್ಭೀತ ಹಾಗೂ ಚಿಂತನಶೀಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಮನಗಾಣಿಸುವಂಥವು.

ಸಾಹಿತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರಿಗೆ ಜನತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ವಿಷಾದನೀಯ. ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ, ವಿಪುಲತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಗಳ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇವರು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ನೆನಪಿಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಹಿತಿ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದುಕೊಂಡೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಲೇಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ 'ಹಿತ್ತಲ ಗಿಡ ಮದ್ದಲ್ಲ' ಎಂಬಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳೂ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರೂ ವಿಮರ್ಶಕರೂ ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣನವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸಿ, ಅವುಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯದೊರಕಿಸಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

—ಡಾ|| ಕೆ. ಆರ್. ಸಂಧ್ಯಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ

"Karnataka Nadi" August 16, 1985.

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THE MAHATMA BECOMES IMMORTAL

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Last Rites On Banks Of The Jumna

SURGING CROWDS OF SOBBING PEOPLE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

"MAHATMA GANDHI Amar Ho Gae"—the Mahatma has become immortal.

THIS CRY WAS RAISED IN ONE VOICE BY A MULTITUDE OF HALF A MILLION MOURNERS AS RED FLAMES ROSE AGAINST THE EVENING SUN AND CONSUMED THE MORTAL REMAINS OF THE NATION'S FATHER.

The funeral procession which left Birla House at 11-45 a.m. reached Raja Ghat on the Jumna at 4-15 p.m. and the obsequies, which commenced at 4-35 p.m., were performed by the Mahatma's third son, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, according to Vedic rites.

As the pyre was lit at 4-55 p.m., the vast gathering which included the highest and lowest in the land wept bitterly. Rajen Babu and Pandit Pant were seen sobbing.

Troops struggled hard to keep back waves of sobbing people who broke the cordon and approached dangerously near the pyre. Lord Mountbatten and Pandit Nehru were among the crowds directing the troops to hold them back.

Since early today streams of people were collecting at Raj Ghat on the Jumna to the south of the Red Fort. By about 4p.m. the whole area was a seething mass of people and near the cordon around the funeral pyre the crowd was several hundred deep.

The Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, Lady Mountbatten who had just then arrived from Madras, their two daughters, Air Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the U. P., Mr. Chandulal Trivedi, Governor of the East Punjab, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, and high army and civil officials were at the cremation ground before the cortege arrived.

Dr. Chia Liun Lo, the Chinese Ambassador, who is the doyen of the diplomatic corps, represented the various embassies. As the cortege was sighted the Governor-General and party moved towards a small raised platform. The party squatted round the pyre while girls chanted "Ram Dhun".

Crowds Break Cordon

As the cortege entered through the cordon which was over hundred yards away from the pyre, the milling crowds pressed forward and broke the cordon. Dozens of people were seen fainting and being carried to Red Cross vans. The troops struggled hard to keep the crowds back but the cordon was gone and waves of people approached dangerously near the pyre.

Lord Mountbatten went among the crowd and directed the troops to hold them back. Pandit Nehru was seen urging the people to stay out. But sobbing woman rushed forward to have a last Darshan of the Mahatma.

Mahatmaji's body was carried from the bier by the ashramites and placed on the sandalwood pyre with the head to the north. Flowers, Khadi-garlands and wreaths were placed at the feet of the Mahatma. The first wreath was placed by Dr. Lo, the Chinese Ambassador. The National flag that covered the bier was removed and sandalwood was piled upon the body. Holy 'thirtha' from Jumna was sprinkled and the priest, Pandit Ram Dhan Sharma, recited from Vedic texts, while Ramdas Gandhi performed the obsequies.

The great mass of people gathered on the Jumna bank rose 'en masse' and observed a minute's silence and garlands and flowers poured in all the while.

The Sun Goes Down

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was squatting on the ground, put his hand over a sobbing girl as though consoling her. The Sardar sat through the half an hour or so like a statue, motionless.

Pandit Nehru who was moving among the crowds appeared to have aged ten years more.

There were many who struggled to get near the pyre, to throw flowers on the platform, but were unable to do so in the seething crowd.

As the flames shot up, fragrance of sandalwood and incense filled the atmosphere. The sun was slowly going down and the crowds dispersed.

The pyre was lit at 4-55 p. m. and by 6 p. m. the Mahatma's mortal remains were completely reduced to ashes.

Sacred Heirlooms

Late tonight there were still large crowds in the Raj Ghat. A number of people from far and near who were unable to come earlier arrived in time to see the dying embers and returned sadly.

There was a great scramble and diligent search for small twigs of the sandal chips near the pyre and many were seen with the greatest reverence picking up withered and trodden rose petals, picking up twigs from the mound of wreaths or bits of ash blown by the breeze. These souvenirs will become sacred heirlooms.

Some poor milkmen living in a village some 20 miles away down the Jumna heard of the Mahatma's passing last evening. They fasted for the day and brought two big tins of pure ghee which was used for the pyre.

Troops and police are maintaining an all-night guard of the pyre.—A.P.I.

ALL QUIET IN BIRLA HOUSE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Birla House which till yesterday was busy and crowded presented a deserted appearance tonight. The prayer ground was without a man and silence reigned over the place.

Members of the Birla family offered prayers as usual in the room where Mahatma Gandhi lived. A lamp was burning in the room where Gandhiji died.—A.P.I.

Last Advice To Congress Organisation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Mahatma Gandhi's last advice to the Congress organisation was recorded a few hours before he fell victim to the assassin's bullet. Gandhiji then personally wrote a two-page commentary on the type of Congress organisation he would like to see established.

This, it will be recalled, was preceded by discussions with members of the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee and the Congress President Dr. Rajendra Prasad. These discussions were on a draft report pertaining to the future Congress Constitution.

The discussions were presumably not conclusive, or perhaps Mahatma Gandhi had not made up his mind. But, according to informed quarters, these are Gandhiji's views on the fundamentals of the Congress constitutional problems. He reduced them to writing, and his views in this form are now in the hands of a responsible Congress leader.

The Congress, the Mahatma had suggested, should be a body consisting of servants of the people. It should be a kind of semi-military organisation, although subscribing to non-violent principles. He would not be averse to disbanding the existing Congress organisation, so that a new organisation composed of servants of the people could take its place and truly serve the lakhs of villages in the country and also help the people in the attainment of social, moral and economic independence as well.

Gandhiji's conception was that the Congress should consist of workers who would form companies with leaders chosen by themselves. The leaders of such companies might choose an all-India leader who would control and command all of them.

He had insisted that a true worker or a true servant of the people should be a habitual Khadi wearer, a teetotaller, and one who would look upon all religions as sacred and equal and would make no distinction of caste, creed or sex. He must work for the uplift of the villagers, spread literacy in the villages, improve their sanitation and their hygiene.

In the Mahatma's opinion, all the organisations started or working autonomously and carrying on constructive activities now, such as the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association, should be affiliated to the Congress organisation.

The views expressed by Mahatma Gandhi are described as radical and revolutionary in approach, and the Congress Working Committee, which is to meet shortly, will no doubt deliberate on them.—A.P.I.

Over A Million Get Last Darshan

FIVE-HOUR FUNERAL PROCESSION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Over a million people flanked the five and a half mile route of the funeral procession when Mahatma Gandhi's body was carried in state today from Birla House to the Raj Ghat on the towering basin of the Jumna.

Men, women and children of all communities, from Old and New Delhi and surrounding villages were arriving from early hours to have the Mahatma's last darshan. As the huge procession which started at 11-45 a. m. wended slowly for five hours, the mourners on the roadsides stood in reverence and cried "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai."

Four-thousand troops, 1,000 airmen 1,000 police and 100 navymen participated in the procession. The regiments of the Indian Army represented were: The Rajputana Rifles, Madras Regiment, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Indian Signal Corps, R.I.A.S.C. Armoured Vehicles and the mounted cavalry of the Governor-General's Body Guard led the procession, while Volunteer Corps of the Jamia-ul-ema and men of the fire-brigade and boy scouts assisted in maintaining order.

The Cabinet ministers last night decided that the armed forces were the only organisation capable of handling the elaborate funeral arrangements and General Bucher, Commander-in-Chief, took charge of the supervision. The grounds where Mahatma Gandhi was to be cremated were covered with shrubs and nettles. These were cleared and a brick and mud platform was raised to hold the funeral pyre.

Special Carriage

The choice of the vehicle in which Mahatma Gandhi's body was to be carried was a problem because it had to be high enough to be within sight of the crowd and the authorities wanted to respect the Mahatma's opposition to the machine age. A weapons carrier was eventually decided and sappers worked throughout the night dismantling the chassis and building a new superstructure with a raised floor which was covered with ground sheets. Four diag ropes were attached and fifty servicemen pulled each rope. The engine was not used.

The funeral procession had to traverse five miles form Birla House to Raj Ghat east of the Jumna Bridge, behind the Red Fort.

The procession wended its way from Hardinge Avenue. There was an exciting moment near Delhi Gate when three R.I.A.F. aircraft swooped down and showered flowers repeatedly.

The biggest floral tribute came as the cortege passed the Delhi District Jail. The whole air seemed to be full of flying petals.

The unbelievably colossal crowds were still awaiting. It was impossible to give even the roughest estimate of the number. They undoubtedly ran into lakhs.

The cortege now approached its destination. The banks of the sacred Jumna were packed with multitudes as far as eye could see. The people who had been silent so far were shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai."

The funeral procession reached the Raj Ghat at 4-20 p.m. The body was removed from the carriage and placed on the pyre at 4-30 p.m.

The funeral pyre was rested on a platform three feet high and twelve feet square constructed by the Central P. W. D.

Fifteen maunds of sandalwood, four maunds of ghee, two maunds of samigri (incense), one maund of coconut, and fifteen seers of camphor were provided for the funeral pyre.

Governor-General Lord Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten, accompanied by their daughters, arrived at the cremation ground in time for the ceremony. Lady Mountbatten who was in Madras arrived this morning by special plane to attend the funeral.

Before Mahatma Gandhi was laid on the funeral pyre holy water was sprinkled over the body. 'Mantras' were chanted and other rites performed and the body was laid on the pyre at 4-30 p.m.

Numberless wreaths and garlands were showered on the body.

At 4-35 p.m. Mr. Ramdas Gandhi set fire to the pyre. Within a couple of minutes the pyre caught fire and flames rose.—A.P.I.

'HA RAM, HA RAM'

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Giving a first-hand account of the circumstances under which, Gandhiji was shot dead yesterday, Miss Manu Gandhi, granddaughter of Gandhiji, told the U.P.I. Representative that as Mahatmaji ascended the steps of the prayer-platform the assailant suddenly broke through the row of people on one side and bent before Gandhiji.

She thought he was trying to take the dust from Gandhiji's feet and tried to dissuade him from doing so as Gandhiji was still walking.

At this juncture the man pulled out a revolver and started shooting. The first shot hit Gandhiji in the abdomen. Gandhiji immediately began to chant 'Ha Ram, Ha Ram'. The second shot also hit the abdomen and the third the chest.

Thereupon, Gandhiji fell on his back. His spectacles were dislodged and his chappals fell away from his feet. Blood came out profusely from the wounds.

Miss Manu Gandhi added that on Thursday night Gandhiji seemed to have had a sort of premonition of his coming end. Before retiring, Gandhiji recited a Gujerati couplet. Early on Friday morning as soon as he woke up Gandhiji asked his personal assistant to give him all important letters so that he could reply to them immediately.—U.P.I.

C.R.'S MESSAGE TO TAMIL NAD

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has sent the following message to Tamil Nad

[illegible]

C. R. ARRIVES IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, arrived in Delhi by air this evening and drove straight from the airport to the cremation ground.

THEY COLLAPSED DEAD ON HEARING THE NEWS

MEERUT, Jan. 30.

Dharmaveer, a book-seller of Meerut on hearing the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death, collapsed and died immediately.

According to a despatch from Jameshedpur, one person died of shock and a few others fell unconscious, last night at a public meeting when the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination was announced.

Indian Grenadiers Attack Raiders Killing Sixty

JAMMU, Jan. 29.

Going into action for the first time on the Jammu front, Indian Grenadiers led by Major Perris (Mangalore) yesterday killed sixty raiders and broke up a rigid attack on a village east of Nausshera.

Following an S.O.S. that the raiders were in the vicinity of the village, the Grenadiers rushed to the area and opened up their machineguns. The raiders were forced to withdraw.

One of the Grenadiers was killed and two others were mounded in the engagement.

National Guards co-operated with the Grenadiers in the operation.—A.P.I.

S. African Minister's Threat To Indian Satyagrahis

CAPETOWN, Jan. 30.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. H. G. Lawrence, told the South African Assembly during question-time today that Indians from Natal had threatened to enter Orange Free State illegally.

If circumstances demanded, the Government would take suitable steps to deal with this matter, he said.

Indians from Natal recently crossed the border and entered Transvaal without permits and in contravention of the existing laws. The entry had been made in the presence of police who, however, made no arrests. But the police had the matter in hand, and would deal with it in the appropriate way, the Minister added.

Talks for R. T. C.

Talks continued today between "moderate" Indian leaders and the South African Premier and other Ministers regarding the Indian problem.

A meeting will be convened about the middle of March for electing a delegation to visit India and Pakistan to pave the way for a Round Table Conference.

Gandhiji's Murder, A Deep-Laid Plot

POLICE FEAR MORE ASSASSINATIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

WHILE millions and millions of people are paying grateful homage to the Father of the Nation, the police have lost no time in trying to untie a criminal conspiracy which has led to the death of the greatest Indian, and world's harbinger of peace. Five persons have been arrested by the police in Bombay, suspected to be involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Gandhiji.

It is understood that the police are definitely of the view that there is a direct and intimate link between the assassination of Gandhiji yesterday, and the bomb outrage on January 20.

The bomb outrage suspect seems to have made a statement that five men have conspired together to do away with the Mahatma's life.

Nathuram Vinayak Godse was reported to have been in Delhi at Hotel Marina when the attempted bomb attack failed and he fled along with three other accomplices. Again at Poona they met, and conspired this time, favouring individual and not joint action against Gandhiji's person. If Godse had failed the other three collaborators would have tried to murder the Mahatma.

Godse is the Editor of the 'Hindu Rashtra', Poona, formerly known as 'Agrani'. This paper supports the programme and policy of Savarkar, former President of the all-India Hindu-Mahasabha and has been avowedly anti-Gandhi.

It is learnt that a typed unsigned letter was found in the possession of Godse which stated 'Your arrival in Delhi awaited'. The police seem to have secured other clues linking yesterday's shooting with the earlier bomb explosion, and more arrests would follow.

For the present the suspect is remanded to police custody until February 14, charged under section 302 I.P.C.

A special Secret Service staff is being deputed to unearth the whole plot. It is also feared that the plot involves the assassination of other top-ranking leaders inside the Indian Union Cabinet. Sensational revelations are expected when the case comes for hearing in the court.

Godse Remanded to Police Custody

Nathuram Vinayak Godse was produced before a Magistrate today and remanded to police custody.

It is stated Godse arrived from Bombay on January 28 by train travelling second class. He is of medium height and well-built and wore a khaki shirt and grey flannel trousers.

POLICE FOLLOWING UP CLUES

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

The Police of Bombay, West Bengal, East Punjab and Delhi are following up clues giving rise to the suspicion that a deep-laid plot "on the part of a radical communal organisation" was behind the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, according to Press reports in Bombay today gleaned from various centres including Poona, the place to which N. V. Godse, the suspect arrested in connection with the Delhi outrage belonged.

The "Sunday News of India" developing this story said: Investigating officers are flying from Bombay to Delhi on Sunday and a line of inquiry now being independently pursued in the four provinces may, when the results have been pooled, disclose that the gang has countrywide associations. The Police suspect that the men have also a large stock of arms and ammunition".

S. K. PATIL URGES IMMEDIATE ENQUIRY

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee says "Gandhiji was the greatest apostle of peace. The cruel hand of fate has removed him from amongst us in circumstances which naturally make our blood boil. This is the biggest calamity for our nation. The blow is all the more stunning because of its suddenness. His death has removed the greatest restraining influence on the mass mind of this country.

"There is not the least shadow of doubt in my mind that this act of cold-blooded murder is only a part of a deep-laid plot in which groups of persons always inimical to Gandhiji and the Congress are secretly and actively engaged. This is a diabolical plot and it has to be unearthed without any loss of time. But this must be left to the machinery of our Government. Private individuals ought not to take law into their own hands."

The Sangha Chalak of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, Bombay, in a statement says the alleged assassin of Mahatma Gandhi was never connected in any way with the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh.

"We have already condemned the dastardly and cowardly attack on Mahatma Gandhi's life," he adds, "and we mourn this national calamity. We are observing national mourning by closing our centres for thirteen days."

The Sangha Chalak says no R.S.S. office has been searched in Bombay, nor has any R.S.S. volunteer been arrested.—A.P.I.

Hindu Sabha Leader's Condemnation

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

"The Hindu Mahasabha as an organisation has nothing to do with the re-

(Continued on Page 5)

India May Withdraw Kashmir Case From U. N. Council Agenda

—DELEGATION TO RETURN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

IT is "possible" that the Indian delegation to the Security Council discussions on Kashmir may be withdrawn to New Delhi shortly, said an Indian Embassy spokesman here today.

He added that such a withdrawal would mean, in effect, that India was withdrawing her protest over Kashmir from the Security Council's agenda and would indicate the intention to settle the dispute with Pakistan directly.

The spokesman said that decisive word on this matter was expected from New Delhi within the next 24 hours, and he stressed that the delegation, in any case, would not return until after next Tuesday's Security Council session.

He declined to discuss to what extent the possibility of settling the dispute with Pakistan direct resulted from the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

The spokesman said that the general opinion among Indian delegation to the Security Council was that the majority of members of that body were unfairly biased in favour of Pakistan.

In New York, Mr. Retalvad told Reuter: "Our delegation has been thinking, in view of the death of Mahatma Gandhi, whether it would be better to have consultations with our Government on the spot over Kashmir. That would mean suspension of the Security Council debate for some time.

"It would not mean the debate would not be continued in the Council after we have had the personal consultation with our Government in Delhi. However, nothing definite has been decided."—Reuter.

And He Had Hoped To Live To Be 140

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Mahatma Gandhi had expected to live to be 140 if he could achieve goodwill between the communities and between India and Pakistan.

This was disclosed by Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary for Air and former Under-Secretary for India, speaking at India House today.

Mr. Henderson recalled that only three weeks ago he had the privilege of talking to the Mahatma at New Delhi. They talked together for 45 minutes and the words he remembered most were those Gandhiji used when he left him.

Mr. Henderson said he had told the Mahatma he hoped he would achieve as many years of life as Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Mahatmaji said, "Mr. Henderson, if I can achieve goodwill between the communities and between India and Pakistan, I shall live to be 140 years."

Mr. Henderson said he thought the Mahatma meant that he would wish to continue to serve his fellow human beings for many more years.

Gandhiji was Against The Reference

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30

It is well known among informed quarters that Gandhiji has been against reference of the Kashmir issue to U.N.O. In this Gandhiji seemed to represent the unanimous public opinion in the country.

It is said that the first reference to the matter of sending the dispute to U.N.O. was embodied in a letter written by India's Prime Minister to Pakistan Prime Minister later in a similar letter handed to Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan in New Delhi on the evening of Dec. 22 it was again mentioned that Pakistan's assurances to or connivance of raiders' activity on Kashmir would be referred to the Security Council.

The Indian Cabinet seemed to have been apprised of this communication and presumably it endorsed the stand taken therein. It is however felt that India's Foreign Minister Pandit Nehru has been convinced almost solitarily (if one could exclude Lord Mountbatten's views in the matter) that before taking any military action against raiders' bases in Pakistan the Security Council must be apprised of the situation under Article 35 of U.N. O. Charter.

At the same time Pakistan diplomats in London and America and New Delhi had been contacting British, American and other diplomats, it is said, and raising the Russian bogey offering facilities for investments in Pakistan and bases for anti-Russian operations in the event of conflict between Russia and the Western powers.

Gandhiji's fast and statements by India's leaders had given the impression that Pakistan was not so much to blame for what happened in the Punjab or Kashmir and that Muslims had suffered terribly in these areas. The result has been the Security Council's verdict, going in effect against India. Lobby reports mention that Pandit Nehru takes developments at U.N.O. seriously to heart and feels himself responsible for the debacle and may offer to resign. Whether that happens or not it is too early to say definitely but it is generally realised that the situation is taking a critical turn for India.

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ADS.

The End of Mahatma Gandhi.
the 30th Jan. 1948.
T. K. Krishnamurthy. 31/1/'48
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The Indian Express

VOL. XVI. NO. 88. MADRAS: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1948. 8 PAGES: 1½ ANNAS.

KEEP YOUR WASHABLES LOVELIER & BETTER
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A.K.THARU SONS P.B. NO. 14. COIMBATORE.

THE MAHATMA BECOMES IMMORTAL

Imperishable—Like India

Last Rites On Banks Of The Jumna

SURGING CROWDS OF SOBBING PEOPLE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

"MAHATMA GANDHI Amar Ho Gae"—the Mahatma has become immortal.

THIS CRY WAS RAISED IN ONE VOICE BY A MULTITUDE OF HALF A MILLION MOURNERS AS RED FLAMES ROSE AGAINST THE EVENING SUN AND CONSUMED THE MORTAL REMAINS OF THE NATION'S FATHER.

The funeral procession which left Birla House at 11-45 a.m. reached Raja Ghat on the Jumna at 4-15 p.m. and the obsequies, which commenced at 4-35 p.m., were performed by the Mahatma's third son, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, according to Vedic rites.

As the pyre was lit at 4-55 p.m., the vast gathering which included the highest and lowest in the land wept bitterly. Rajen Babu and Pandit Pant were seen sobbing.

Troops struggled hard to keep back waves of sobbing people who broke the cordon and approached dangerously near the pyre. Lord Mounthatten and Pandit Nehru were among the crowds directing the troops to hold them back.

Since early today streams of people were collecting at Raj Ghat on the Jumna to the south of the Red Fort. By about 4p.m. the whole area was a seething mass of people and near the cordon around the funeral pyre the crowd was several hundred deep.

The Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, Lady Mountbatten who had just then arrived from Madras, their two daughters, Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the U. P., Mr. Chandulal Trivedi, Governor of the East Punjab, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President and [illegible] were a[illegible] the cordon.

from Jumna was sprinkled and the priest, Pandit Ram Dhan Sharma, recited from Vedic texts, while Ramdas Gandhi performed the obsequies.

The great mass of people gathered on the Jumna bank rose 'en masse' and observed a minute's silence and garlands and flowers poured in all the while.

The Sun Goes Down

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was squatting on the ground, put his hand over a sobbing girl as though consoling her. The Sardar sat through the hot [illegible]

ALL QUIET IN BIRLA HOUSE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Birla House which till yesterday was busy and crowded presented a deserted appearance tonight. The prayer ground was without a man and silence reigned over the place.

Members of the Birla family offered prayers as usual in the room where Mahatma Gandhi lived. A lamp was burning in the room where Gandhiji died.—A.P.I.

Last Advice To Congress Organisation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Mahatma Gandhi's last advice to the Congress organisation was recorded a few hours before he fell victim to the assassin's bullet. Gandhiji then personally wrote a two-page commentary on the type of Congress organisation he would like to see established.

This, it will be recalled, was preceded by discussions with members of the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee and the Congress President Dr. Rajendra Prasad. These discussions were on a draft report pertaining to the future Congress Constitution.

The discussions were presumably not conclusive, or perhaps Mahatma Gandhi had not made up his mind. But, according to informed quarters, these are Gandhiji's views on the fundamentals of the Congress constitutional problems. He reduced them to writing and his views in this form are now in the hands of a responsible Congress leader.

The Congress, the Mahatma had suggested, should be [illegible] shaping of servants of the [illegible] should be a

C.R.'S MESSAGE TO TAMIL NAD

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has sent the following message to Tamil Nad

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Gandhiji's Murder, A Deep-Laid Plot

POLICE FEAR MORE

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BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

TUESDAY, FEB. 3

MADRAS

(V.U.M. 211 m. 1,420 kc/s)

7-0 a.m. Swagatam; 7-10 Musiri Subramania Iyer (Records); 7-20 News in Tamil; 7-30 R. Sivaprakasam: Flute; 8-0 News in English; 8-15 Talkie Tunes (Records); 8-30 K. R. Nagabhushanam.

12-30 p.m. For High Schools (Tamil) 1-0 Mahila Mandali; 1-30 News in English; 1-40 Film Fare (Records); 2-0 News in Tamil; 2-5 Sarangi: A.I.R. Artist; 2-15 For High Schools (Telugu); 2-45 Afternoon Variety (Records).

4-0 For Elementary Schools (Telugu); 4-30 to 5-0 Tea Time Music.

5-30 p.m. Jagannath Deo Varma: Violin 6-0 News in English 6-10 Local Announcement 6-20 English; 6-10 Local Announcement, 6-20 Nilakanta Iyer; 7-0 Varayum Selavum; 7-15 Variety (Records); 7-30 News in Tamil; 7-45 As in Trichinopoly; 9-0 News in English; 9-15 Pogada Virundu Sketch in Tamil by P. R. 9-30 B.B.C. News Relay; 9-40 Shertalla N. P. Balakrishnan; 10-0 to 10-30 Nagaswaram (Records.)

(41.32 m. 7,260 kc/s)

7-10 a.m. News in Telugu; 7-20 Vocal Variety (Records).

(31.28 m. 9,590 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Sarangi: A.I.R. Artist: 2-5 News in Telugu.

(60.98 m. 4,920 kc/s)

6-20 p.m. Lokavarta News talk in Malayalam; 6-30 For the Villages (Telugu); 7-15 News in Telugu; 7-30 Adimavasilu; 9-30 Variety (Records); 10-30 Close Down.

TRICHY

(V.U.T. 395.3 m. 758 kc/s)

7-15 a.m. Musical Prelude (Records); 7-20 News in Tamil; 7-30 P. J. Ratna Varma; 8-0 News in English; 8-15 Morning Variety (Records); 8-30 Janki Ramamurti.

1-0 p.m. Kadambam (Records); 1-30 News in English; 1-40 P. J. Ratna Varma; 2-0 News in Tamil; 2-3 Janki Ramamurti; 2-15 p.m. Educational Broadcast.

5-0 H. Ramachandra Sastri: Flute; 5-40 Learn to sing; 6-0 News in English 6-10 Local Announcements (Tamil); 6-15 For the Villages; 7-0 Tala Vadya Kacheri H. Ramachandra Sastri—(Flute); Anthakudi S. Ramamurti: Mridangam; K. R. Rangaraja Iyer: Ghatam; T. V. Ramiah Pillai: Kanjira; Karaikudi Natesa Iyer: Dolak; T. R. Harihara Sarma: Gettu; 7-30 News in Tamil; 7-45 Sammanagudi Srinivasa Iyer: Vocal K. S. Venkataramiah: Violin Tanjore Ramadas Rao: Mridangam; Time Singanai at 8-0 p.m. 9-0 News in English; 9-15 Vocal Variety (Records); 9-30 B.B.C. News Relay; 9-40 Local Announcements and Weather Report (English); 9-45 T. S. Ulaganathan: Violin; 10-0 You Asked For It (Records).

TRIVANDRUM

(459 m. 653 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. Prarambhaganam Sri Swati Tirunal's Composition 7-5 Talk in English on "Man Inside out" by S. Rajagopal; 7-20 Music by T. M. Soundarajan and party; 8-20 Recorded Music:—Jutika Roy, Noorjehan, Khurshid; 8-40 to 9-6 The Trivandrum Men's Chorus in "Camp Fire Songs" arranged for men's voices by J. John compered by Andrew John Buehner 9-0 Vanchieamangalam.

PALAMCOTTAH COUNCIL

PALAMCOTTAH, Jan. 30.

At a meeting of the Palamcottah Municipal Council held yesterday presided over by Mr. P. S. Subramania Pillai, Chairman, a resolution was passed requesting the Government of Madras to direct the Tirunelveli Municipal Council to pay them a portion of the Entertainments Tax since a majority of the cinema-goers for the cinemas situated in Tirunelveli were from Palamcottah.

A bonus of half month's pay was sanctioned for all the bill-collectors of the Municipality who showed 95 p. c.

BRITAIN & THE MARSHALL PLAN

(BY WALTER TAPLIN)

One of the topics engaging the attention of politicians, economists and the common people alike throughout Britain and some countries of Europe today is the prospect of aid from America, defined in the Marshall Plan. In the article below, Walter Taplin, Assistant Editor of the well-known journal, the "Spectator" sums up Britain's reaction to the Plan, pointing out that although U.S. aid will be of great advantage in building up present-day economy, British economic planning will be based on the assumption that Britain can rely on her own resources.

Britain's original reaction to the Marshall Aid Plan for Europe, as outlined in the historic speech at Harvard University on June 5, 1948, was much more spectacular than the speech itself.

Mr. Bevin's enthusiastic reception of the suggestion that the U.S.A. might undertake an entirely new programme of the aid to Europe, and the immediate steps he took to consult first France and then the other countries of Europe concerning the condition that they should produce a joint plan, were in such marked contrast with Mr. Marshall's own brief and modest statement, that they provoked the surprised American comment: "We expected them to jump six inches, but we never expected them to jump 10 feet".

Determined Effort

The past six months have, however, shown that the determination of Britain's Foreign Secretary to seize this new opportunity for ordered European recovery was no sudden passing whim. The steady work of Sir Oliver Franks, leader of the British team of experts, in close association with M. Herne Alphand, Economic Adviser to the French Foreign Ministry, first in Paris, where they produced the exhaustive report on the measures necessary for economic recovery, and afterwards in Washington, where they explained these measures in detail to American representatives and officials, is evidence of the determination to incorporate the new measures into the permanent British foreign policy.

Nevertheless, it must not be assumed that the British Government is putting itself into a position of complete dependence on the American aid. In fact, repeated statements by her Ministers have emphasised that although the Marshall aid would be of great convenience in building up British economy and in staving off further reductions in the standard of living, British economic planning must, nevertheless, be based, for the time being, on the assumption that Britain can only rely on her own resources and exertions.

Policy of Co-operation

This has important effects on the British diplomatic attitude both in the U.S.A. and in Europe. In the first place it strengthens the policy, which is in any case dictated by commonsense and by past experience of American proposals for economic aid, of remembering at all times that the final decision rests with the American Congress and people, and that any attempt to influence the course of that decision must be avoided. It also helps refute the argument that British policy has no independent basis but is subordinate to, if not dictated by, the U.S.A. And it

operation between the U.K. and the countries of continental Europe is a policy having its own firm basis, quite independent of the possibility of American aid.

Once again, argument must not be taken to extremes. It would be completely hypocritical to pretend that Britain could easily do without outside assistance in the next few critical years. A mere recital of the list of allocations of grain, steel, mining machinery, petroleoum, and so on, proposed in the 15-volume report of the State Department on the present status of the Marshall Plan, is sufficient to remind any Englishman of the difference these things could make to the efficiency and output of the industry in which he works and to his own productivity.

Benefits to World Trade

The benefits of direct aid, which are, in any case, unlikely to accrue until the latter part of this year,, are not the only ones Britain can expect under the Marshall Plan. As important—in fact, in the opinion of many observers, even more important—are the indirect effects of this assistance in loosening up, as it were, the flow of European and world trade. There can be little doubt that the effect of a few hundred lorries in France, a few thousand tons of coal in Belgium or a few million bushels of grain in Italy could be out of all proportion to their own bulk. They could set the machine going, release the energies lying dormant, help remove the dislocations caused by World War II, and by a cumulative process build up the volume of international trade. These, to a trading and commercial nation like the British are benefits which certainly will not be ignored. Nor can any Continental country afford to ignore them.

For example, although no coal from the United States to Sweden is provided for in the present version of the Plan, there is no doubt that the machinery provided to Britain will result in the export of more British coal to Sweden and the world generally.

Fulfilling the Condition

But it must always be remembered that the Marshall Plan includes not only a principle for the Americans—that it is in their own interest to do all they can to aid European recovery. It also contains a condition for the Europeans—that if they want help from America, they must prove it by showing that they are able and willing to help themselves. This condition, that there must be co-operation and joint planning, has so far been fulfilled on paper by 16 countries who signed the Paris Reports on European Economic Co-operation.

These countries now await the decision of the American Congress on the magnitude of the aid to be given, for there can be no doubt that the principle of aid is accepted by both the great American Parties. After that comes the fulfilment of the condition in practice. That will, no doubt, take a great deal of patience and forbearance, and since many of the schemes for co-operation agreed at Paris are without precedent, a great deal of experiment with perhaps a few failures. But the work will be worth doing not only to secure the Marshall aid, but for its own sake, and Britain will be found willing to play

INFORMATION BOX

1. Red and White are the colours that attract butterflies most.

2. According to a recent survey, 51 per cent of the reading public in Britain take to fiction, 34 per cent to non-fiction and about 15 per cent to juvenile literature.

3. Some 26 per cent of the earth's crust consists of silicon.

4. Nearly one-third of England rests on the piled-up shells of microscopic creatures.

5. All metals are invariably made up of crystals.

6. Until 1878 British Letters Patent were engrossed on large skins of parchment, with the Great Seal in wax pendent at the foot.

7. There are only two countries in the world beginning with the letter "Y"—Yugoslavia and Yemen.

Flying Stove-Pipe Remains Secret

Britain's "flying stove-pipe" the model ram-jet aircraft which is the first "airplane" made in this country to fly faster than the speed of sound, is a secret.

Not a single detail of its size or shape, the actual speed it reached on its closely guarded trials, or even where the flight took place is yet being released by the Ministry of Supply, whose aircraft scientists are carrying out tests with the ram-jet model.

"All we are prepared to say is that we have flown a ram-jet," a Ministry spokesman said to-day.

Much Faster?

There is, in fact, no official confirmation that the model airplane has beaten the speed of sound—about 760 m.p.h.—but it was assumed that once a ram-jet (otherwise known as an "athodyd") was launched upon a successful flight, its speed would be considerably greater than sound.

It may have been as high as 1000 m.p.h.

The model was probably launched by a rocket, the ram-jet taking over the propulsion when the aircraft was already flying at high speed.

A ram-jet is simply a tube in which a high temperature flame is kept burning. As the air is rammed into the tube by the airplane's movement, it is heated, and forced out under expansion at the rear end of the tube.

American Claim

American aircraft scientists claim that speeds approaching 1,500 m. p. h. have been reached with tiny 16-inch model ram-jets.

They foresee that full-scale airplanes powered by "flying stove-pipe" and flying up to 4000 miles range at 1400 m.p.h. are possible. One of the big problems is to stop flame blow-outs.

Britain's expert on ram-jets is Sir Ben Lockspeiser, 55-year-old Londoner, who is the Ministry of Supply's chief scientist. It was he who decided to abandon trying to reach faster-than-sound speeds with piloted aircraft and to concentrate on the use of models.

Eight feet long rocket-driven models are also being tested.

SAINT'S TIGER SINS, MEDDLESOME MAN MAULED

The legendary Swamiji's Tiger of Jogeshwari, 16 miles from Bombay, lost its 40-year-old reputation for complete tameness on Tuesday when it severely mauled

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(BY E. M. BALL)

Mechanisation on the farms has been one of the chief factors which have led to increased agricultural output in Britain. To aid the farmer in the use of new machinery and the manufacturer in the production of suitable implements, the Government has set up a central organisation—the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering. The activities of this institute, described here by E. M Ball, are of special interest in this country where efforts are being made to introduce new methods on farms and fields.

With the coming of mechanisation to Britain's farms it was found necessary to set up some form of central organisation where the progress of farm machinery developments should be observed and from where information about new machinery its performance and relevant data should be circulated and be made available to manufacturers and farmers.

By 1929, the only place which fulfilled the first of these functions was the Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering at Oxford. In 1942, the Government decided to make the Oxford Institute the nucleus of organised research in agricultural engineering, and from that nucleus has grown the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, known familiarly as "Askham Bryan" from the name of its temporary location in World War II. Although the Institute now has its permanent headquarters on a large estate—Wrest Park, Silsoe, Bedfordshire, nearer London—it is certain that for many years to come it will be remembered as "Askham Bryan".

Invaluable Advice

Mr. S. J. Wright, Director of the Oxford Institute, moved with it to Askham Bryan, and under his able and extremely efficient direction the Institute has given invaluable advice to thousands of users and makers of farm machinery. With him went Mr. W. H. Cashmore, a foundation member of the Oxford Institute.

At Askham Bryan an organisation was set up to carry out research and development work on agricultural machinery. A review of developments in farm mechanisation with a summary of official test reports is issued four times a year, and the Institute is always open to inspection or to give advice to anyone on machinery matters.

A well-stocked library, experimental plots workshops and laboratories are all part of the equipment. The work of the Institute varies from straightforward performance tests of complete machines to experimental research into the factors which affect the design of their component parts; from studies of new methods and techniques to studies of ordinary farm practice; from questions of crop husbandry to questions of pure engineering.

Testing Section

A most important part of the Institute is its testing section. The Institute is consantly carrying out tests of agricultural machinery sometimes on its own initiative as part of its development work, and sometimes at the request of manufacturers who may submit their machines for commercial tests, the results of which may be used commercially, or for confidential tests the results of which are confidential to the individual manufacturer. The quarterly review publishes summaries of as many tests as possible.

Some of the machines tested are well known already in Britain's farming industry, others are new models just coming into commercial production, while others are brought in for experimental purposes. Whatever the machine or whatever the circumstance of the test, the immediate object is the same—to provide an accurate and impartial weighing-up of practical performance.

During the past five years, the Institute has done experimental work in practically every field and on nearly every aspect of Britain's farm mechanisation. In 1943 and 1944, experiments were carried out to determine the suitability of the segmenting process for British sugarbeet seed and growing conditions. A segmenting machine was constructed by the N.I.A.E. from drawings supplied by the University of California, the capacity, the germination, and the cleaning of the segmented seed was noted, and field trials gave seed rates and stands, best methods of singling and cross-blocking. The Institute was also able to draw up tables showing singling times in man-hours per acre and plant population in plants per acre.

Machinery dealing with grain—its shortage, drying, and harvesting—has been one of the most important studies undertaken by the Institute during the past 3 years. Grain losses with a combine harvester grain-bin ventilation, pneumatic grain conveying, harvesting small seeds by combine, the Claas combine harvester, grain drier testing have all been thoroughly investigated and reports made available to those interested.

Potato cultivation and harvesting is a subject which has interested inventors and the Institute staff. Potato planters, a potato deflector for elevator diggers, the Hans Hack potato digger, harvesters and lifting shares have all been tested and reported upon to the benefit of makers and farmers, all of whom are still looking for easier mechanisation in this crop.

Research on Tractors

Ploughs and tractors have been also under constant test. At one demonstration a gun carrier adapted for agricultural purposes was on show; fruit growers are now finding this useful for orchard cultivations. At the same time a harrow made of surplus Bren-carrier track sections, weighing 500 lbs. and making a good tilth, was demonstrated. The N.I.A.E. has also developed and tested a direct mounted reversible (or one-way) plough.

Among the tractors on which the Institute's tractor testing scheme was demonstrated was one in which particular attention had been paid to the use of unit-principled power-lifting implements—not only at the rear but also under-slung and at the front.

A great deal of research has been done on tractor utilisation. The Institute has produced tables showing arable acreage per tractor, the mean number of hours worked by tractor per year, the mean number of working days per tractor per year and mean number of hours worked per tractor day. They have also dealt very thoroughly with the composition of tractor costs and tractor testing.

Latest reports from the Institute show it is now undertaking research into plough-share testing, fertiliser placement, field work, seeding units on toolbars, sack-loading, lime-spreading and testing to determine the maximum rates of throughput and the power required to drive a cutter blower under various conditions.

The Institute is also doing its best to keep British farmers in touch with developments in agricultural mechanisation in other countries.

MARKETS WEAKEN ON BAD NEWS

Further Drop in Mill & Bank Shares

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Weaker markets in the past week have been the rule. They took out a knock-out blow on Friday night. There

DISCOUNT BANK OF INDIA

India Govt. Prohibit From Taking Deposits

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Gover[illegible] of India have issued an order prohi[illegible] Discount Bank [illegible] accepting fresh de-

such as indigestion, flatulence, colic, acidity, griping, fermentation, diarrhoea, etc., etc.

1 Bottle As. 14.

All Zandu Products can be had from the following Chief Agents:

(1) R. S. VASAN & CO., Tiruppur.
(2) VINAYAGAR MEDICAL HALL, Teppakulam, Trichy.
(3) RAJA PEDDA SUBBARAYUDU SETTY, Nandyal.
(4) ESWAR DASS & CO., Main Road, Rajahmundry.
(5) S. NATHAM & CO., The Chemists, Palghat.
(6) THE SATTENEPALLE MEDICAL STORES, Sattenepalle.
(7) N. R. SWAMI & CO., Chemists, Madura.
(8) K. V. MANIKYA RAO, Robertsonpet, Masulipatam.
(9) THE CANARA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, LTD., Udipi.
(10) G. WEIL & CO., Chemists, Cannanore.

Or from Sole Agents

DAMODER & CO.,
MADRAS No. 3.

The Council recommended to the Madras Government to introduce legislation to prohibit cow-slaughter in the Province in response to the appeal issued by the anti-cow-killing association of Delhi.—F.O.C.

BREAST-FEEDING OF BABIES

is the foundation of future health. Artificial feeding means artificial physical growth and unstable nervous system. Take Vinkola and a full course of it, and have enough milk to feed two babies for 6 to 8 months.

THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
DELHI

Pandit K. Santanam, Director-in-Charge, is visiting Madras in the middle of Feb. to interview applicants for service with the Company as Inspectors on decent salary, allowance and good prospects. Vacancies exist in Tamil and Telugu Districts. Only influential and experienced persons who can guarantee business need apply giving full particulars before 10th Feb. 48 to:

THE BRANCH MANAGER,
The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.,
4|105, Armenian St., G. T., Madras.

WICKSON & CO.
FOR HIGH GRADE SPECTACLES
173, Broadway, MADRAS.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

MAHODAYAM AT POINT CALIMERE (VEDARANNIYAM), DHANUSHKODI AND MAHABALIPURAM (NEAR CHINGLEPUT).

It is with the greatest possible regret that the South Indian Railway Administration has to announce to the public that it will not be possible to make any special arrangements whatever for the ensuing MAHODAYAM in February 1948 and that no special trains can be run for the occasion. With a view to avoid overcrowding in trains, booking of tickets will be restricted at stations. The public are, therefore, warned to avoid travel by rail for any purposes in connection with this festival.

This decision has been forced upon the Railway by present day conditions of rail transport and it is, unfortunately, unavoidable.

DEAFNESS

"Deafkiller," a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness flowing of the ear, itching, pimples-pain, rattling noises, discharge of pus and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness may be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear clearly and perfectly. No matter whether the deafness is slight, partial or complete, caused by fever chronic cold, overdose of quinine or collapsed nerves or by trouble in throat, nose or internal organs. "Deafkiller" will definitely cure it and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands have been successfully cured. It is known never to fail. Age is no bar.

Price Rs. 10. Postage As. 12 extra. Sold at all good chemists.
Agents: APPAH & CO., 286, China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

SPORT:

Victorian Country XI Dismissed for 153

GOOD START BY INDIANS

The Indians dismissed the Victorian Country XI for 153 and replied with 151 for one wicket before stumps were drawn on the first day of the match at Mildurra on Saturday.

The Indian team was led by Nayudu, but a place has been kept for Amarnath in the side for Monday.

VICTORIAN COUNTY XI (1st Innings-: Morrison b Gul Mahomed 5; Bate b Amir Elahi 20; Adams lbw Gul Mahomed 2; Herath st. Irani b Sarwate 27; Logan c Kishenchand b Amir Elahi 8; Huges b Sohoni 30; Tankard c Gul Mahomed b Amir Elahi 13; Thorpe c Sohoni b Rai Singh 39; Anders b Sohoni 17; Stevens not out 0; Extras 2; Total 153.

BOWLING: Sohoni 8-0-23-2; Gul Mahomed 7-2-17-2; Sarwate 10-1-40-1; Amir Elahi 18-1-37-4; Kishenchand 3-0-9-0; Rai Singh 1-0-6-1.

INDIANS (1st Innings): Ranavirsinhji lbw b Tankard 52; Sarwate (batting) 48; Kishenchand (batting) 47; Extras 4; Total (for one wicket) 151.

BOWLING: Stevens 4-0-17-0; Anders 8-0-37-0; Tankard 9-1-47-1; Thorp 9-0-25-0; Adams 5-0-21-0.

* * *

The Indian cricketers now touring Australia have cancelled all social engagements for the next week as a mark of respect to Gandhiji, according to a message from Melbourne on Saturday. They also observed a few minutes' silence in the course of their match with the Victorian Country XI.

* * *

Overnight rain delayed the start of the Sheffield Shield match at Sydney until after lunch on Friday West Australia, sent in New South Wales to bat on an easy wickets, scored 396 runs Miller's brilliant 170 and Donaldson's 105 were mainly responsible for N. S. Wale's creditable score. At close of play W. Australia had scored 29 runs for the loss of no wickets.

* * *

Trinidad, resuming their first innings at 192 for 3, pushed their total to 481 for 4 wickets and declared, and the M.C.C. replied with 284 for 6 before play ended on the third day of their match at Port of Spain, West Indies.

TRINIDAD (1st Innings): Stollmeyer c Griffile b Allen 16; Gauteaume lbw Howarth 101; K. Irestrial lbs. Wardle 53; A. Gomes (not out) 178 R. Tong Cherov c Evans b Cranston 103; Ferguson not out) 14; Extras 16; Total (for 4 wkts. dec.) 481.

BOWLING: Tremlett 10-2-23-0; Cranston 23-6-65-1; Allen 13-3-45-1; Ikin 36-13-77-1; Howarth 39-14-62-1; Wardle 50-12-122-1; Robertson 11-3-38-0; Hardstaff 5-0-35-0; Evans 3-1-8-0.

M.C.C. (1st Innings): Robertson c Stollmeyer b Jones 12; J. T. Ikin (not out) 64; E. Cranston b Ferguson 82; J. Hardstaff b Atkinson 92; R. Howarth c Stollmeyer b Ferguson 0; G.A. Smithson c Sub b Gomes 20; G. O. Allen c Gomez b Ferguson 1; T.G. Evans (not out) 13; Extras 0; Total (for 6 wkts.) 284.

BOWLING: Sealy 15-4-48-0; Jones 16-4-41-1; Jackbir 28-7-67-0; Stollmeyer 5-2-16-0; Ferguson 30-3-53-3; Gomez 12-5-27-1; Atkinson 13-2-32-1.

Football

Following are the results of Saturday's F. A. Cup fourth round re-plays:

FIRST DIVISION: Everton 3, Wolverhampton Wanderers 2.
Arsenal 3 Preston North-End 0.
Blackburn Rovers 4 Sunderland 3.
Blackpool 1 Aston Villa 0.
Bolton Wanderers 2 Chelsea 1.
Charlton Athletic 0 Stokecity 1.
Liverpool 0 Portsmouth 3.
Manchester City 3 Grimsby Town 1.
Middlesbrough 1 Burnley 2.
Sheffield United 2 Manchester United 1.

* * *

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Football Association scheduled for Saturday evening has been adjourned as a mark of respect in honour of the demise of Mahatma Gandhi.

Athletics

Bombay annexed the team championship at the Annual Inter-Varsity Athletic Sports Meeting which concluded in Calcutta on Calcutta on Friday.

Bombay made up a total of 41-1|2 points. Others in order were: Calcutta 32; Madras 17; Aligarh 13; Allahabad 8; Patna 5 and Benares 4-1|2.

M. Haque of Aligarh and H. Rebello, Madras, set up new 'varsity records in the 110 metres hurdles and hop-step and jump respectively

H. E. Mr. Rajgaopalachari, Chancellor of Calcutta University and Governor of West Bengal, presided and Srimati Namagiri gave away the certificates.

Table-Tennis

The Rajkumar of Pithapuram, President of the All-India Table Tennis Federation, stated on Saturday that, in view of the national mourning and as a mark of respect to Gandhiji, the Indian team's trip to London for the World Table Tennis Championships has been cancelled.

serves to emphasise

"WORK IN A SPIRIT OF SERVICE"

Lady Mountbatten's Appeal To Medical Profession

VELLORE, Jan. 30.

Her Excellency Lady Mountbatten accompanied by Lady Nye and Col. S. L. Bhatia, Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras, today visited the Missionary Medical College Hospital. The party was received on their arrival by Drs. Ida S. Scudder (Founder and Principal Emeritus), Hilda M. Lazarus (Principal and Medical Superintendent), R. G. Cochrane (Director and Leprosy Specialist), C. R. Wirenge (Council Chairman), C. E. Jameson (Vice-Principal of the Hospital) A. Umapathi Mudaliar (District Medical Officer) and others.

Janab Z. H. Ahmed Saheb, District Superintendent of Police and other Police officers were also present.

After tea Lady Mountbatten and the party proceeded to inspect the wards when she was presented with a guard of honour by the nurses.

Later, Lady Mountbatten visited the Nurses' Quarters.

Addressing the hospital staff, nurses and students, Lady Mountbatten exhorted them to work for the welfare of mankind in a spirit of service.

She said: "I just like to say how much I appreicate the warm welcome given to me during my visit here. What a real happiness it has been to me to come to Vellore to see this great and renowned hospital and college attached to it and how delighted I have been to have an opportuinty of meeting the staff and students, nurses and technicians and all those who have worked for many years and to have undertaken to do such wonderful work in this part of India and other parts as well."

Referring to Dr. Ida Scudder, Lady Mountbatten said that she knew her for a number of years and that her name was a house-hold one in South India.

Addressing another meeting of medical students, Lady Mountbatten said that the need for more doctors, nurses, technicians and compounders was keenly felt. She thought that it had been a great inspiration to those who had been connected with the institution in that they had raised the profession to its present standard and she felt that the Madras University deserved great credit for its efforts in the cause of medical profession.

The nursing profession, Lady Mountbatten said had been doing a unique service to mankind and that she had the privilege of seeing the working of nurses all over the world and in India and Burma during the war years and that she would like to say that the contribution that they had made was something really magnificent. She felt that the present independent India would need the services of nurses in a greater measure.—F.O.C.

GUNTUR, Jan. 31.

The staff of the National Tobacco Company Ltd. have formed themselves into a Union. Messrs. A. Kameswara Rao was elected President, D. V. Krishna Sarma Vice-President and M. Gourinatha Sastri Secretary.

a young [illegible] touched it.

Romi S. Kapoor, the youth concerned, was reported to have gone beyond a board warning curious folk not to go further towards the tiger which was in leash as usual. A servant of the Swamiji also asked him not to disregard the warning. Kapoor was stated to have touched its neck before it pounched upon him and gave him a paw-blow. He was rescued within a few minutes after his shouts attracted a small crowd. Later, he was sent to a hospital in Bombay where, it was learnt, he is progressing.

The tiger belongs to Swami Krishnandaji "Sherwalla" and is a daily attraction for the Swami's numerous admirers who are awed at the spectacle of a feline beast, described as more ferocious than the lion, eagerly licking milk off a plattor. The Swamiji has fed it on milk and vegetables only ever since he adopted it as a pet when it was a mere cub, according to common belief.

The Malad police have been informed of the incident and are making inquiries to see if it comes under the Indian Penal Code section dealing with dangerous pets.

Refused to Work Without Nylons

Three hundred girls in a Norwich, (England) shoe factory refused to start work unless an arrangement was made so that they could have some of the nylon and skilfully-fashioned stockings advertised for sale at a local shop.

The factory manager approached the shop and one pair each was put aside for the girls.

In another factory the girls were allowed to leave their work to join the queue for the stockings.

'Silent' Electric Motors

A London firm, who have specialised for over 50 years in the manufacture of silent electric motors, arranged recently an interesting exhibition.

To show visitors how perfectly it is possible to suppress the noise of a running motor, the firm installed two identical motors side by side. One was running at full speed, while the other was out of action. Many of the visitors were unable to tell which of the motors was running, and which was at rest.

Calcutta Stock Exchange To be Closed for 3 Days

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The Committee of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association at a meeting today decided that the Calcutta Stock Exchange would remain closed for three days from Feb. 2 to Feb. 4, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

All sorts of business will remain suspended during this period.

AMERICAN MARKETS DAILY REVIEW

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

STOCKS: Slow trading saw prices fluctuating narrowly with changes confined to fractions. There was week-end caution after recent recovery though it is opined that changes are not very bright of the market making any good headway while economic and political uncertainties persist. Western Union, among Utilities were a bright spot followig the granting of an eight cent hourly wage rise which removes the threat of a nation wide telegraph strike this Spring. Group trends were generally cloudy. Late dealings showed no change from early slackings and the market closed irregular with the composite rate again finishing with a very small gain.

NEW YORK COTTON

(MARCH)

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

Today's Opening	34.70
Today's Closing	34.74

March 34.74|76; May 34.81|81; July 34.20 Nominal; October 31.53|53; December 31.22 bid; March 31.09 Nominal; May 30.95 Nominal; July 30.56 Nominal.

Middling spot 35.57.

March: Highest: 34.78 at 11|54.
Lowest: 34.65 at 10|37.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.

March 34.83|87; May 34.74|82; July 34.15|15; October 31.49|54; December 31.25|25.

Middling spot 34.40.

is no such thing as an impaired time at present. There has been collapse after 3-45 p.m. on Friday and London market reactions prove definitely that Gandhiji, in death as in life, was a market factor to reckon with. Marking down in London of even electric and bank shares proves only that the catastrophe makes the outlook more uncertain than ever. It is no more a question of the settlement lifting Tata Defd. again to 1900 next week. There is however the fact that the Bombay market is closed up to Feb. 4 just in case a bear raid develops out of the present bearish mood.

Experience last week has been chastening to those who spoke of demand for selected textile or planting shares in Madras. The Coimbatore dispute drags on, labour trouble certainly has spread and the workers seem to ignore the notice of a lock-out. How things will fair out is anybody's guess but few will venture to put money on their opinion. Prices began to shade as soon as the economic programme of Congress was published. The Socialistic plans have certainly caused a fright. It was reported that Bombay industrialists were to confer on Friday with Sir H. P. Mody in the chair. Probably, the meeting did not come off and the implications of dividend limitation for steels and textiles will have to be discussed later.

The unexpected bank holidays are likely to cause some stringency of credit. That will mean perhaps a further decline in Government securities. Long-dated loans are bound to decline. The political situation for a month will dominate the minds of all market men. As a detached observer sees it there will be more than liquidation by weak or tired holders. Professionals will soon turn to selling short. In the long run bear sales pay better than accumulating for a recovery.

The Kashmir trouble is going to affect the budgetary outlook. Refugees and defence expenditure will take more money. Border raids and special precautions on the side are expensive. But Gandhiji's death might of itself lead to a miraculous change. Mr. Attlee mentioned it first, in case the shortsighted and dull witted might forget that the death. Some one besides the cabliban in death might triumph. There is also the chance of changes in Government and the coming of communal and other harmony. It is hardly proper to give way to unmixed or early pessimism. There is always the hope that the people might take to heart the lessons inculcated by Gandhiji and act in the right way. The hope of orderly progress is still there and the chances of industrial advance will be greatly strengthened by the progressive improvement for which one can hope.

Bank Shares Lower

The latest decline in Government Securities had its own effect on the whole group of bank shares. Only bank of Mysore shares have continued firm on the news that dividend plus bonus is egain 16 per cent. The fall in Central Bank to 90 had a pronounced effect on other bank shares. Travancore Bank has fallen below 30 and Indian Bank in spite of the profit figures for 1947 being good, is below 300. Less active shares like Andhra are also lower. Insurance shares are quiet and easy, with Prithvi standing at 10-12 and Vanguard Fire at 7. Utility shares are holding well at last levels, so also preference shares. But the rest of the list is down for mill shares are decidedly weak. Selling has again lowered prices for most shares. In spite of devidend hopes Madura has weakened from 49 to 47 and Buckingham has fallen quickly from 367|8 to 352-8. Shares like Coimbatore Spinning and Lakshmi have fallen sharply like Cambodia quoted 12-12x12 though shares like Rajalakshmi and Rangavilas have shown up well. The labour news is enough to depress mill shares for some time Added to it there is the effect of the break in Dyeing, Kohinoor, Gokak and other Bombay shares shortly after the market took cognisance of the Congress plan for prosperity.

The hope of higher cloth prices is entirely in the background for over-wrought nerves bring about a rapid shift from optimism to pessimism.

Fall in Leaders

The fall in Premier Construction shares follows the appearance of the notice. There is no word about bonus issue by writing up the par value from Rs. 30 to 60 whereas there is mention of forthcoming dividends on the three classes of preference shares in the company. People who spoke glibly of a sharp rise to come have been proved wrong. A.C.C. shares are easier after going xd. at 177. Possibly Sir H. P. Mody's speech at the annual meeting will gain more attention now that steels are set for a run downwards. Shipping shares too have turned out to be vulnerable but India Steamship at a further decline may gain attention. The fall in B|C. Sone Valley etc. Merely proves that when Indian Iron and Bengal Steel go down all action shares start falling.

The fall has certainly brought down many industrials in Madras. Except for Spencer Ordy. which has lately improved to 12cd. the rest have gone off colour. Cement shares are flat; so are engineering shares. All new shares are down and even Mysore shares are going down. Mysore Silk Filature has likely fallen to 10-12 and Paper is easier at 16-4. Chemical shares too are not fancied but Facts has been resistant of late around 7-12.

The bleak outlook has reduced interest in all rubber shares, with the result that most shares are marked down. Tea shares for some time have found much support so that that T.R.T. recovered to 8 quickly. On the news of a second interim of 12 per cent Peermade hardened like Perlakaramalai. There was a mark up in United Nilgiri since a circular mentioning the issue of jubilee bonus shares of the capitalisation of reserves. There has been a fresh rise in Chembra Peak and Nilgiri Tea has held well at 10-4. Smaller shares are lower like coffee shares which are rather neglected despite hopes of an early increase in control prices. O. V. has receded to 10-14 while Consolidated Coffee has slipped back to 10.4.

Caution Again

But appraisal of the outlook is more important to everyone than any survey retrospect the outlook is certainly obscure and caution is the watchword of operators, who watch if they do not pray. There is free talk about cuts in dividends and about the effects of death duties or control legislation. For the time being the accent is on advarse factors and we may be in for a bad break in prices, though a week ago news of franc devaluation induced many to prick up their ears and ask whether the freely anticipated rise in bullion would lift up gilt edged prices within a few days. Sentiment has swiftly changed and for sufficient reasonas as explained.

[illegible] 2, as the Government of India [illegible] that the affairs of the Discount Bank of India Limited are being conducted to the detriment of the depositors, it is morally announced tonight.

A Press Note, issued by thhe Finance Ministry says, "The Government of India some time back directed the Reserve Bank of India tocondud an inspection of the affairs of thhe Discount Bank of India Limited, Bombay, under the provisions of the Banking Compaines (Inspection) Ordinance, 1946. Having received and considered the inspection report of the Reserve Bank of India and the explanation offered by the Discount Bank of India Limited, the Government of India are satisfied that the affairs of the Discount Bank of India Limited are being conducted to the detriment of the interests of its depositors.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 (1) (A) of the Banking Compaines (Inspection) Ordinance, 1946, the Government of India have accordingly issued an order prohibiting the Discount Bank of India Limited, from accepting fresh deposits, with effect from Monday, Feb. 2, 1948.—A.P.I.

Compensation to Families Of Rock-burst Victims

ROBERTSONPET, K.G.F., Jan. 30.

The Champion Reef Gold Co., Ltd., has issued a cheque for Rs. 14,850/- as fatal compensation to the families of eight out of the ten victims of the rock-burst in that Mine on Nov. 24. The amount has been calculated on the basis of their average monthly earnings and it does not effect the usual service gratuity and provident fund amounts of the deceased.—F.O.C.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Jan. 31.

T. T. London on:-		New York
4.0275|4.0325:	Madrid	44.00: Montreal
4.0275,4.0325:	Berne	17.25|50: Denmark
19.32|19.36:	Norway	19.98|20.02: Singapore (selling) 2|4-1|8 Singapore (buying) 2|4 7.32; Uruguay 7-61; Belgium 170.50|70 French Metropolitan 479.70|480.30; Philippines 8.07|8.12; Rangoon 1|5-31|32 to 1|6-1|32 Hongkong 1|3-5|16 to 1|3-1|16

DISCOUNT RATES

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9\|16 p.c. to 9\|16 p.c. Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5\|8 p.c. to 5\|8 p.c. Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 1 p.c. to 1-1\|2 p.c Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 1-1\|2 p.c. to 2-1\|2 p.c. Interest Day to Day Loan 1\|2 p.c to 3\|4 p.c. Interest 7 days market Loan 3\|4 p.c. to 1-0 p.c.

[illegible] would [illegible] adverse to disbanding the existing Congress organisation so that a new organisation composed of servants of the people could take its place and truly serve the lakhs of villages in the country and also help the people in the attainment of social, moral and economic independence as well.

Gandhiji's conception was that the Congress should consist of workers who would form companies with leaders chosen by themselves. The leaders of such companies might choose an all-India leader who would control and command all of them.

He had insisted that a true worker or a true servant of the people should be a habitual Khadi wearer, a teetotaller, and one who would look upon all religions as sacred and equal and would make no distinction of caste, creed or sex. He must work for the uplift of the villagers, spread literacy in the villages, improve their sanitation and their hygiene.

In the Mahatma's opinion, all the organisations started or working autonomously and carrying on constructive activities now, such as the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association, should be affiliated to the Congress organisation.

The views expressed by Mahatma Gandhi are described as radical and revolutionary in approach, and the Congress Working Committee, which is to meet shortly, will no doubt deliberate on them.—A.P.I.

[illegible] Ambassador, who is the doyen of the diplomatic corps, represented the various embassies. As the cortege was sighted the Governor-General and party moved towards a small raised platform. The party squatted round the pyre while girls chanted 'Ram Dhun'.

Crowds Break Cordon

As the cortege entered through the cordon which was over hundred yards away from the pyre, the milling crowds pressed forward and broke the cordon. Dozens of people were seen fainting and being carried to Red Cross vans. The troops struggled hard to keep the crowds back but the cordon was gone and waves of people approached dangerously near the pyre.

Lord Mountbatten went among the crowd and directed the troops to hold them back. Pandit Nehru was seen urging the people to stay out. But sobbing woman rushed forwaard to have a last Darshan of the Mahatma.

Mahatmaji's body was carried from the bier by the ashramites and placed on the sandalwood pyre with the head to the north. Flowers, Khadi-garlands and wreaths were placed at the feet of the Mahatma. The first wreath was placed by Dr. Lo, the Chinese Ambassador. The National flag that covered the bier was removed and sandalwood was piled upon the body. Holy 'thirtha'

[illegible] to throw flowers on the platform, but were unable to do so in the seething crowd.

As the flames shot up, fragrance of sandalwood and incense filled the atmosphere. The sun was slowly going down and the crowds dispersed.

The pyre was lit at 2-55 p. m. and by 6 p. m. the Mahatma's mortal remains were completely reduced to ashes.

Sacred Heirlooms

Late tonight there were still large crowds in the Raj Ghat. A number of people from far and near who were unable to come earlier arrived in time to see the dying embers and returned sadly.

There was a great scramble and diligent search for small twigs of the sandal chips near the pyre and many were seen with the greatest reverence picking up withered and trodden rose petals, picking up twigs from the mound of wreaths or bits of ash blown by the breeze. These souvenirs will become sacred heirlooms.

Some poor milkmen living in a village some 20 miles away down the Jumna heard of the Mahatma's passing last evening. They fasted for the day and brought two big tins of pure ghee which was used for the pyre.

Troops and police are maintaining an all-night guard of the pyre.—A.P.I.

Over A Million Get Last Darshan

FIVE-HOUR FUNERAL PROCESSION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Over a million people flanked the five and a half mile route of the funeral procession when Mahatma Gandhi's body was carried in state today from Birla House to the Raj Ghat on the lowlying basin of the Jumna.

Men, women and children of all communities, from Old and New Delhi and surrounding villages were arriving from early hours to have the Mahatma's last darshan. As the huge procession which started at 11-45 a. m. wended slowly for five hours, the mourners on the roadsides stood in reverence and cried "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai."

Four-thousand troops, 1,000 airmen 1,000 police and 100 navymen participated in the procession. The regiments of the Indian Army represented were: The Rajputana Rifles, Madras Regiment, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Indian Signal Corps, R.I.A.S.C. Armoured Vehicles and the mounted cavalry of the Governor-General's Body Guard led the procession, while Volunteer Corps of the Jamia-ul-ema and men of the fire-brigade and boy scouts assisted in maintaining order.

The Cabinet ministers last night decided that the armed forces were the only organisation capable of handling the elaborate funeral arrangements and General Bucher, Commander-in-Chief, took charge of the supervision. The grounds where Mahatma Gandhi was to be cremated were covered with shrubs and nettles. These were cleared and a brick and mud platform was raised to hold the funeral pyre.

Special Carriage

The choice of the vehicle in which Mahatma Gandhi's body was to be carried was a problem because it had to be high enough to be within sight of the crowd and the authorities wanted to respect the Mahatma's opposition to the machine age. A weapons carrier was eventually decided and sappers worked throughout the night dismantling the chasis and building a new superstructure with a raised floor which was covered with ground sheets. Four drag ropes were attached and fifty servicemen pulled each rope. The engine was not used.

The funeral procession had to traverse five miles form Birla House, to Raj Ghat east of the Jumna Bridge, behind the Red Fort.

The procession wended its way from Hardinge Avenue. There was an exicting moment near Delhi Gate when three R.I.A.F. aircraft swooped down and showered flowers repeatedly.

The biggest floral tribute came as the cortege passed the Delhi District Jail. The whole air seemed to be full of flying petals.

The unbelievably colossal crowds were still swelling. It was impossible to give even the roughest estimate of the number. They undoubtedly ran into lakhs.

The cortege now approached its destination. The banks of the sacred Jumna were packed with multitudes as far as eye could see. The people who had been silent so far were shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai."

The funeral procession reached the Raj Ghat at 4-20 p.m. The body was removed from the carriage and placed on the pyre at 4-30 p.m.

The funeral pyre was rested on a platform three feet high and twelve feet square constructed by the Central P. W. D.

Fifteen maunds of sandalwood, four maunds of ghee, two maunds of samigri (incense), one maund of coccanut, and fifteen seers of camphor were provided for the funeral pyre.

Governor-General Lord Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten, accompanied by their daughters, arrived at the cremation ground in time for the ceremony. Lady Mountbatten who was in Madras arrived this morning by special plane to attend the funeral.

Before Mahatma Gandhi was laid on the funeral pyre holy water was sprinkled over the body. 'Mantras' were chanted and other rites performed and the body was laid on the pyre at 4-30 p.m.

Numberless wreaths and garlands were showered on the body.

At 4-55 p.m. Mr. Ramdas Gandhi set fire to the pyre. Within a couple of minutes the pyre caught fire and flames rose.—A.P.I.

'HA RAM, HA RAM'

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Giving a first-hand account of the circumstances under which Gandhiji was shot dead yesterday, Miss Manu Gandhi, granddaughter of Gandhiji, told the U.P.I. Representative that as Mahatmaji ascended the steps of the prayer-platform the assailant suddenly broke through the row of people on one side and bent before Gandhiji.

She thought he was trying to take the dust from Gandhiji's feet and tried to dissuade him from doing so as Gandhiji was still walking.

At this juncture the man pulled out a revolver and started shooting. The first shot hit Gandhiji in the abdomen. Gandhiji immediately began to chant 'Ha Ram, Ha Ram'. The second shot also hit the abdomen and the third the chest.

Thereupon, Gandhiji fell on his back. His spectacles were dislodged and his chappals fell away from his feet. Blood came out profusely from the wounds.

Miss Manu Gandhi added that on Thursday night Gandhiji seemed to have had a sort of premonition of his coming end. Before retiring, Gandhiji recited a Gujerati couplet. Early on Friday morning as soon as he woke up Gandhiji asked his personal assistant to give him all important letters so that he could reply to them immediately.—U.P.I.

[illegible]

C. R. ARRIVES IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, arrived in Delhi by air this evening and drove straight from the airport to the cremation ground.

THEY COLLAPSED DEAD ON HEARING THE NEWS

MEERUT, Jan. 30.

Dharmaveer, a book-seller of Meerut on hearing the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death, collapsed and died immediately.

According to a despatch from Jameshedpur, one person died of shock and a few others fell unconscious last night at a public meeting when the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination was announced.

Indian Grenadiers Attack Raiders Killing Sixty

JAMMU, Jan. 29.

Going into action for the first time on the Jammu front, Indian Grenadiers led by Major Ferris (Mangalore) yesterday killed sixty raiders and broke up a rigid attack on a village east of Naushera.

Following an S.O.S. that the raiders were in the vicinity of the village, the Grenadiers rushed to the area and opened up their machineguns. The raiders were forced to withdraw.

One of the Grenadiers was killed and two others were mounded in the engagement.

National Guards co-operated with the Grenadiers in the operation.—A.P.I.

S. African Minister's Threat To Indian Satyagrahis

CAPETOWN, Jan. 30.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. H. G. Lawrence, told the South African Assembly during question-time today that Indians from Natal had threatened to enter Orange Free State illegally.

If circumstances demanded, the Government would take suitable steps to deal with this matter, he said.

Indians from Natal recently crossed the border and entered Transvaal without permits and in contravention of the existing laws. The entry had been made in the presence of police who, however, made no arrests. But the police had the matter in hand, and would deal with it in the appropriate way, the Minister added.

Talks for R. T. C.

Talks continued today between "moderate" Indian leaders and the South African Premier and other Ministers regarding the Indian problem.

A meeting will be convened about the middle of March for electing a delegation to visit India and Pakistan to pave the way for a Round Table Conference.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

WHILE millions and millions of people are paying grateful homage to the Father of the Nation, the police have lost no time in trying to untie a criminal conspiracy which has led to the death of the greatest Indian, and world's harbinger of peace.

Five persons have been arrested by the police in Bombay, suspected to be involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Gandhiji.

It is understood that the police are definitely of the view that there is a direct and intimate link between the assassination of Gandhiji yesterday, and the bomb outrage on January 20.

The bomb outrage suspect seems to have made a statement that five men have conspired together to do away with the Mahatma's life.

Nathuram Vinayak Godse was reported to have been in Delhi at Hotel Marina when the attempted bomb attack failed and he fled along with three other accomplices. Again at Poona they met, and conspired this time, favouring individual and not joint action against Gandhiji's person. If Godse had failed the other three collaborators would have tried to murder the Mahatma.

Godse is the Editor of the 'Hindu Rashtra', Poona, formerly known as 'Agrani'. This paper supports the programme and policy of Savarkar, former President of the all-India Hindu-Mahasabha and has been avowedly anti-Gandhi.

It is learnt that a typed unsigned letter was found in the possession of Godse which stated 'Your arrival in Delhi awaited'. The police seem to have secured other clues linking yesterday's shooting with the earlier bomb explosion, and more arrests would follow.

For the present the suspect is remanded to police custody until February 14, charged under section 302 I.P.C.

A special Secret Service staff is being deputed to unearth the whole plot. It is also feared that the plot involves the assassination of other top-ranking leaders inside the Indian Union Cabinet. Sensational revelations are expected when the case comes for hearing in the court.

Godse Remanded to Police Custody

Nathuram Vinayak Godse was produced before a Magistrate today and remanded to police custody.

It is stated Godse arrived from Bombay on January 28 by train travelling second class. He is of medium height and well-built and wore a khaki shirt and grey flannel trousers.

POLICE FOLLOWING UP CLUES

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

The Police of Bombay, West Bengal, East Punjab and Delhi are following up clues giving rise to the suspicion that a deep-laid plot "on the part of a radical communal organisation" was behind the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, according to Press reports in Bombay today gleaned from various centres including Poona, the place to which N. V. Godse, the suspect arrested in connection mith the Delhi outrage belonged.

The "Sunday News of India" developing this story said: Investigating officers are flying from Bombay to Delhi on Sunday and a line of inquiry now being independently pursued in the four provinces may, mhen the resultls have been pooled, disclose that the gang has countrywide associations. The Police suspect that the men have also a large stock of arms and ammunition".

S. K. PATIL URGES IMMEDIATE ENQUIRY

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee says "Gandhiji was the greatest apostle of peace. The cruel hand of fate has removed him from amongst us in circumstances which naturally make our blood boil. This is the biggest calamity for our nation. The blow is all the more stunning because of its suddenness. His death has removed the greatest restraining influence on the mass mind of this country.

"There is not the least shadow of doubt in my mind that this act of cold-blooded murder is only a part of a deep-laid plot in which groups of persons always inimical to Gandhiji and the Congress are secretly and actively engaged. This is a diabolical plot and it has to be unearthed without any loss of time. But this must be left to the machinery of our Government. Private individuals ought not to take law into their own hands."

The Sangha Chalak of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, Bombay, in a statement says the alleged assassin of Mahatma Gandhi was never connected in any way with the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh.

"We have already condemned the dastardly and cowardly attack on Mahatma Gandhi's life," he adds, "and we mourn this national calamity. We are observing national mourning by closing our centres for thirteen days."

The Sangha Chalak says no R.S.S. office has been searched in Bombay, nor has any R.S.S. volunteer been arrested.—A.P.I.

Hindu Sabha Leader's Condemnation

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

"The Hindu Mahasabha as an organisation has nothing to do with the re-

(Continued on Page 5)

Gandhiji was Against The Reference

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

It is well known among informed quarters that Gandhiji has been against reference of the Kashmir issue to U.N.O. In this Gandhiji seemed to represent the unanimous public opinion in the country.

It is said that the first reference to the matter of sending the dispute to U.N.O. was embodied in a letter written by India's Prime Minister to Pakistan Prime Minister later in a similar letter handed to Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan in New Delhi on the evening of Dec. 22 it was again mentioned that Pakistan's assistance to or connivance of raiders' activity on Kashmir would be referred to the Security Council.

The Indian Cabinet seemed to have been apprised of this communication and presumably it endorsed the stand taken therein. It is however felt that India's Foreign Minister Pandit Nehru has been convinced almost solitarily (if one could exclude Lord Mountbatten's views in the matter) that before taking any military action against raiders' bases in Pakistan the Security Council must be apprised of the situation under Article 35 of U.N. O. Charter.

At the same time Pakistan diplomats in London and America and New Delhi had been contacting British, American and other diplomats, it is said, and raising the Russian bogey offering facilities for investments in Pakistan and bases for anti-Russian operations in the event of conflict between Russia and the Western powers.

Gandhiji's fast and statements by India's leaders had given the impression that Pakistan was not so much to blame for what happened in the Punjab or Kashmir and that Muslims had suffered terribly in these areas. The result has been the Security Council verdict, going in effect against India. Lobby reports mention that Pandit Nehru takes developments at U.N.O. seriously to heart and feels himself responsible for the debacle and may offer to resign. Whether that happens or not it is too early to say definitely but it is generally realised that the situation is taking a critical turn for India.

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ADS.

Mahatma Gandhi Shot Dead

"PETTY CONFLICTS MUST END IN FACE OF THIS DISASTER"

Nehru's Call To Nation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

THE Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a broadcast tonight on the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, said:

"Tomorrow should be a day of fasting and prayer for all of us. Those who live elsewhere out of Delhi and in other parts of India will no doubt also take such part as they can in this last homage. For them also let this be a day of fasting and prayer. And at the appointed time for cremation, that is 4 p.m. tomorrow afternoon, people should go to the river or to the sea and offer prayers there.

"While we pray, the greatest prayer that we can offer is to take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the truth and to the cause for which this great countryman of ours lived and for which he has died. That is the best prayer that we can offer him and his memory. That is the best prayer that we can offer to India and ourselves."

"We must hold together and all our petty troubles, difficulties and conflicts must be ended in the face of this great disaster," Pandit Nehru said.

The Prime Minister, in a voice quivering with emotion, said, "Friends and comrades, the light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere. I do not know what to tell you and how to say it. Our beloved leader, Bapu as we called him, the father of the nation, is no more. Perhaps I am wrong to say that. Nevertheless, we will not see him again as we have seen him for these many years. We will not run to him for advice and seek solace from him and that is a terrible blow not to me only but to millions and millions in this country. And it is a little difficult to soften the blow by any advice that I or anyone else can give you.

"The light has gone out, I said, and yet I was wrong. For the light that shone in this country was no ordinary light. The light that has illumined this country for these many years will illumine this country for many more years and a thousand years later that light will still be seen in this country and the world will see it and it will give solace to innumerable hearts. For that light represented something more than the immediate present; it represented the living truth, the eternal truths, reminding us of the right path, drawing us from error, taking this ancient country to freedom.

"All this has happened when there was so much more for him to do. We could never think that he was unnecessary or that he had done his task. But, now, particularly, when we are faced with so many difficulties, also that being with us is a blow most terrible to bear.

"A mad man has put an end to his life, for I can only call him mad who did it, and yet there has been enough of poison spread in this country during the past years and months and this poison has had effect on people's minds. We [illegible] it out of our minds and face them [illegible] and firmly but rather in the way that our beloved teacher taught us to face them. The first thing to remember now is that no one of us dare misbehave because we are angry. We have to behave like strong and determined people, determined to face all the perils that surround us determined to carry out the mandate that our great teacher and our great leader has given us, remembering always that if, as I believe, his spirit looks upon us and sees us nothing would displease his soul so much as to see that we have indulged in any small behaviour or any violence.

The Living Truths

"So we must not do that. But that does not mean that we should be weak but rather that we should in strength and in unity face all the troubles that are in front of us. We must hold together and all our petty troubles and difficulties and conflicts must be ended in the face of this great disaster. A great disaster is a symbol to us to remember all the big things of life and forget the small things, of which we have thought too much. In his death he has reminded us of the big things of life, the living truths, and if we remember that, then it will be well with India."

Giving the programme for tomorrow, the Prime Minister said, "It was proposed by some friends that Mahatmaji's body should be embalmed for a few days to enable millions of people to pay their last homage to him. But it was his wish, repeatedly expressed, that no such thing should happen, that this should not be done, that he was entirely opposed to any embalming of his body, and so we decided that we must follow his wishes in this matter, however much others might have wished otherwise. And so the cremation will take place tomorrow in Delhi city by the side of the Jumna river. Tomorrow forenoon, about half past eleven, the bier will be taken out at Birla House and it will follow a prescribed route and go to the Jumna river. The cremation will take place there at about 4 p.m. The place and route will be announced by radio and the press.

Fitting Homage

"People in Delhi, who wish to pay their last homage, should rather along this route." I will not advise too many of them to come to Birla House, but rather to gather on both sides of this long route from Birla House to the Jumna river. And I trust that they will remain there in silence without any demonstrations. That is the best way and the most fitting way to pay homage to this great soul."

KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIA

LONDON, Jan. 30.

His Majesty the King has sent the following message to the Governor-General of India, Lord Mountbatten: "The Queen and I are deeply shocked by the news of the death of Mr. Gandhi. Will you please convey to the people of India our sincere sympathy in the irreparable loss which they, and indeed mankind, have suffered."

Occasion For Grief And Not Anger

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S TEACHING, ADVISES PATEL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

BROADCASTING after the Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel feelingly referred to his last meeting with Gandhiji. "My heart is full of grief and sorrow. I do not know what to say to you. What happened today is a matter of grief and shame.

Sardar Patel added: "The occasion today was for grief and not anger.

"I went to see Mahatmaji today at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and was with him for an hour. At five he took out his watch and told me that it was time for his prayers, and as he walked towards the prayer ground, I left Birla House for my place. As soon as I arrived at my house I was given the ghastly news.

"Going back to Birla House immediately I saw him after the tragedy. His face still had the same calm and serene expression. Already kindness and forgiveness was written on his face."

The Deputy Prime Minister said that of late Gandhiji had been dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the country. He fast which he took recently, had been the result of that. "How good it would have been if he had laid down his life during that fast! But he had work to do and he survived it. A bomb was thrown on him by a misguided youth the other day and he escaped that also, but today his life could not be spared for us."

The occasion today, Sardar Patel continued, was for grief and not anger, was sure to make them forget the great things which Gandhiji had been teaching all his life. "We did not take his advice during his life and let it not be said that we did not follow him even after his death. That will be a great blot on our name."

Whatever they felt, they must not forget that now was the test for them. They must stand firmly and solidly without any division in their ranks. The burden which of late India had been called upon to bear was a tremendous one. It would have broken their backs if they had not the support of that great man. That support was now gone. But Gandhiji will still be with us always because his teachings and noble ideals will always be before us. Tomorrow at 4 p.m his body will turn into ashes but his soul will be with us for all times to come because it is eternal," he said.

What could not be achieved during his lifetime only, Sardar Patel hoped, be fulfilled now. This chastic tragedy may startle the conscience of the young men of India and make them alive to their duty. Do not lose heart. Stand together and complete the work started by Mahatma Gandhi," he concluded.—A.P.I.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

NAGPUR, Jan. 30

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President arrived here by air from Delhi this morning and left for Wardha by car.

LEAGUE M. L. As. EXPRESS SORROW

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Members of the Muslim League Party in the Constituent Assembly met this evening and passed a resolution expressing their "sense of profound grief and sorrow at the dastardly assassination to Mahatma Gandhi, father of the nation and one of the greatest men in the world" and appealing to all people to keep calm.

Mir Laik Ali, Prime Minister, Hyderabad (Deccan) said "the sudden and tragic end of Mahatma Gandhi has come as the most stunning blow to all of us. The world has suffered a tremendous loss and a great source of inspiration. Gandhiji is dead but the great and noble principles for which he stood and gave up his very life will remain and the finest homage that we can pay to that great soul is by living up to his noble ideals."

CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, Nizam's Agent-General in Delhi said, "this day will be remembered in the history of our unhappy country as a day of deep and everlasting sorrow. The dastardly and fatal attack on India's and the world's great and beloved leader is, and for ever will remain, a crime against humanity. The assassins' shot has ignominiously smeared the pages of our history with the blood of a saint and to atone for this sin we should now solemnly dedicate our lives to the cause for which the Mahatma laid down his precious life. The conscience of India has been deeply wounded. May God in his mercy guide us and save us from the dark forces of evil in this hour of our grief and trial."

Nawab of Chhatari said, "I am so shocked to hear of this great and heartrending tragedy that I am dazed with a dull sense of pain and I am at a loss to comment on it. I feel deeply that tonight India has lost her soul. Mahatmaji was a saint and now that he has departed from our midst, we poor mortals are left without his guidance in a world full of dangers. I hope and pray that my countrymen will keep alive the memory of our beloved leader by living up to his ideals."

Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University and Sir Arthur Moore, former, Editor of "Statesman" in a joint statement "As two unofficial Britons living in India may we express on behalf of many others of our countrymen here our deepest sympathy with the people of India in this moment of grief at the martyrdom of this, her great son, who has died in the cause of peace."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The Chinese Ambassador, called at Birla House and expressed on behalf of the Chinese Government and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek deepest grief and conveyed sincerest condolences. He also bowed before the body of Mahatma Gandhi. He said "Gandhiji is dead. He lives for ever."—A.P.I.

FATAL ATTACK ON WAY TO PRAYER

Assassin, A Maratha Taken In Custody

STATE MOURNING FOR 13 DAYS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

State mourning will be observed for 13 days from today, states a communique issued from the Prime Minister's Secretariat tonight. Flags will be flown half mast. There will be no public entertainments during this period.—A.P.I.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated this evening by a young man in the congregation which had gathered for the evening prayers.

Gandhiji was shot at four times and was seriously injured. He was bleeding profusely and was immediately removed to Birla House, where he died at 5-40 p.m.—35 minutes after he was shot.

The name of the man arrested in connection with Gandhiji's assassination is stated to be Nathuram Vinayak Godse. He is a well-educated 36-year-old Maratha Hindu.

Mahatma Gandhi had come out of Birla House at 5-5 p.m. and walked towards the prayer meeting ground, supporting himself on the shoulders of his two grand-daughters. As he approached the platform the congregation, which numbered about 500, broke into two parts, leaving a passage for the Mahatma to pass.

A man in a khaki tunic who was in the congregation, fired four shots from a revolver at a range of about two yards as Mahatma Gandhi was approaching.

Gandhiji was hit in the stomach and immediately collapsed. His grand-daughters Ava Gandhi and Manu Gandhi who were supporting him, held him and started crying. The incident was so sudden that no one in the congregation realised what had happened.

ASSAILANT SEIZED

The assailant was immediately pounced upon by some members of the congregation and seized. A part of the congregation ran in panic, while others closed upon the spot where Mahatma Gandhi had been shot.

Last Moments

Inside the room where Mahatma Gandhi fasted a fortnight ago, his body was laid on the "charpoy" on which he used to sit and work. The Mahatma looked cheerful and appeared to be in slumber.

Around his bed were H. E. the Governor-General, members of the Cabinet and his intimate colleagues. As Mahatma Gandhi breathed his last, recitations from the Bhagvad Gita were rendered. This was followed by the singing of his favourite hymn "Vaishnava Janatho."

A few minutes later, the Governor-General and the members of the Cabinet retired to an anteroom and, behind closed doors, held consultations. It is believed that it was the desire of the Government that Mahatma Gandhi's body should be embalmed and kept in state for a few days. However, they consulted Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's son, and Mr. Pyarelal, his Secretary. Both of them desired immediate cremation, and it is learned it was Mahatma Gandhi's wish he should be cremated promptly. Immediately instruction was given to the department concerned to make the necessary arrangements for the cremation which will take place at 4 p.m. tomorrow on the banks of the river Jumna.

It was also suggested that at 4 p.m. tomorrow people throughout India should congregate on the banks of rivers, (wherever there are rivers), or in other appropriate places in revered remembrance of the honoured leader.

Within a few minutes after the doctor had pronounced that life was extinct, a hushed silence prevailed in Birla House. By his bedside were Mr. Devadas Gandhi, his wife and children, who presumably came after Gandhiji had expired. The Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, and other members of the Cabinet were there.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil who was addressing a meeting of the Institute of Engineers left the meeting and rushed to Birla House. Later, he was followed by Sardar Baldev Singh, and Mr. C. H. Bhabha, who arrived with a doctor, but it was too late. Mr. Dewan Chamanlal, the Punjab Congress leader, rushed out of the room saying, "Bapu is dead."

Men, women and children, most of them refugees, who were there, sobbed bitterly.

Till late in the night, despite the leaders' persuasion, crowds lingered on in Birla House, and more people streamed in, determined to have a last darshan of the Mahatma. At about 9 p.m., Mahatmaji was put on a plain bier, draped in white Khadi, and carried to the terrace of Birla House. The body was placed near the end of the terrace and kept in a slightly slanting posture. Floodlights were lit and the body was visible to the crowds below. Shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai" rent the air. The people wept and sobbed.

A few minutes later, the body was carried back to the room where Mahatma Gandhi had died. The lights were dimmed. The crowds silently melted away. Members of Mahatma Gandhi's ashram and other intimate associates will sit beside his body throu-

(Continued on page 3)

EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF INDIA'S TRAGEDY

An A. P. I. Correspondent, who was present when Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated, says:

The congregation of about 500 was anxiously waiting for Mahatma Gandhi to arrive at the prayer meeting when it was 5 o'clock. Mahatma Gandhi was delayed by 5 minutes. He emerged out of Birla House, being supported by his grand-daughters, Ava Gandhi and Manu Gandhi, and walked briskly, as was his custom, to the prayers platform. As he approached the congregation, they split into two parts to make a passage for him to reach the platform.

When Mahatma Gandhi was 15 yards from the platform, I heard a shot, about two yards ahead of me. I spotted the man who fired the shot and saw him hold a revolver in his right hand at right angles. Three more shots followed in succession.

I saw Mahatma Gandhi collapse. He appeared to be hit in the stomach, and I was shocked to see blood oozing out and staining his white dhoti. There was immediate panic. For a minute I was dazed.

Immediately those who were behind the assailant overpowered him and seized him by the wrist. His revolver dropped to the ground. The assailant was dressed in a khaki shirt of military design and in a pair of trousers. The police, who were on sentry duty, took hold of the man. I rushed to the spot where Mahatma Gandhi had fallen.

I saw Mahatma Gandhi bleeding. His eyes were closed and his head bent. His hands were folded as if in prayer. He was held up in a sitting position by his grand-daughters. Immediately Mahatmaji was carried by four or five persons into Birla House. The doors of the room where Mahatma Gandhi was laid to rest were closed and no visitors were allowed to enter. I waited among a large anxious crowd in Birla House. I saw Dewan Chamanlal coming from inside the house at 5-35. I asked him, "How is Mahatma Gandhi?" He replied, "He is still alive." Five minutes later a member of the camp, pale and grief-stricken, emerged out of Mahatma Gandhi's room. He said, "Bapu is dead".

CONSPIRACY SUSPECTED

Arrests In Bombay

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

The Bombay police have arrested five persons suspected to be involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi.

More arrests are expected.

A Poona message adds:

A high C.I.D. official of the Bombay Government is flying in a specially chartered plane to Bombay to investigate into the activities of a gang reported to have entered into a conspiracy to assassinate prominent Congress personalities. It is also gathered that two or three members of the gang were arrested in Bombay last night.

Reference To Be Made In Commons on Monday

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Mr. Clement Attlee and other party leaders will, it is expected, pay tribute to Mahatma Gandhi in the House of Commons on Monday.

Tonight's official message from 10, Downing Street reflects the Government's shock at Mahatma Gandhi's death.

It is difficult to convey with any adequacy, however, the profound impact which the news had upon Parliament and every official quarter.

There was scarcely any other subject of conversation either among Members of Parliament or in Cabinet quarters.

There is profound sympathy among the Ministers with those in India who are left to bear the burden of Government and to lead public opinion.

It is undoubtedly the profound hope of millions in Britain that out of India's grief may be born a determination to face undaunted this critical period in her history.

SECURITY MEASURES THROUGHOUT LAND

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Within five hours of Mahatma Gandhi falling a victim to an assassin's bullet, security measures were speedily put into force by the Government of India throughout the country and commanding officers in army units were ordered to be prepared to assist the civil authorities.

FUNERAL PROCESSION LEAVES BIRLA HOUSE

Grief-stricken Crowd Weeps Without Restraint

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

THE funeral procession of Mahatma Gandhi started from Birla House at 11-43 a.m. amidst shouts of 'Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai' from thousands of throats and the weeping of many men and women.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sardar Baldev Singh led the grief-stricken procession. The whole mass of humanity was heard weeping without restraint as the procession proceeded on its way.

The cremation will take place at 4 p.m. at Rajghat. The spot, chosen by the Prime Minister and other members of the Government, is appropriate for a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi.

After midnight the body of Mahatma Gandhi was bathed in the waters of the Jumna and was bedecked in flowers. Religious hymns were sung and a ghee lamp flickered in the room.

The gates of Birla House were opened at 6 this morning to allow a gigantic queue to file past Mahatma Gandhi's body. Thousands waited all night to pay their homage to the remains of Mahatma Gandhi.

From early dawn people in Delhi, men, women and children, young and old, of all communities wended their way to Birla House to have a last glimpse of the body of the Father of the Nation. Business was entirely suspended throughout New and Old Delhi. Flags were half mast at the Governor-General's residence, at the House of Parliament, the Government Secretariat, embassies and foreign consulates and private houses. The entire city was in mourning.

About 20 people including near relations sat throughout the night round Mahatma Gandhi's body lying on a low bier surrounded by heaps of rose petals. There were nightlong prayers.

Albuquerque Road where Birla House is situated was sealed off to keep off the large crowds although several hundreds, mostly refugees, were allowed to get into the compound of the house where a long queue awaited to file past Mahatma Gandhi's body.

Whole of India Represented

Thousands of troops and hundreds of thousands of people had lined up along the five and a half mile procession route from Birla House to the banks of the Jumna River where the cremation will take place. The whole of India was represented here, the emotional mourning—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis and others.

The diplomatic corps in India's capital was fully represented in formal mourning attire.

Hundreds of servicemen from the Army, Navy and Air Force were drawn up in formation in Delhi. Horse

There were Sikh soldiers in turbans, Gurkhas in khaki hats and grey tunics, Rajputana Miscellany in jungle green, and Maharatta Infantry men, some in Airborne maroon and some in Commando green berets. Governor-General's Bodyguard Lancers carrying white and red pennants, armoured cars of the mechanised bodyguard and units of the R.I.A.F. and of the Royal Indian Navy.

The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was in the thick of the crowd at Birla House, supervising the arrangements. The small lawn in front of Birla House was jammed with people jostling forward to get into two or three queues to catch a fleeting glimpse of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi lay on a flower-decorated bier and the windows of his room were opened. Ragged refugees clambered nearer the windows holding aloft bunches of flowers to place at Mahatma Gandhi's feet.

Inside Birla House

Mahatma Gandhi's body lay in Birla House shrouded in spotless white khadder from his feet to his abdomen. One could see the dark patches made by the assassin's bullets. The Mahatma's eyes were closed and his face resembled that of a man in prayer. Round his neck was a handspun khadi garland. Incense was burning at the head of the body and the floor was strewn with rose petals. Round the body were family members of Gandhiji including his son, Devadas Gandhi.

Sardar Patel was there, sitting silently and looking steadily at the floor and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant who arrived by a special plane. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was sitting at the Mahatma's feet.

Just before 11 a.m. Pandit Nehru entered the room his face drawn in agony and gave instructions as to how the wooden platform raised on the trailer is to be draped in plain, spotless white Khadi.

Mahatma Gandhi's body was then carried from the room by his grand-daughter, Mr. Parekh and other devotees to the army vehicle bedecked with flowers. Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel and other Cabinet Ministers followed. There were over one hundred wreaths including one from every diplomatic mission.

Mahatma Gandhi's body was placed on a truck. At his feet sat Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, at his side Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, one of his sons, who arrived here today and near him Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister.

The Procession

At 11.45 a.m. the cortege was taken out of Birla House. Cenotaphs were blown and shouts of Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai rent the air. The Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten wearing a black bande was present when the cortege was taken out. The U.P. Governor Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the Punjab Governor, Sir Chandulal Trivedi Ch. were also present.

The cortege was drawn by the armed forces of the Army, Navy and Air Force and was profusely covered with flowers. Gandhiji's face was unrevered.

There were people on the roofs and walls of adjoining houses craning their necks to look upon Mahatma Gandhi. The police used their lathis as buffers to stem the surging crowds.

As the cortege moved Sardar Baldev Singh Defence Minister stood on the lower pedestal of the carriage on the right side, and Pandit Nehru on the left, while Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister was behind Pandit Nehru. Mr. Devadas Gandhi sat in the front.

Relatives and inmates of Mahatma Gandhi's camp walked in front of the cortege. Mahatma Gandhi was dressed in white khaddar upto the breast a purple sheet bordered the bier.

Gurkhas and paratroops elected the way through the ocean of humanity reverberate shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and throwing masses of flowers and garlands.

The funeral procession reached the Memorial Arch in half an hour. As the cortege passed the Memorial Arch down the shaded avenue, the branches of the trees were literally bending under the weight of human beings who had crawled on to them to get a view of the procession.

NOT A MAN, BUT A PHENOMENON

—BERNARD SHAW

LONDON, Jan. 30.

A newspaper reporter telephoned Bernard Shaw and asked him "What do you think of Gandhi as a man?" I understand the question considerably annoyed Shaw who retorted, "What do you mean a man? Gandhi was not a man. He was a phenomenon."

Shaw told Reuter, "It shows how dangerous it is to be too good."

Mr. Shaw telephoned the message to Reuter's from his home at St. Lawrence, about 30 miles from London.

MRS. PANDIT'S PLEDGE

MOSCOW, Jan. 30

Immediately after hearing the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador here, cabled Pandit Jawaharla Nehru: "The terrible news of India's greatest tragedy has just come over the radio.

We have listened also to your broadcast. What can I say to you in this hour of personal and national anguish? I send you my love and pledge my undaunted service in the sacred cause for which Bapu has died."

The Indian Embassy here is going into mourning immediately, an official said. The news came as a terrible shock to all members of the Embassy which tonight receives many messages of condolence from members of the diplomatic corps here. Mahatma Gandhi's death was announced over Moscow Radio tonight but no comment was made.

SEWAGRAM PRAYS

RAJENDRA PRASAD DECLINES TO COMMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

Sewagram where Mahatma Gandhi spent nine years devoting himself to the service and uplift of the people in the rural area in Wardha District was stunned on hearing of the tragedy in Delhi. The entire village was filled with gloom and the inmates of the Sewagram Ashram burst out into tears according to a telephonic message received from Wardha tonight.

Sewagram inmates offered prayers for the peaceful rest of Mahatma's soul and later proceeded to Rajawadi in Wardha where similar prayers were offered.

The Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was so overwhelmed with grief that he was speechless. He declined to make any Press statement.

It is announced that all meetings which were to be held in Wardha in the first week of February have been cancelled. These include Gandhi Sewak Sangh, the Gosevа Sangh, the Congress Workers' meeting and the Cattle Show.

Impossible to Speak, Says Pakwasa

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

"With Mahatma Gandhi India dies," was the feeling of the common man in the city when the news of his assassination was broadcast by the radio. Shops and private functions were instantaneously closed. Hundreds and thousands collected round radios to hear the news. At first none could believe the news.

When interviewed by me at the Government House, Governor Pakwasa was seen visibly moved. Words did not come out of his mouth. "The news is startling and shattering. It is impossible to speak. May his soul rest in peace," said Governor Pakwasa with the greatest difficulty. The C. P. Ministers immediately assembled at Premier Shukla's place to take preventive measures in the city. Public feeling is running very tense.

Rajen Babu is flying back to Delhi tonight. There would be state mourning in the whole of the province tomorrow.

MADRAS PLUNGED IN GRIEF

Govt. Call For Hartal And Silent Homage in Prayer

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

STUNNED Madras is plunged in profound grief at the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

Life came to a standstill in the city last night as the full impact of the sudden blow came to be felt, and men, women and children, their eyes brimming with silent tears, gathered at street-corners and public places. Business houses were closed and the Tri-colour mournfully flew half-mast over a large number of buildings.

In view of some disturbances in the City following the news of the murder of Mahatmaji, Section 144 has been imposed in the city.

Word of the tragedy passed from mouth to mouth, by pedestrians, by passengers in buses and trams, and by excited boys and young men.

Soon crowds collected at street-corners and important thoroughfares and Madras was transformed in thirty or forty minutes into a city of the most profound gloom and sorrow.

School and College boys stuck up posters announcing the tragic news.

"Is it true?" asked the dazed citizens of one another, apparently not quite able to believe that the one person in the country in whom they all had faith as the living manifestation of the Divine and of whom they had almost begun to believe that he would continue with them, giving them solace, for ever, should suddenly have passed away.

As the news became generally known, shops were closed in all the important business areas of the city, and by 7-30 p.m. it had become a general hartal.

About the same hour, Government Transport buses were emptied of passengers, and the buses were taken to shed by about 8-15.

Hotels also rapidly closed for the day. Cinema shows were also closed, while they were in progress, and no second shows were held. Markets in the City also closed.

The Union Tri-colour Flag was flown half-mast over many of the Mount Road newspaper offices and business firms.

Government have directed that a silent hartal should be observed the whole day tomorrow (Saturday) declared a holiday. They request that there should be no meetings, processions, or demonstrations of any kind, but the people should observe the day as one of silent prayer in their own homes.

Government have also ordered that all offices, schools, colleges and other public institutions should be closed for the day and all flags should be flown half-mast.

In pursuance of the Government's decision to observe a "silent hartal" tomorrow, all Government bus transport service in the city will be suspended for the whole of tomorrow.

Madras Cabinet Meets

An emergent meeting of all the Ministers of The Madras Government was held at the Premier's residence. Mr. Sivashanmugam Pillai, Speaker, attended the meeting.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. K. Ramunni Menon, Mr. C. K. Vijayaraghavan, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. V. Subbaroyan, Deputy Inspector-General of Police (C.I.D.), and Mr. A. V. Patro, Commissioner of Police, were also present.

The decision to declare tomorrow as a holiday, to direct that flags should be flown half-mast and also to adjourn the session of the Assembly to Feb. 2 were all taken at this meeting.

To a question by pressmen whether precautionary arrangements had been taken by the Government to maintain peace in the Province tomorrow, Dr. Subbaroyan, Home Minister, said Government had taken all the necessary steps to prevent any untoward incident. He, however, appealed to the people not to become panicky since it would be very difficult for Government to act with a panicky people behind them.

At the end of the meeting, it was announced that telegraphic and telephonic intimation had been sent to all the District Collectors directing them to take all steps to see that peace was maintained throughout tomorrow.

DISTURBANCES IN CITY: 42 ARRESTS

With the spread of the news of Gandhiji's death some urchins pelled stones

(Continued on page 2)

Mahatma Gandhi Shot Dead

"PETTY CONFLICTS MUST END IN FACE OF THIS DISASTER"

Nehru's Call To Nation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

THE Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a broadcast tonight on the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, said:

"Tomorrow should be a day of fasting and prayer for all of us. Those who live elsewhere out of Delhi and in other parts of India will no doubt also take such part as they can in this last homage. For them also let this be a day of fasting and prayer. And at the appointed time for cremation, that is 4 p.m. tomorrow afternoon, people should go to the river or to the sea and offer prayers there.

"While we pray, the greatest prayer that we can offer is to take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the truth and to the cause for which this great countryman of ours lived and for which he has died. That is the best prayer that we can offer him and his memory. That is the best prayer that we can offer to India and ourselves.

"We must hold together and all our petty troubles, difficulties and conflicts must be ended in the face of this great disaster," Pandit Nehru said.

The Prime Minister, in a voice quivering with emotion, said, "Friends and comrades, the light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere. I do not know what to tell you and how to say it. Our beloved leader, Bapu as we called him, the father of the nation, is no more. Perhaps I am wrong to say that. Nevertheless, we will not see him again as we have seen him for these many years. We will not run to him for advice and seek solace from him and that is a terrible blow not to me only but to millions and millions in this country. And it is a little difficult to soften the blow by any advice that I or anyone else can give you.

"The light has gone out, I said, and yet I was wrong. For the light that shone in this country was no ordinary light. The light that has illumined this country for these many years will illumine this country for many more years and a thousand years later that light will still be seen in this country and the world will see it and it will give solace to innumerable hearts. For that light represented something more than the immediate present; it represented the living truth, the eternal truths, reminding us of the right path, drawing us from error, taking this ancient country to freedom.

"All this has happened when there was so much more for him to do. We could never think that he was unnecessary or that he had done his task. But, now, particularly, when we are faced with so many difficulties, his not being with us is a blow most terrible to bear.

"A mad man has put an end to his life, for I can only call him mad who did this, for I feel there has been enough of hate and fear in this country during the last few months and this poison spread in the last years in the people's minds. We shall have to get rid of that poison and we shall do so. We can do it because of the teaching of the great man who has gone and because of his life and work we can do it. We can do it because we have his example before us of what we should do and how we should think about these things.

"We must not think of the manner in which he has been taken from us, remembering always that if, as I believe, his spirit looks upon us and sees us nothing would displease his soul so much as to see that we have indulged in any small behaviour or any violence.

The Living Truths

"So we must not do that. But that does not mean that we should be weak but rather that we should in strength and in unity face all the troubles that are in front of us. We must hold together and all our petty troubles and difficulties and conflicts must be ended in the face of this great disaster. This great disaster is a symbol to us to remember all the big things of life and forget the small things, of which we have thought too much. In his death he has reminded us of the big things of life, the living truths, and if we remember that, then it will be well with India."

Giving the programme for tomorrow, the Prime Minister said, "It was proposed by some friends that Mahatmaji's body should be embalmed for a few days to enable millions of people to pay their last homage to him. But it was his wish, repeatedly expressed, that no such thing should happen, that this should not be done, that he was entirely opposed to any embalming of his body, and so we decided that we must follow his wishes in this matter, however much others might have wished otherwise. And so the cremation will take place tomorrow in Delhi city by the side of the Jumna river. Tomorrow forenoon, about half past eleven, the bier will be taken out at Birla House and it will follow a prescribed route and go to the Jumna river. The cremation will take place there at about 4 p.m. The place and route will be announced later.

KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIA

LONDON, Jan. 30.

His Majesty the King has sent the following message to the Governor-General of India, Lord Mountbatten: "The Queen and I are deeply shocked by the news of the death of Mr. Gandhi. Will you please convey to the people of India our sincere sympathy in the irreparable loss which they, and indeed mankind, have suffered."

FATAL ATTACK ON WAY TO PRAYER

Assassin, A Maratha Taken In Custody

STATE MOURNING FOR 13 DAYS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

State mourning will be observed for 13 days from today, states a communique issued from the Prime Minister's Secretariat tonight. Flags will be flown half mast. There will be no public entertainments during this period.—A.P.I.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated this evening by a young man in the congregation which had gathered for the evening prayers.

Gandhiji was shot at four times and was seriously injured. He was bleeding profusely and was immediately removed to Birla House, where he died at 5-40 p.m.—35 minutes after he was shot.

The name of the man arrested in connection with Gandhiji's assassination is stated to be Nathuram Vinayak Godse. He is a well-educated 36-year-old Maratha Hindu.

Mahatma Gandhi had come out of Birla House at 5 p.m. and walked towards the prayer meeting ground, supporting himself on the shoulders of his two granddaughters. As he approached the platform the congregation, which numbered about 500, broke into two parts, leaving a passage for the Mahatma to pass.

A man in a khaki tunic who was in the congregation, fired four shots from a revolver at a range of about two yards as Mahatma Gandhi was approaching.

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EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF INDIA'S TRAGEDY

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Immediately those who were behind the assailant overpowered him and seized him by the wrist. His revolver dropped to the ground. The assailant was dressed in a khaki shirt of military design and in a pair of trousers. The police, who were on sentry duty, took hold of the man. I rushed to the spot where Mahatma Gandhi had fallen.

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The cremation will take place at 4 p.m. at Rajghat. The spot, chosen by the Prime Minister and other members of the Government, is appropriate for a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi.

After midnight the body of Mahatma Gandhi was bathed in the waters of the Jumna and was bedecked in flowers. Religious hymns were sung and a ghee lamp flickered in the room.

The gates of Birla House were opened at 6 this morning to allow a gigantic queue to file past Mahatma Gandhi's body. Thousands waited all night to pay their homage to the remains of Mahatma Gandhi.

From early dawn people in Delhi, men, women and children, young and old, of all communities wended their way to Birla House to have a last glimpse of the body of the Father of the Nation. Business was entirely suspended throughout New and Old Delhi. Flags were half mast at the Governor-General's residence, at the House of Parliament, the Government Secretariat, embassies and foreign consulates and private houses. The entire city was in mourning.

About 20 people including near relations sat throughout the night round Mahatma Gandhi's body lying on a low bier surrounded by heaps of rose petals. There were nightlong prayers.

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Whole of India Represented

Thousands of troops and hundreds of thousands of people had lined up along the five and a half mile procession route from Birla House to the banks of the Jumna River where the cremation will take place. The whole of India was represented here in emotional mourning—Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christians, Parsi and Jew.

The diplomatic corps in New Delhi's capital was fully represented in formal mourning attire.

Hundreds of [illegible] from all [illegible]

NOT A MAN, BUT A PHENOMENON

—BERNARD SHAW

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the body were family members of Gandhiji including his son, Devadas Gandhi.

Sardar Patel was there, sitting silently and looking fixedly at the floor and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant who arrived by a special plane. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was sitting at the Mahatma's feet.

Just before 11 a.m. Pandit Nehru entered the room his face drawn in agony and gave instructions as to how the wooden platform raised on the trawler is to be draped in plain, spotless white Khaddi.

Mahatma Gandhi's body was then carried from the room by his grand-daughter, Mr. Pyarelal and other devotees to the army vehicle bedecked with flowers. Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel and other Cabinet Ministers followed. There were over one hundred wreaths including one from every diplomatic mission.

Mahatma Gandhi's body was placed on a truck. At his feet sit Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, at his side Mr. Manoj Gandhi, one of his sons, who travelled here. Behind him sit Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister.

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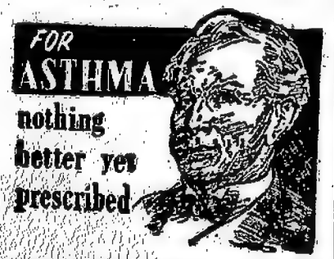

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THE WORLD MOURNS ONE OF ITS GREATEST MEN

Britain Shares India's Grief

One of the Outstanding Men, Says Attlee in Broadcast

LONDON, Jan. 30.

MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE, British Prime Minister, broadcasting tonight said: 'Everyone will have learnt with profound horror of the brutal murder of Mr. Gandhi. I know that I am expressing the views of the British people in offering to his fellow-countrymen our deep sympathy in the loss of their greatest citizen.'

"Mahatma Gandhi, as he was known in India, was one of the outstanding figures in the world today, but he seemed to belong to a different period of history.

"Living a life of extreme asceticism, he was revered as a divinely inspired saint by millions of his fellow-countrymen. His influence extended beyond the range of his co-religionists and, in a country deeply riven by communal dissension, he had an appeal for all Indians.

"For a quarter of a century this one man has been the major factor in every consideration of the Indian problem.

"He had become the expression of the aspirations of the Indian people for independence but he was not just a Nationalist.

In Revolt Against Western Materialism

"He represented, it is true, the opposition of Indians to being ruled by another race, but also expressed a revulsion of the East against the West. He himself was in revolt against Western materialism and sought for a return to a simpler state of society.

"But his most distinctive doctrine was that of Non-violence. He believed in a method of passive resistance to those forces which he considered wrong.

"He opposed those who sought to achieve their ends by violence and when, as too often happened, his campaigns for Indian freedom resulted in loss of life owing to the undisciplined action of those who professed to follow him, he was deeply grieved.

"The sincerity and devotion with which he pursued his objectives are beyond all doubt.

"In the latter months of his life, when communal strife was marring the freedom which India had obtained, his threat to fast to the death resulted in the cessation of violence in Bengal and again recently brought about a change in the atmosphere.

"He had, besides, a hatred of injustice and strove earnestly on behalf of the poor, especially of the depressed classes in India.

"The hand of the murderer has struck him down and a voice which pleaded for peace and brotherhood has been silenced, but I am certain that his spirit will continue to animate his fellow-countrymen and will plead for peace and concord."

Statement From 10, Downing St.

A statement issued from No. 10 Downing Street said: Tragic news of Mahatma Gandhi's death has come to His Majesty's Government as a profound shock. No man has played a greater part in his country's history.

"Throughout his long life he strove for peace and condemned the resort to violence. His loss will be borne by countless thousands in all walks of life in every country of the world.

"His moral and spiritual leadership have been an inspiring example in a distracted and troubled age and Britain will share India's great grief at this calamity.

"During the last months of his life he exerted with success his peaceful influence to restrain communal bitterness and to promote the co-operation of all Indians for the common good."

"It is the earnest hope of the British Government that his example will be followed and that his moral influence will continue still to guide men in the paths of peace."

Telegram to Nehru

LONDON, Jan 30.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee today telegraphed to Pandit Nehru: "News of the death of Mr. Gandhi by violence has just reached me. I have as yet no particulars of the circumstances.

"I hasten, on behalf of the United Kingdom Government, to express to you and to your colleague our profound distress on the tragedy. The loss of his unique personality will be received with sorrow not only in this country but in all parts of the world.

"We, all of us here, are deeply grieved at the passing of this great servant of humanity."—Reuter.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, tonight described the assassination of Mr. Gandhi as "a tragedy of the deepest intensity for India and the world."

Sir Stafford led two missions to India, (one in 1942 and the other soon after the war ended) in efforts to solve what was then a deadlock in Indo-British relations.

Churchill Shocked at Wicked Crime

Mr. Winston Churchill: "I am shocked at this wicked crime."

Mr. Clement Davies, Leader of the Liberal Parliamentary Party: "This most shocking occurrence may have one of two consequence—an increase of bitterness too appalling to contemplate or it may make people realise the enormity of what has occurred, the result of jealousies, envies and quarrels, and bring them to a sense of peace."

Gloom Cast Over London

LONDON, Jan 30.

In the English language were flashed to London, our office has been flooded with visitors and telephone enquiries from people, who find it impossible to reconcile themselves with an event of such appalling magnitude.

Even the Mahatma's deadliest enemies were smitten with anguish. "This means the end of India" was all that an anti-Gandhi Punjabi could say to me, when I showed him a newspaper headline.

Following as this evil deed does on the heels of Gandhiji's greatest victory in the cause of human freedom and dignity, it can be said without exaggeration, that this foul deed has numbed the minds and hearts of people, who, a few days ago, were rejoicing with the Mahatma over the vindication of his ideals and beliefs. As one Conservative Parliamentarian said to me "This is a day of mourning not only for India but for the whole civilised world".

The thought which ran through all messages from King George VI, from his Governor-General Earl Mountbatten from General Jan Smuts, from Hindus, Muslims, politicians and writers was that this was an irreparable loss not only to India but to the whole world.

News Stands Mobbed

Lunch-time crowds in London's busy streets mobbed the news-stands today, as posters hastily scrawled in blue chalk announced the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

The news stirred the British people as no other event since Labour came to power in the General Election of 1945, for, to them Mahatma Gandhi was a figure symbolising India in her struggle for independence.

Indian students burst into tears. The flags of 16 nations, including those of India and Pakistan were lowered to half-mast over the International Language Club in London which has 80 Indian students of all creeds among its residents.

Newspapers were sold out in a few minutes, but copies were passed from hand to hand, and groups of people, shocked out of the usual British phlegm, stood at street-corners reading a single sheet with its bold headlines saying "Gandhi Dead," "Gandhi assassinated.'

Conversation in public houses turned on the one topic.

There was considerable apprehension at the possible consequences. "This means trouble," was a remark frequently overheard.

The High Commissioner for India, Mr. Krishna Menon, immediately cancelled all his public engagements.

The news abruptly stopped transactions on the London Stock Market. Indian stocks, together with the prices of those concerns with interests in India, were sharply lowered as a precautionary measure against any possible selling. Indian Bank shares fell by 7 sh. 9 d.

Just before 3 p.m. (G.M.T.), a piece of white paper fluttered on the wall of India House in London. It read simply:

PRAYERS IN INDIA HOUSE

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

There was not a single soul who did not shed tears as he or she entered the portals of the India House which today bears signs of mourning. Each one knelt in prayer in front of the departed soul's portrait, each one asking for God's prayer to forgive them for this dastardly tragedy. One Indian woman had to be helped as she collapsed in front of Gandhiji's portrait, each one asking for God's prayer for God's guidance for Pandit Nehru "to lead us in these days of tragedy." Another English girl sobbing for half an hour kept repeating "Why these bullets on a man who gave his all for peace and non-violence".

The High Commissioner himself looks prostrate and is a ghost of his forcer dynamic self. His staff is overwhelmed with sorrow.

Pakistan High Commissioner said: Having just received the news of the dastardly attack on the life of Mr. Gandhi I am too shocked to say anything except to condemn it in the strongest possible terms."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Britain's Deputy Prime Minister and Lord President of the Council: "This is terrible news, and a tragic end to the life of a great and remarkable man."

Appalling Calamity

LORD LISTOWEL, former Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India: "This is a ghastly tragedy. I feel that the loss of Mahatma Gandhi will be a loss not only to India but to the whole world, because he has been the outstanding figure in the struggle for peace in the present generation. His loss will be felt everywhere. It is such an appalling calamity that I can hardly gather my thoughts"

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Fisher: "I join with India in grief and horror that Gandhi should have died at the hands of a murderer. He devoted his life to win men from violence to peace and brotherhood. Fanaticism and hatred have now made him a martyr for that cause."

Lord Halifax, Viceroy of India from 1926 to 1931: "The news of Mr. Gandhi's murder is the news of a great tragedy to India and to the cause for which, at any time, he was willing to give his life. No one has tried to serve India with greater devotion, and his friends in India and elsewhere will only hope that the lesson and effect of his tragic death may be to bring all his countrymen to understand and practise the principles that he so constantly and faithfully preached. I suppose there can be few men in all history who, by personal character and example, have been able so deeply to influence the thought of their generation."

Pethick-Lawrence Mourns A Friend

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, a former Secretary for India and Burma and head of the Cabinet Mission to India two and a half years ago:

Supreme Arbiter Of Indian Nationalism

(L. S. AMERY)

LONDON Jan. 30.

The passing of Mahatma Gandhi has coincided not without a certain dramatic fitness with the close of a great chapter in world history, the story of the British Empire in India. No one contributed more to the way in which that story has ended than Gandhi himself. This is on the Indian side. For it should be never forgotten that British statesmanship always foresaw and intended that chapter should close and that a free India should emerge from the unifying and organising influence of British control.

And if that statesmanship may have at times been slow and hesitant in meeting the growing aspirations of Indian nationalism, it can equally claim that on many occasions its genuine good intentions have been frustrated by difficulties not of its own making. It is a far cry from a young Indian barrister studying in one of the Temples—in the conventional frock coat and top hat of the day—to an aged saint in his loincloth weakened and emaciated by his fasting to restrain the religious hatreds of his fellow countrymen. Mourned by hundreds of millions, he seems destined to be enshrined in the future legend of Indian nationalism as deliverer and architect of Hindu India's freedom.

What was the secret of his success? It was the secret of most great popular leaders, namely, he embodied and appealed to the peculiar instincts and emotions of his own people. It was in South Africa he first made use of the Indian instinct for passive resistance and self-sacrifice to defeat the discriminatory legislation and bring General Smuts not only to terms but to lasting regard for the opponent who had outmanoeuvred him. When he returned to India, he developed the same technique to be used this time not against any specific act of aggression, but against the existence of the British rule as such.

Such a policy could have no hope of success as applied by a handful of middle-class intelligentsia. It could only succeed if it appealed to the vast masses, and masses could not be swayed by political arguments against an oppression of which they were conscious. It was the effect of a saintly and austere mystic, the preacher of a simple self-sufficient life of the village as typified by the spinning wheel that gave Gandhi his unchallenged influence over the countless millions. Incidentally it also made him the unquestioned autocrat of the whole Congress movement. If the saintliness had been a mere pose it would never have succeeded. It was just because they were essential elements of his character that both it and his unquestioning belief in his own infallibility—even if occasionally tempered by retrospective confession of Himalayan blunders made him the [illegible] fellow countrymen [illegible] justice." [illegible]

ples. It was revolutionary in substance but non-violent in method. The revolutionary aspect lay in his absolute refusal to compromise on any solution that did not involve the immediate termination of British rule and direct replacement by the Congress party which he told at the Round Table Conference 'alone represents the whole of India and all its minorities' It is that 'all or nothing' policy which underlay his rejection of every constitutional advance offered by the British Government from the reforms of 1919 to the Act of 1935 and the so-called Cripps offer of 1942.

Personal Charm of Gandhiji

The two aspects of his policy balanced each other. If 'non-violent' resistance degenerated again and again into rioting and even open rebellion, Gandhiji would deplore the fact, but would never allow it to deflect his policy or to affect his confidence in its ultimate success. Who, indeed, can say how much the absence of systematic revolutionary militancy and terrorism and of inevitable counter-measures of repression may not have contributed to mutual goodwill, which has marked the end of the British rule in India?

Meanwhile, the very qualities which had made Gandhiji supreme over the mind and heart of Hindu India inevitably tended to estrange Moslem sentiment. However genuine his desire might be for mutual toleration, his appeal was to emotions alien to Moslem mentality and his influence made the Congress more than ever a body essentially Hindu in outlook as well as in composition. Add to that, his determination that it should be to Congress and Congress only, that is, in effect to himself, that Britain should make "delivery" of India and experience after 1937 of what that delivery meant in the Congress-controlled provinces and it is not surprising that Gandhiji's domination over Congress played no small part in the eventual resolve of Mr. Jinnah and his Moslem followers not to come in under any terms under Federal Government dominated by the Hindu majority.

History may well assign to him a large, if unintended, share of responsibility for the terrible communal conflict which, he so sincerely deplored, arising out of the partition as well as for the peaceful and friendly termination of British rule. No description of Mahatma Gandhi, the politician can be complete without a reference to the personal charm of Gandhi, the man. Not only his followers and devotees to whom he was a saint saviour, but equally his Indian opponents to whom he was a totalitarian and Congress dictator or British administrators to whom he often seemed pluckishly incorrigible maker of mischief [illegible] succumb to his winning [illegible] his disarming [illegible] clear can eventually [illegible] fellow countrymen [illegible] justice." [illegible]

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THE FREE PRESS JOURNAL

CITY EDITION

VOL. 16 NO. 238 BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1948 PRICE TWO ANNAS

BABULINE
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MAHATMA GANDHI IS DEAD
ASSASSINATED AT PRAYER MEETING

BULLETS FIRED FROM POINT-BLANK RANGE

Assailant Apprehended

Mahatma Gandhi is no more. Just ten days after his escape from the bomb which exploded at the prayer-ground, a second attempt on the Mahatma's life was made on Friday at New Delhi. The Mahatma succumbed to his injuries in 35 minutes, and a shocked people heard the awful news dismayed at the irreparable loss. Tributes from all over the world bear testimony to the deep sense of grief that has overtaken India and the nations. Mahatma Gandhi is dead. In the homage paid to him by a sorrowing nation, there is a promise that his voice will still be heard and heeded.

MAHATMA GANDHI IS DEAD.

The Mahatma was assassinated on Friday evening by a young man as he approached the platform on the prayer-ground. He was shot at four times and he succumbed to his injuries 35 minutes after he was shot. The assailant who was immediately apprehended, is stated to be Nathuram Vinayak Godse, a young Maratha, who had arrived in Delhi the previous day.

Lord Mountbatten, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel rushed to Birla House on hearing the news of the attack. The news was broken to the crowds outside by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a faltering voice.

Mahatma Gandhi's death shocked Delhi and the whole of India with emotion. He was shot by a young man. In this crisis we should not lose our balance of mind.

Pandit Nehru said the funeral procession which would start at 11 a.m. tomorrow will pass through a number of localities reaching Jumna Ghat at 4 p.m. Adequate arrangements will be made for the people to have Darshan.

Pandit Nehru appealed to the people to disperse peacefully.

Governor-General Lord Mountbatten, the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other Cabinet Ministers were immediately informed of the tragedy.

Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel and other Ministers dashed to Birla House in Delhi.

The Military Secretary to the Governor-General Col. D. H. Currie and General Bucher, Commander-in-Chief and the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar also arrived immediately at Birla House.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's death flashed throughout New Delhi in a few minutes. Business houses, shops, restaurants and cinema houses were immediately closed as people were overcome with grief. Traffic in the city came to a standstill. Men, women and children who were out on their evening walk in Connaught Circus, were visibly moved and many of them broke into tears. Crowds of people hurried to Birla House on foot.

THE MAD MAN

The name of the man arrested in connection with the assassination is stated to be Nathuram Vinayak Godse. He is a well-educated, 30-year-old Maratha Hindu.

The alleged assassin arrived in Delhi yesterday. His only baggage which consisted of a bedding was found in a first class waiting room of the Old Delhi railway station.

As soon as the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death spread large crowds streamed towards Birla House and compound and beyond. Repeated persuasion requesting them to disperse was of no avail.

At about 8 o'clock somebody shouted "Mahatma was not dead and the doctors were hopeful of his recovery." Though the news was incorrect, many persisted in believing that Mahatma Gandhi was not dead and many persisted to get into Birla House to get Mahatma Gandhi's "Darshan" believing he was not dead.

The crowd queued up, but was disappointed.

PANDIT NEHRU APPEALS

Pandit Nehru came out of the room dressed a few words. He was choked with emotion. He told the gathering in a faltering voice that Mahatma Gandhi was dead. He was shot by a mad man. In this crisis we should not lose our balance of mind.

Pandit Nehru said the funeral procession which would start at 11 a.m. tomorrow will pass through a number of localities reaching Jumna Ghat at 4 p.m. Adequate arrangements will be made for the people to have Darshan.

Pandit Nehru appealed to the people to disperse peacefully.

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT

All programmes of All-India Radio went off the air at five minutes to six. [illegible] Gandhi by assassination. Immediately the announcement was made, four Urdu [illegible] both in English and Hindustani. The announcement was followed by recitation of Mahatma Gandhi's favourite hymns "Vaishnava Janato" "Ram Dhun" and verses from Gita.

Delhi newspapers issued special editions announcing the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT

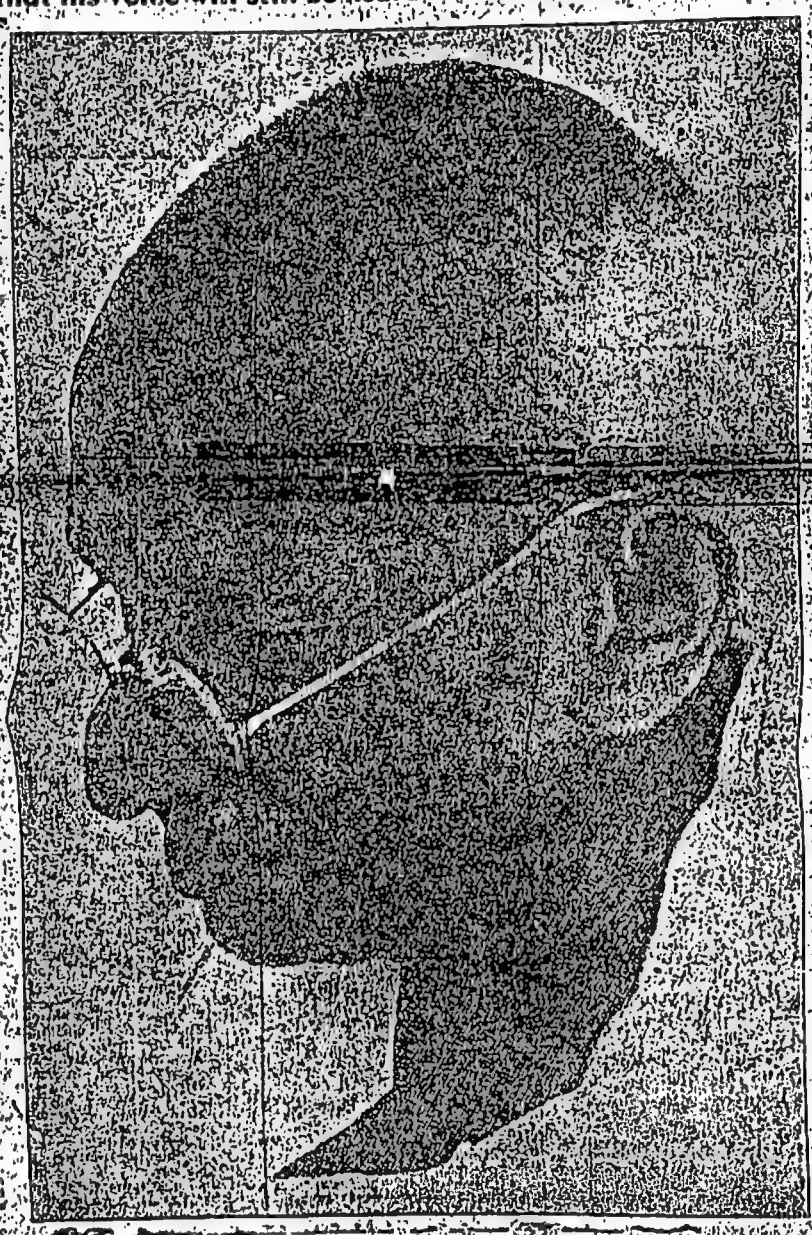
An 'API' correspondent who was present when Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated says:

The congregation of about five hundred was anxiously waiting for Mahatma Gandhi to arrive at the prayer meeting, when it was five o'clock. Mahatma Gandhi was delayed five minutes. He emerged out of Birla House being supported by his grand daughters Ava Gandhi and Manu Gandhi and walked briskly as was his custom, to the prayer platform. As he approached the congregation they split into two parts to make a passage for him to reach the platform.

When Mahatma Gandhi was fifteen yards from the platform I heard a shot, about two yards ahead of me. I spotted the man who fired the shot and saw him hold a revolver in his right hand at right angle. Three more shots followed in succession.

I saw Mahatma Gandhi collapse. He appeared to be hit in the stomach and blood oozed out, staining his

(Continued on page 5)



LAST MOMENTS

Within a few minutes after the doctor had pronounced that life was extinct, a hushed silence prevailed in Birla House. By his bedside were Mr. Devdas Gandhi, his wife and children, who presumably came after Gandhiji had expired. Lord Mountbatten, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, (who had an intimate talk with Gandhiji a few minutes earlier) and other members of the Cabinet were there.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil who was addressing a meeting of the Institute of Engineers left the meeting and rushed to Birla House. Later, he was followed by the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, and Mr. C. H. Bhabha, the Commerce Minister, who arrived with a doctor, but it was too late, for Mr. Dewan Chamanlal, the Punjab Congress leader, rushed out of the room saying, "Bapu is dead".

Men, women and children, most of them refugees, who were there, sobbed.

AS IN SLEEP

Inside the room where Mahatma Gandhi fasted a fortnight ago his body was laid on the "charpoy", on which he used to sit and work. The Mahatma looked cheerful and appeared to be in slumber.

Around his bed were the Governor-General, members of the Cabinet and his intimate colleagues. As Mahatma Gandhi breathed his last, recitations from the Bhagwad Gita were rendered. This was followed by the singing of his favourite hymn, "Vaishnava Janan."

A few minutes later, Lord Mountbatten and the members of the Cabinet retired to an ante-room and behind closed doors held consultations. It is believed that it was the desire of the Government that Mahatma Gandhi's body should be embalmed and kept in state for a few days. However, they consulted Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's son, and Mr. Pyarelal, his Secretary. Both of them desired immediate cremation and it is learned it was Mahatma Gandhi's wish he should be cremated promptly.

Immediately, instruction was given to the departments concerned to make the necessary arrangements for the cremation which will take place at 4 p.m. tomorrow on the banks of the river Jumna. It was also suggested that at 4 p.m. tomorrow people throughout India should congregate on the banks of rivers, wherever there are rivers or in other appropriate places in reverent remembrance of the honoured leader.

THE CROWDS LINGER

Till late in the night, despite the leaders' persuasion, crowds lingered on in Birla House and more people streamed in with a determination to have a last "darshan" of the Mahatma. At about 9 p.m. the Mahatma was put on a plain bier, draped in white khadi, and carried to the terrace of Birla House. The body was placed near the end of the terrace and kept in a slightly slanting posture. Floodlights were lit and the body was visible to the crowds below. Shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" rent the air. People then wept.

A few minutes later, the body was carried back to the room where Mahatma Gandhi had died. The lights were dimmed. The crowds silently melted away.

Members of Mahatma Gandhi's ashram and other intimate associates will sit beside his body throughout the night and chant hymns.

A Pledge And A Prayer

Hush, be still, Bapu is no more.

Cold-blooded assassination has done its havoc.

The assailant we must forgive, that is what Bapu would wish us to do.

Question is: can we forgive ourselves?

Bapu was no privy to the partition of India.

Congress was; Hindu, Sikh and communal leaders were

Sins of the many have been visited upon one, whose hands were clean and who was totally innocent of partition.

Let us all, who are guilty of assent to partition, repent and pray for forgiveness, at the hands of posterity.

Seeking a shortcut to freedom, we have led ourselves into a quagmire.

He, who led the nation to its deliverance, has paid the penalty.

There is room for penitence, not for anger.

Let not grief blind us, to our betrayal of the integrity and the honour of the nation.

To our mind, the occasion calls for a pledge to the nation and to ourselves.

That pledge must be to annul the partition and to unite India, under a common flag, under a common rule.

Partition is a living lie; it is a fraud; it is a snare.

No peace can be built upon falsehood.

(Continued on page 8)

City Stunned By The News

BOMBAY, Friday.

BOMBAY THIS EVENING RECEIVED THE NEWS OF THE DEATH OF MAHATMA GANDHI WITH HUSHED SILENCE AND THEN, AS THE FULL MEANING SEEPED INTO THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE, THERE WAS WILD COMMOTION AND SOME VIOLENCE.

As the news came on the radio, at intervals of two minutes, men, women and children were paralysed by deep silent sorrow. Shocked and with a sense of profound helplessness, crowds then began to pour into the streets.

The news spread like wild fire. Flags were lowered half-mast. By dusk all activity came to a standstill. People moved beyond words, hushed, bewildered and not knowing what to do, went about the streets.

DUMBFOUNDED

The Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, was dumbfounded when the news was conveyed to him. One of the first reactions throughout the city was the reverential hoisting of the National Flag half-mast on balconies and rooftops. In crowded localities, as the news began to take its full effect, children were seen shouting across the streets, filling whole areas with gloom, within the space of a few minutes.

The Municipal Corporation which was holding a meeting in the afternoon, adjourned immediately. Members burst into tears at the sad tidings. The B.P.C.C. President, Mr. S. K. Patil, [illegible] declared a public holiday throughout the Bombay Province. It is learnt that the Municipal elections have been postponed. Condolence meetings are being held everywhere in the city tomorrow.

Saturday's races in Bombay have been cancelled.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and Member of the Working Committee, said: "The news is too tragic for words."

Some evening papers brought out special editions describing the assassination as a "fiendish outrage" and "a heart-rending occurrence."

As a precautionary measure, against any untoward contingency, the Government of Bombay have ordered police to be out in force and troops have been ordered to stand by.

The Government of Bombay, immediately on receipt of the shocking and tragic news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi, has ordered that all Government offices in the province should remain closed on Saturday, January 31, as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed father of the nation. The flag on the Government buildings will fly at half-mast, states a Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay today.

Sri Jayaprakash Narayan is leaving Bombay for New Delhi tomorrow to be present at Gandhiji's funeral.

GUNDOTH REACTION

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, was stunned by the report of the death of Mahatma Gandhi. As he was listening to the details of the tragedy conveyed by an API representative, Sir Maharaj Singh was visibly moved and paused a while.

His Excellency said that the death of Mahatma Gandhi was "a great loss to many of us who knew him."

"The Bombay Province and indeed the whole world will mourn the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi", said Sir Maharaj. "It is awful to think of the greatest man of today being assassinated. Gandhiji has lived and died for others and for the noble cause of peace and harmony among men. All that we can and must do is to try to emulate, to the best of our humble capacity, his wonderful example of love and sacrifice. That is what he would wish us to do."

His Excellency learnt of the tragic news when he was on his way to attend a function. On his return to the Government House, all the functions of the evening were cancelled.

Later in the evening, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, met the Governor at the Government House.

A. P. Sabhavala (Mayor): I have just heard this very sad news. The whole city and the country is shocked at this horrible news. This is not the time to evaluate the Mahatma's life work, but I have no doubt that he was not only a great Indian but per-

(Continued on page 3)

THE CONSCIENCE OF HUMANITY

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, has issued the following appeal:

"People of Bombay: In this hour of crisis when the greatest man of India and possibly of the world of the present time, has just met his death when he was going to say his prayers, I appeal to the people of the province and the country to maintain peace and goodwill for the sake of which he gave up his precious life. He gave freedom to India and was struggling to give it good Government.

Gandhiji was the conscience of humanity and men often tries to stifle his conscience. It is the duty of those whom he has left behind and who valued his advice to complete the task which he left unfinished. It is the greatest tragedy of our times that when he was doing his [illegible] work, when his presence was so badly needed, he should have been taken away from us in such a cruel manner. His task must be continued by those left behind. That task was attempted by others before him and they were also sacrificed by the people of their day and yet their work is bearing fruit. I know that there is a large number of people in the country who violently disagreed from the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. But if they value liberty, if they love India, if they do not wish to see our newly-found liberty crushed and taken away from us, I appeal to them to maintain peace, order and goodwill in the country. Gandhi is dead. Long live Gandhiji!"

Violence In Bombay

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sporadic rioting broke out in parts of Bombay city this evening when the news of the death of Gandhiji spread in the city. It had to open fire at Pydhonie in Mahalaxmi to disperse the crowds. By nine in the night the situation was brought under control.

"Thirty-two knife attacks, three of them fatal, were reported in Bombay on Friday evening," states a Press Note issued by the Assistant Director of Publicity.

The Press Note adds: "Immediately on hearing the news of the outbreak of disturbances, the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, called on the police headquarters and later to the affected areas.

"Full police and military precautions including the enforcement of curfew where it is necessary have been taken to maintain peace in the city. The situation is now reported to be under control.

The police opened fire in Cazaar, a mixed locality in Bombay, soon after dusk, following stabbing incidents and clashes between small groups of people. Armed police and military were rushed to the spot and most stringent precautionary measures were taken to prevent any spread of the trouble.

An attempt was made by the strikers in crowded localities to stone and burn buses and to attack the BEST Company ordered immediate withdrawal of all transport buses from the streets for today. All cinema houses in the city cancelled their shows today. Tomorrow's races have been postponed to a date to be announced later.

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CITY EDITION

THE FREE PRESS JOURNAL

VOL. 16 NO. 236 | BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1948 | PRICE TWO ANNAS

BABULINE
builds healthy babies
Prescribed by Doctors for over 20 years
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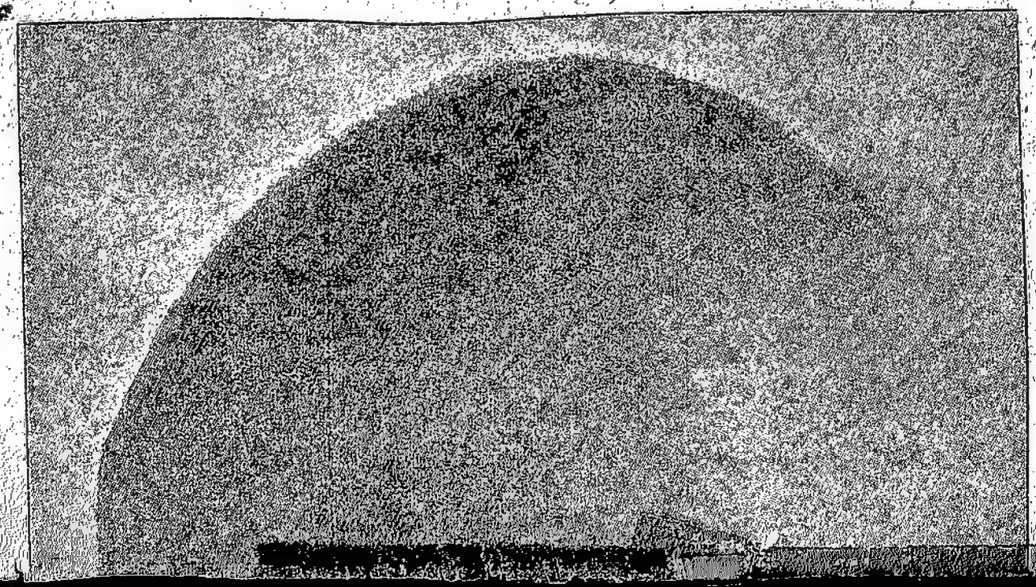
MAHATMA GANDHI IS DEAD
ASSASSINATED AT PRAYER MEETING

Mahatma Gandhi is no more. Just ten days after his escape from the bomb which exploded at the prayer-ground, a second attempt on the Mahatma's life was made on Friday at New Delhi. The Mahatma succumbed to his injuries in 35 minutes, and a shocked people heard the awful news dismayed at the irreparable loss. Tributes from all over the world bear testimony to the deep sense of grief that has overtaken India and the nations. Mahatma Gandhi is dead. In the homage paid to him by a sorrowing nation, there is a promise that his voice will still be heard and heeded.



BULLETS FIRED FROM POINT-BLANK RANGE

Assailant Apprehended

MAHATMA GANDHI IS DEAD.

The Mahatma was assassinated on Friday evening by a young man as he approached the platform on the prayer-ground. He was shot at four times and he succumbed to his injuries 35 minutes after he was shot. The assailant who was immediately apprehended, is stated to be Nathuram Vinayak Godse, a young Maratha, who had arrived in Delhi the previous day.

Lord Mountbatten, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel rushed to Birla House on hearing the news of the attack. The news was broken to the crowds outside by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a faltering voice.

Mahatma Gandhi's death shocked Delhi and the whole of India with the impact of atomic force." The Governor-General Lord Mountbatten, the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other Cabinet Ministers were immediately informed of the tragedy.

Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel and other Ministers rushed to Birla House.

The Military Secretary to the Governor-General Col. D. H. Currie and General Bucher, Commander-in-Chief and the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar also arrived immediately at Birla House.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's death flashed throughout New Delhi in a few minutes. Business houses, [illegible] and cinema houses [illegible]

dressed a few words. He was choked with emotion. He told the gathering in a faltering voice that Mahatma Gandhi was dead. He was shot by a mad man. In this crisis we should not lose our balance of mind.

Pandit Nehru said the funeral procession which would start at 11 a.m. tomorrow will pass through a number of localities reaching Jumna Ghat at 4 p.m. Adequate arrangements will be made for the people to have Gandhiji's "Darshan." Pandit Nehru appealed to the people to disperse peace fully.

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT

All programmes of All-India Radio went off the air at five minutes to six [illegible] announcer said: "[illegible] will [illegible]

City Stunned By The News

BOMBAY, Friday.

BOMBAY THIS EVENING RECEIVED THE NEWS OF THE DEATH OF MAHATMA GANDHI WITH HUSHED SILENCE, AND THEN, AS THE FULL MEANING SEEPED INTO THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE, THERE WAS WILD COMMOTION AND SOME VIOLENCE.

As the news came on the radio, at intervals of two minutes, men, women and children were paralysed by deep silent sorrow. Shocked and with a sense of profound helplessness, crowds then began to pour into the streets.

The news spread like wild fire. Flags were lowered half-mast. By dusk all activity came to a standstill. People moved beyond words, hushed, bewildered and not knowing what to do, went about the streets.

DUMBFOUNDED

The Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, was dumbfounded when the news was conveyed to him. One of the first reactions throughout the city was the reverential hoisting of the National Flag half-mast on balconies and roof-tops. In crowded localities, as the news began to take its full effect, children were seen shouting across the streets, filling whole areas with gloom within the space of a few minutes.

The Municipal Corporation which was holding a meeting in the afternoon, adjourned immediately. Members burst into tears at the sad tidings. The B.P.C.C. President, Mr. S. K. Patil, wept inconsolably [illegible]

THE CONSCIENCE OF HUMANITY

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, has issued the following appeal:

"People of Bombay: In this hour of crisis when the greatest man of India and possibly of the world of the present time, has just met his death when he was going to say his prayers, I appeal to the people of the province and the country to maintain peace and goodwill for the sake of which he gave up his precious life. He gave freedom to India and was struggling to give it good Government.

Gandhiji was the conscience of humanity and man often uses its strife his conscience. It is the duty of those whom he has left behind and who valued his advice to complete the task which he left unfinished. It is the greatest tragedy of our times [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Tender Notice.

No. 1192

The Government of Bombay requires 1,000 new motor buses for operating transport services under the Nationalisation Scheme in the first year 1948-49.

Sealed tenders are invited for:

(1) the supply of chassis or complete buses operated by petrol or diesel engines with wheel base from 158" to 200";

(2) construction of coaches on chassis to be supplied according to the plans available in Provincial Transport Office.

Tenders in the prescribed form should reach the undersigned before 3 p.m. on 15th February, 1948.

The forms can be had on application to the Office of the undersigned.

D. D. SATHE,
Provincial Transport Officer.

Industrial Assurance Bldg.,
Churchgate, Bombay.
Dated 30th January, 1948.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

SEALED TENDERS, in English, are invited for "Dismantling and rebuilding weak abutments of bridge No. 228 at mile 93/9 between UMBERGAON ROAD AND SANJAN" on the main line of Bombay-Baroda Section of this Railway.

2. Tenders should reach the office of the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Churchgate, Bombay not later than 12 hours (I.S.T.) on 18th February 1948 (Monday) and they will be opened in the office of the Chief Engineer on the same day at 15-00 hours.
3. Tender documents, together with schedule of approximate quantities can be obtained from the office of the undersigned during office hours, on payment of Rs. 5 only, which will not be refunded.
Plans may be seen in the office of the Chief Engineer, during office hours, and will be supplied, if required, on payment of Rs. 15 per set.
4. Tenders on specified forms only will be accepted and must be accompanied with complete contract documents.

Chief Engineer.

NOTICE.

Wanted—a Draughtsman in the grade Rs. 65-5-100 E.B.-8-180-10-200 with Dearness, House and Compensatory Allowances in accordance with the rules in force.

A higher start may be given to suitable candidate preferably holding a Diploma in Architecture. Apply with copies of testimonials regarding qualifications, experience, etc., in sealed cover, superscribed "Draughtsmen", not later than 15-2-1948 to the Manager, Land and Bundors, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM, BOMBAY.

The Anjuman-i-Islam conducts the following schools with the medium of instruction in Urdu and English.

1. Anjuman-i-Islam High School at 92, Hornby Road, Opp. Victoria Terminus, Near Times of India, Bombay. Teaching from Standard I to Matriculation.
2. Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' High School at Saboo Siddick Bagh, Bellasis Road, teaching from the Standard I to Matriculation. The School has also a Primary Department attached.
3. Anjuman-i-Islam Mahim Girls' High School, at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim teaching from Standard I to Matriculation. The School has also a Primary Department attached.
4. Anjuman-i-Islam Jan Mohamed Cassum Commercial High School, at Aga Khan Building, Sandhurst Road (East), Bombay teaching from Standard IV to VII.

Contact other

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

STOCK RETURNS OF YARN FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JAN. 1948.

Under the Bombay Cotton Yarn Trade Regulation Order, 1946, the stock returns are due for submission on or before the 10th February, 1948, in respect of the quarter ending 31st January, 1948. This return is to be submitted in form No. IV appended to the Bombay Cotton Yarn Trade Regulation Order, 1946, to the Provincial Textile Controller, 6-A, Cooperage, Fort, Bombay. Returns should be submitted for single and folded yarns separately as prescribed in this form. IF NO BUSINESS HAS BEEN DONE BLANK RETURNS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED. Licence holders are requested to see that the returns are submitted in time.

P. J. CHINMULGUND,
Provincial Textile Controller,
Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Notice.

Applications are invited for the posts of Health Visitors in the grade of Rs. 100-5-150 plus Rs. 10 Duty Allowance plus Rs. 11-8-0 Uniform Allowance plus the usual Dearness Allowance. Applicants must have passed the Health Visitor's Examination. Candidates who are fully trained nurses will be preferred. Selected candidates will be entitled to the Municipal Service & Provident Fund Regulations and can aspire for promotion to the higher grade of Rs. 130-6-160-10-220 as Health Visitors in other spheres of work.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience, if any, should be addressed to the undersigned, at Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, and reach him not later than 15-2-1948.

K. N. CHOKSY,
Acting Executive Health Officer.
Bombay, 23-1-1948.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Notice.

Applications from candidates with G.B.V.C. qualifications are invited for the posts of Veterinary Assistants in the Public Health Department. The pay of the post is Rs. 100-6-160-10-220 plus usual Dearness Allowance. Applicants selected will be amenable to Municipal Service & Provident Fund Regulations.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, if any, should be addressed to the Health Officer, at Municipal Offices, etc., Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 29-2-1948.

K. N. CHOKSY,
Acting Executive Health Officer.
23-1-1948.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Grainshop Department.

Tenders.

The Asstt. Controller of Grainshops, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Churchgate will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 11 hrs. on 2-2-48 for the supply of Potatoes, Pulses, Spices, Coffee Seeds, and Jaggery at Bombay Central Godown and Firewood at Bassein Road Grainshop.

Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the office of the above named.

SPECIAL PARADE OF THE HOME GUARDS.

All Home Guards of Greater Bombay are informed that there will be a Special General Parade of the Home Guards at the Headquarters, at 7-30 A.M. today the 31st January, 1948, on account of the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

Classified Advts.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Well-placed Hindu Bachelor seeks Paying-Guest Accommodation with decent family. Moderate terms. Suburb preferred. Apply Box 1457 "Free Press Journal."

AVIATION

WANTED persons desirous of learning FLYING from a regular school under American instructors on brand new airplanes. Only those who can bear the cost of training need apply to: Central Business Corporation Ltd., Versowa Beach, Andheri, Bombay.

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

ONLY 2 ANNAS EACH: 'LIFCO' Great Little Books: 16 titles (albums; Propositions; Parsing; Analysis; Figures of Speech; Poems; Essays; Letters; Allusions; Proverbs; Useful Information; Do-You-Know?; Great-Lives; Speeches; Debating; Tips-to-Success:—Stockists: The South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society Ltd., Matunga, Bombay 19. Or 'LIFCO', Villupuram and the Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, Bombay 7.

EDUCATIONAL

"A NEW BATCH-DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Join immediately New Classes started for Specialised Courses in Company Secretaries, Banking, Accountancy and General Commerce, etc. Tuition personal in lecture classes or through post to up-country students. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road."

ISEC HOMESTUDY COURSES ensure success at Engineering, Technological, Commercial, Competitive Statistical, Actuarial an Cambridge examinations, under our ablest Professors. Study in spare time. Moderate fees. Sterling services. Write for free "SUCCESSFUL CAREERS" (Foreword by Sir M. VISVESVARAYA), to Secretary, Post Box 1173/FP, Bombay 1, mentioning examination interested.

FOR SALE

For immediate sale Ford 10, four door saloon, 1940, owner driven, Sunshine Roof, new tyres and battery—Phone 30326 office hours, or write to Box No. 1458, "Free Press Journal."

Owing to the sad demise of Mahatma Gandhi, the EROS THEATRE will remain entirely CLOSED TODAY!

ONE MAN

AND HE ROUSED

Self-Sufficiency In Food

FOOD MINISTER'S PLEA FOR COVERING DEFICIT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

"No problem is more important for our country than that of food. It ought to be given the priority which is its due today. We must make India self-sufficient in regard to food and that also soon" stated Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Agriculture and Food Minister, Government of India opening a two-day session of the governing body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in New Delhi yesterday.

Mr. Daulatram added that for several years now India had failed to produce the food it required and the partition of the country had made the position worse. It was incumbent on the Council in common with other national organisations to do its utmost to bridge the gap by undertaking useful research for both short and long term plans and by transferring the practical results of such research to the farmer's field.

LEGISLATION

The Food Minister was glad that the necessity for having suitable legislation on certain important aspects of the problem had also been carefully considered by the body and he hoped the matter would be taken up in right earnest by all concerned.

An urgent review of the position in respect of other articles of foodstuffs like fish, milk, potatoes, etc., would also be required besides the review of the present shortage of fruits and vegetables in the Union. India's present shortage in regard to cereals could also be easily remedied if the nation altered its dietetic habits and consumed other foodstuffs.

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT.

Stressing the need for planned development Mr. Daulatram said there was a serious dearth of technical personnel in the country at the moment and Government had taken upon itself the responsibility for sending men abroad for purposes of training. In the near future they shall have ample technical staff needed for the plans of progress. But even then the main problem would remain, viz., to link our existing man power with the vast material resources of the country and to develop them according to a plan, for in planned scientific development only lay the salvation of the country.

The Food Minister hoped that the provinces would give their fullest co-operation in the matter.

He regretted that one aspect of the Council's activities had not yet received the attention it deserved, that was its publicity and propaganda side.

PROTECTING PLANTS

Referring to plant protection the Food Minister said heavy loss to food crops in India was being caused by insect pests and plant diseases. "It is therefore imperative" Mr. Daulatram remarked "that provinces should [illegible] plant protection

MUSLIM INFLUX INTO SIND

Khuhro's Fears

(FREE PRESS OF INDIA)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail).

Mr. M. A. Khuhro, the Premier of Sind recently stated that if the influx of Muslims continued, there will be disorder in Sind. But he has failed to prevent the influx.

A caravan of one lakh Muslims is on its way from the Punjab. Bombay is sending 4,000 Muslims per week. From Kathiawar, there is unrestricted flow of refugees while from Jodhpur and Marwar, Muslims are coming to Hyderabad.

Information has been received that a stream of refugees from the Punjab has reached Bahawalpur and will soon enter Rohri division. This has created great panic among the Hindus who are running post-haste to Sukkur, as they are not being given permits to proceed to Hyderabad and Karachi. Some Pathans from Bahawalpur have also been making incursions in Ubauro and Dahraki talukas which are on the border of Sind.

U.S. EX-ARMY MAN QUITS RAIDERS' RANKS

A Story Of Cheap Promotions

SHANNON AIRPORT (Eire), Jan. 30.

A 26-year old American ex-Army Sergeant, who arrived here last night on his way to the United States, told a story of how he had become a "Brigadier General" in the "Raider's Kashmiri Force."

He was Russel Haight, native of Denver, Colorado. The uniform he was wearing, with five black spots, was, he declared, that of Brigadier General in which he led mountain forces against the Indian Army in the recent fighting.

"I was working as an engineer for an American construction firm in Afghanistan, when I tired of the job," Haight said.

Haight said he met Sardar Ibrahim and he was given the rank of Captain in charge of a scout unit or Commando unit.

After his group had captured Kotli he was promoted to Brigadier-General and put in charge of the "International Brigade," and later they captured Jaughai Seria.

"I believe I was a source of embarrassment to the United States Government" he said. They asked me to give up my fighting and quit or they would cancel my passport.

"I replied that I felt I was doing no wrong, such as joining a foreign army, for after all no country not even the United States, recognised the Raider's Government, which means that I was at the worst only a bandit.

"They insisted, so I quit on January 10. After all, I have a wife and

ENEMY NO. 1 OF COUGH!
GLYCODIN-TERP-VASAKA
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO. LTD. BARODA
A/492

The Hindustan
COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
H. O. KARPUR
BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA
ONE OF THE FOREMOST SCHEDULED BANKS
EXTENDING MODERN FACILITIES IN
BANKING, EXCHANGE, CREDITS, INVESTMENTS.
For SERVICE, SECURITY, & TRUST,
Contact YOUR NEAREST BRANCH.
Agent Bombay:— B. S. Munshi

We are happy to announce that after derationing of cloth in the City of Bombay, every sort of cloth manufactured at our mills, such as, Dhoties, Sarees, Coloured Voiles, Printed Voiles, Doria, etc., will be made available to the public at our Ganeshwadi Cloth Shop. To get this, please apply stating the Nos. of Grain Ration Cards of your family. Also please enclose your stamped envelope.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI Spg. & Wvg. Co. Limited.

Pupils of all communities have always been admitted to all the above schools and the Anjuman particularly invites refugees to take advantage of the facilities offered.

All the schools are run according to the highest standards and are highly spoken of by the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay.

The Girls' Schools have Bus arrangements for fetching the pupils.

For further particulars apply to the Principals of respective schools or the Secretary, Anjuman-I-Islam, 92, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Karimjee House, Fort, Bombay.

We are pleased to announce that our Safe Deposit Vault is now ready and we have some spare lockers which we can offer to the public. Constituents will be given first preference.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Notice.

Applications are invited for the post of Resident Medical Officer, Ramesh Premchand Tuberculosis Hospital. The pay of the post would be Rs. 250-20-450 with free quarters plus usual dearness allowance.

Applicant must be a native of the Bombay Province or be domiciled either in the Province or an Indian State within the geographical limits of the Province. A registered Medical practitioner with a certificate of special studies in Tuberculosis will be preferred and hospital experience in T. B. Hospital will be considered an additional qualification. No private practice will be allowed.

Applications should be addressed to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, on a form to be obtained from him on payment of Annas 8 and should reach him not later than 20-2-1948.

Municipal servants can also apply. Non-municipal candidates must be below 40 years of age.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify the applicant.

B. K. PATEL,
Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Karsandas Variwandas and Prabhavati Bhagwandas both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Naham House, Hornam Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Lal Baug Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust known as Plot No. 16 of the said estate outside the Fort of Bombay admeasuring 467 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2570 Cadastral Survey No. 35/74 of Parel Bhaiwada and Sewri Division Municipal Old F. Ward, No. 601(1) Street No. 9, and New F. Ward No. 549(6) Street Nos. 229-39 and bounded on the South by a Public Road 24 feet wide, East by Plot No. 19, West by Plot No. 17, Leased to Chagal Naya and North by the Jijibhai Lane.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1948.

AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 513 of 1947.

Ramkumar Bankeylal ... Plaintiff.
vs.
Laldas Chhaganlal Patwari ... Defendant.

To

Laldas Chhaganlal Patwari, the defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed the above suit against you for recovery of a sum of Rs. 2,888-14-3, due at the foot of a promissory note, dated 2nd February, 1946, passed by you in favour of the plaintiff with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from 2nd February, 1946 till Judgment, costs and further simple interest at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

AND TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you within ten days from the date hereof, in default the plaintiff will be entitled at any time thereafter to obtain a Decree for the said sum of Rs. 2,888-14-3 interest and costs. If you cause an appearance to be entered for you, the plaintiff will thereafter serve upon you a Summons for Judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the suit.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1948.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYANA AYYAR,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

The Seal of the Bombay High Court.

Messrs. SHAH & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
CITATION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Surendra Surajprasad Mehta late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a retired Senior Superintendent, Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay, and residing at the time of his death at Olpad, District, Surat ... Deceased.

Bai Ruxmani, wife of Jaswantrai Dhanshankar & Bai Lakhlaxmi, widow of Umiaram Umedram Mehta both of Olpad Hindu Inhabitants residing at Olpad, District Surat Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness MAHOMMEDALI CURRIM CHAGLA, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 15th day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight and in the twelfth year of our reign.

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

The Seal of The High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYANA AYYAR,
Sealer.

The 15th day of January, 1948.

Messrs. SHAH & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

REVOLT

BUT HIS MESSAGE WAS

AHINSA

*

COMING SHORTLY AT

NOVELTY CINEMA

IN AID OF
THE VIDYADAYINI HIGH SCHOOL
SURATKAL
(Near Mangalore, South Kanara)
Benefit Music Performance
By

Shrimathi M. S. Subbulakshmi

*

Accompaniments

Sangeetha Ratna Chowdiah ... Violin
Kalpathi Ramanathan ... Mridangam
Alangudi Ramachandran ... Ghatam

*

On Sunday the 8th February, 1948, at 6 p.m. in a specially erected Shamiana at the Central Maidan, Mangalore, South Kanara.

Tickets: Rs. 100/-, Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/- and Rs. 5/-.

Mike and Loud-speaker arrangements:—

Tacky Radio Sales & Service

...against minor pests and diseases.

"The question of marketing of agricultural produce also needs attention," he said. "Though all provinces recognise the importance of improvements in agricultural marketing, of late there has been a tendency to sidetrack the subject and in some provinces the organisation which has been set up to deal with the problem has been disbanded. He requested the provinces to formulate and execute new marketing schemes.—API.

Municipal Elections

As laid down in Section 28(f) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, amended up-to-date, the voters enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll published on 20-12-1947 will vote at the General Elections to be held in February 1948 in the manner stated below:—

"In plural Councillor Wards every elector shall have as many votes as there are candidates to be elected at such election for such ward, and may give all such votes to one candidate or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit."

AITUC General Council

BOMBAY, Friday.

A meeting of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held in Calcutta on February 28 and 29. Amongst other subjects the Council will consider the resolution on industrial truce passed by the Tripartite Conference held in Delhi last month.—A.P.I.

MEETING AT ST. XAVIER'S

The Principal of St. Xavier's College announces that there will be a short meeting today at 9-30 a.m. in College Hall to condole the death of Mahatmaji. All students should be present.

FOUND

One third class quarterly pass between Victoria Terminus and Asangaon and a third class monthly pass between Grant Road and Churchgate in one cover. The owner may claim them from the Manager, Free Press Journal.

...to be a man without a country.—Reuter.

BIGGER STATES WILL REMAIN INTACT

Panikkar Not In Favour Of Larger Units

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister of Bikaner, expressing his views on the integration of States and their merger, laid down two conditions which would make for their continued existence as regular units of the Indian Federation.

"Unless a State has the resources to run a regular administration and enjoys Responsible Government," he said, "it cannot be a regular unit of the Indian Federation and must merge into either another State or Province."

Sardar Panikkar, who was answering questions at a press interview here, thought that the idea behind the integration of States seemed to him "to be to have not more than 20 or 25 States in all" in the country.

Asked as to what States, in his opinion, were likely to continue to exist as individual units and why they could not be integrated into larger units, he replied: "In a place like Rajputana, States like Udaipur, Jaipur, Bikaner and Jodhpur will continue to exist as individual units, but States having an income less than a crore of rupees and with a population less than a million cannot work a system of Responsible Government. It is, therefore, essential that in regard to the merger of States, the question must be one of finding a minimum viable unit and not that of creating large units."

Sardar Panikkar made a brief reference to the recent raids on Jaisalmer State. He did not think it was so much an organised attack as one undertaken by a band of marauders who fled the scene as soon as the military came on.

"But the importance of the question lines in the fact that Jaisalmer, which borders on Pakistan is entirely undefended and unless some attention is devoted to the question of its defence, such instances, I feel, may be repeated" he said.—API.

THEATRE ADVERTISEMENTS

As all Theatres and other places of entertainment are expected to remain closed today, advertisements of current theatre features have been deleted from this issue of the Free Press Journal

---

Secretary: Shop, Ganeshwadi,
BOMBAY 2.

FINE ARTS
Presents:
MUMTAZALI
and
His group of Dancers & Musicians
at a Dance Festival at
SUNDERABAI HALL on Saturday, 7th February,
at 6 P.M. &
at CAPITOL CINEMA on Sunday, 8th February
at 10 A.M.
(An Attractive Programme of
INDIAN DANCERS)
Advance Booking :—Every day at CAPITOL
CINEMA between 9 & 12 Morning
and 5 & 7 Evening

DILJEET'S
Grand Mythological
IN GUJARATI
KRISHNA
SUDAMA

Produced by: CHHOTUBHAI PUNATAR
Director: RAMAN B. DESAI
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
AJIT RELEASE

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સુદામા

KRISHNA
CINEMA

COMING SHORTLY!
A CIRCUS YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN BEFORE!
With big team of 50 charming Girl Artistes.

- Attractive young stars in dare-devil feats with wild beasts.
- Big contingent of well-trained animals.
- Blood curdling acrobats.
- Awe-inspiring feats.
- Girls in acrobatic aerial cycling.

Await opening at Thana and Bombay.
PROF. RAGHAVAN'S
GREAT IMPERIAL CIRCUS.

NAS-74

silently. Traffic in the city came to a standstill. Men, women and children who were on their evening walk in Connaught Circus, were visibly moved and many of them broke into tears. Crowds of people hurried to Birla House on foot.

THE MAD MAN

The name of the man arrested in connection with the assassination is stated to be Nathuram Vinayak Godse. He is a well-educated, 36-year-old Maratha Hindu.

The alleged assassin arrived in Delhi yesterday. His only luggage which consisted of a bedding was found in a first class waiting room of the Old Delhi railway station.

As soon as the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death spread large crowds streamed towards Birla House and compound and beyond. Repeated persuasion requesting them to disperse was of no avail.

At about 8 o'clock somebody shouted "Mahatma was not dead and the doctors were hopeful of his recovery." Though the news was incorrect, many persisted in believing that Mahatma Gandhi was not dead and many persisted to get into Birla House to get Mahatma Gandhi's "Darshan" believing he was not dead.

The crowd queued up but was disappointed.

PANDIT NEHRU APPEALS

Pandit Nehru came out of the room climbed up the outer gates and ad-

Gandhi by assassination and repeated the announcement four times each both in English and Hindustani.

The announcement was followed by recitation of Mahatma Gandhi's favourite hymns "Vaishnava Janatho," "Ram Dhuni" and verses from Gita.

Delhi newspapers issued special editions announcing the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT

An 'API' correspondent who was present when Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated says:

The congregation of about five hundred was anxiously waiting for Mahatma Gandhi to arrive at the prayer meeting when it was five o'clock. Mahatma Gandhi was delayed five minutes. He emerged out of Birla House being supported by his grand daughters Ava Gandhi and Manu Gandhi and walked briskly as was his custom, to the prayer platform. As he approached the congregation they split into two parts to make a passage for him to reach the platform.

When Mahatma Gandhi was fifteen yards from the platform, I heard a shot, about two yards ahead of me. I spotted the man who fired the shot and saw him hold a revolver in his right hand at right angle. Three more shots followed in succession.

I saw Mahatma Gandhi collapse. He appeared to be hit in the stomach and blood oozed out staining his

(Continued on page 3)

LAST MOMENTS

Within a few minutes after the doctor had pronounced that life was extinct, a hushed silence prevailed in Birla House. By his bedside were Mr. Devdas Gandhi, his wife and children, who presumably came after Gandhiji had expired. Lord Mountbatten, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, (who had an intimate talk with Gandhiji a few minutes earlier) and other members of the Cabinet were there.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil who was addressing a meeting of the Institute of Engineers left the meeting and rushed to Birla House. Later, he was followed by the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, and Mr. C. H. Bhabha, the Commerce Minister, who arrived with a doctor, but it was too late. Mr. Dewan Chamanlal, the Punjab Congress leader, rushed out of the room saying, "Bapu is dead".

Men, women and children, most of them refugees, who were there, sobbed.

AS IN SLEEP

Inside the room where Mahatma Gandhi fasted a fortnight ago his body was laid on the "charpoy" on which he used to sit and work. The Mahatma looked cheerful and appeared to be in slumber.

Around his bed were the Governor-General members of the Cabinet and his intimate colleagues. As Mahatma Gandhi breathed his last, recitations from the Bhagvad Gita were rendered. This was followed by the singing of his favourite hymn, "Vaishnava Janato."

A few minutes later, Lord Mountbatten and the members of the Cabinet retired to an ante-room and behind closed doors held consultations. It is believed that it was the desire of the Government that Mahatma Gandhi's body should be embalmed and kept in state for a few days. However, they consulted Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's son, and Mr. Pyarelal, his Secretary. Both of them desired immediate cremation and it is learned it was Mahatma Gandhi's wish he should be cremated promptly.

Immediately instruction was given to the departments concerned to make the necessary arrangements for the cremation which will take place at 4 p.m. tomorrow on the banks of the river Jumna. It was also suggested that at 4 p.m. tomorrow people throughout India should congregate on the banks of rivers, wherever there are rivers or in other appropriate places in revered remembrance of the honoured leader.

THE CROWDS LINGER

Till late in the night, despite the leaders' persuasion, crowds lingered on in Birla House and more people streamed in with a determination to have a last 'darshan' of the Mahatma. At about 9 p.m. the Mahatma was put on a plain bier, draped in white khadi, and carried to the terrace of Birla House. The body was placed near the end of the terrace and kept in a slightly slanting posture. Floodlights were lit and the body was visible to the crowds below. Shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" rent the air. People then wept.

A few minutes later, the body was carried back to the room where Mahatma Gandhi had died. The lights were dimmed. The crowds silently melted away.

Members of Mahatma Gandhi's ashram and other intimate associates will sit beside his body throughout the night and chant hymns.

A Pledge And A Prayer

Hush, be still, Bapu is no more.

Cold-blooded assassination has done its havoc.

The assailant we must forgive; that is what Bapu would wish us to do.

Question is: can we forgive ourselves?

Bapu was no privy to the Partition of India.

Congress was; Hindu, Sikh and communal leaders were

Sins of the many have been visited upon one, whose hands were clean and who was totally innocent of partition.

Let us all, who are guilty of assent to partition, repent and pray for forgiveness, at the hands of posterity.

Seeking a shortcut to freedom, we have led ourselves into a quagmire.

He, who led the nation to its deliverance, has paid the penalty.

There is room for penitence, not for anger.

Let not grief blind us, to our betrayal of the integrity and the honour of the nation.

To our mind, the occasion calls for a pledge to the nation and to ourselves.

That pledge must be to annul the partition and to unite India, under a common flag, under a common rule.

Partition is a living lie; it is a fraud; it is a snare.

No peace can be built upon falsehood.

(Continued on page 8)

declared a public holiday throughout the Bombay province. It is learnt that the Municipal elections have been postponed. Condolence meetings are being held everywhere in the city tomorrow.

Saturday's races in Bombay have been cancelled.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and Member of the Working Committee, said: "The news is too tragic for words."

Some evening papers brought out special editions describing the assassination as a "fiendish outrage" and "a heart-rending occurrence."

As a precautionary measure, against any untoward contingency, the Government of Bombay have ordered police to be out in force and troops have been ordered to stand by.

The Government of Bombay, immediately on receipt of the shocking and tragic news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi, has ordered that all Government offices in the province should remain closed on Saturday, January 31, as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed father of the nation. The flag on the Government buildings will fly at half-mast, states a Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay today.

Sri Jayaprakash Narayan is leaving Bombay for New Delhi tomorrow to be present at Gandhiji's funeral.

GOVERNOR'S REACTION

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay was stunned by the report of the death of Mahatma Gandhi. As he was listening to the details of the tragedy conveyed by an API representative, Sir Maharaj Singh was visibly moved and paused a while.

His Excellency said that the death of Mahatma Gandhi was "a great loss to many of us who knew him."

"The Bombay Province and indeed the whole world will mourn the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi", Sir Maharaj said. "It is awful to think of the greatest man of today being assassinated. Gandhiji has lived and died for others and for the noble cause of peace and harmony among men. All that we can and must do is to try to emulate, to the best of our humble capacity, his wonderful example of love and sacrifice. That is what he would wish us to do."

His Excellency learnt of the tragic news when he was on his way to attend a function. On his return to the Government House, all the functions of the evening were cancelled.

Later in the evening, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, met the Governor at the Government House.

A. P. Sabhavala (Mayor): I have just heard this very sad news. The whole city and the country is shocked at this horrible news. This is not the time to evaluate the Mahatma's life work, but I have no doubt that he was not only a great Indian but per-

(Continued on page 3)

[illegible] method [illegible] should have been taken away from us in such a cruel manner. His task must be continued by those left behind. That task was attempted by others before him and they were also sacrificed by the people of their day and yet their work is bearing fruit. "I know that there is a large number of people in the country who violently disagreed from the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. But if they value liberty, if they love India, if they do not wish to see our newly-found liberty crushed and taken away from us, I appeal to them to maintain peace, order and goodwill in the country. Gandhi is dead. Long live Gandhiji".

Violence In Bombay

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sporadic rioting broke out in some parts of Bombay city this evening when the news of the death of Gandhiji spread in the city. Police had to open fire at Pydhonie and Maharbouri to disperse hostile crowds. By nine in the night the situation was brought under control.

"Thirty-two knife attacks, six of them fatal, were reported in Bombay on Friday evening," states a Press Note issued by the Assistant Director of Publicity.

The Press Note adds: "Immediately on hearing the news of the outbreak of disturbances, the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, called on the police headquarters and later toured the affected areas.

"Full police and military precautions including the enforcement of curfew where it is necessary have been taken to maintain peace in the city. The situation is now reported to be under control."

The police opened fire in Null Bazaar, a mixed locality in central Bombay, soon after dusk, following some stabbing incidents and clashes between small groups of people. Armed police and military were rushed to the spot and most stringent precautionary measures were taken to prevent any spread of the trouble.

As attempts were made by demonstrators in crowded localities to stop trams and buses and to attack them, the BEST Company ordered immediate withdrawal of all trams and buses from the streets for tonight.

All cinema houses in the city cancelled their shows today. Tomorrow's races have been postponed to a date to be announced later.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED an agent for the sale of our Gaitiles at Goribidnur (Mysore State). MANAGER, "Indian Express."

WANTED an agent for the sale of our Gaitiles at Srinivapur (Mysore State). MANAGER, "Indian Express."

WANTED Agents to sell "SWASTIC" PIPING laces manufactured by ASOKA INDUSTRIES Erode. Competitive prices.

SITUATION VACANT

CANDIDATES (Both Sex) desirous of training in Telegraphy and Wireless for appointments as Signallers, Telegraphists and Wireless Operators in Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Departments. Apply with stamps stating caste, age and educational qualifications to your nearest W. Telegraph School. (Branches: Trichur, Calicut and Kurakkudi). SUPERINTENDENT, Telegraph School (Regd.), H. O Quilon, Travancore.

FOR SALE

OFFICE and Household Furniture at reasonable rates on Mis. S. V. NATHAN & CO., 32, Erukalai Chetty Street, G. T., Madras.

FOR SALE: Good building land 120' & 80', facing Peravamur High Road. Cha Pattu Scot Radio. Apply to: R. C. BAILEY, Ballard Street, Nandanam.

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

FOR all kinds of sanitary goods, write Marble Tabs Tops, and for sanitary works. Apply to PRINCE & CO. (first floor) 31, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1.

HABERDASHERY

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR LADIES INTERESTED IN EMBROIDERY AND NEEDLE WORK. Pretty Designs in 4 varieties, Rs. 3/- each. Postage extra. Please write to: JAYALAKSHMI STORES, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

PROFESSIONAL

SEND horoscope or birth particulars or writing time or any number with sex particulars for Rs. 2/- for questions. Casting horoscope Rs. 3. Marriage prices costing Rs. 10/-. Horoscopes of boys and girls of marriageable age available. Apply with Rs. 3/-. K. S. VEERARAGHAVA IYER, Astrologer, 47, Vysyal Street, Coimbatore.

ELECTRICAL GOODS

16" TABLE Fan—GEC-AC or DC—oscillating type at Rs. 125/- each; 12" Table Fan Universal GEC non-oscillating type at Rs. 100/- each. "Starlet" 10" Universal—non-oscillating type fan at Rs. 125/-. (For Fans 7-12 p.c. discount allowed). "NOROVE"—16" AC. Fixed type fan at Rs. 105/- only. Delivery to February. 1 H.P. 230 V 50 cycles. Single phase—bare shaft motors at Rs. 415/- Item 12-12 p.c. Orders with 30 p.c. advance to Bureau-de KAMALA, 9, V. N. Deva Road, Mount Road, Madras.

BUSINESS

BEST Biscuits, Toffee, Confectionery. Terms. EAST-WEST COMPN., Pelakol.

MEDICAL

ASTHMA (Dama). The World-renowned remedy for Asthma—"LAKHMANA BUTI" cures Asthma radically by one single dose taken on the night of full-moon dated 24-2-48. Correspondence in English please. MAHATMA SHRI JANKI SEWA ASHRAM, P. O. Chitrakut, U. P.

ELEPHANTIASIS, Hernia, Orchitis, Hydrocele treated radically. External application removes aching, stiffness and swelling at once. No operation. No injection. Many sufferers benefited. Prevakar Oil Rs. 3. KAVIRAJ D. N. CHAKRAVARTI, B.A., Kanchrapara, 24 Parganas.

HYSTERIA AND EPILEPSY, wonderful herb. At the time of fits, this medicine should be sniffed in both the holes of the nose. After doing so 11" Black Worm come out and patient is cured. MAHATMA DHUNIWALA SIRBAHAN, Chitrakot, Banda (U. P.).

POULTRY

POULTRY PRESERVER & RANIKHETOL save your fowls, turkeys, geese, etc. from all epidemics. Each per bottle Re. 1-4. POULTRY PHARMACY, Alur (Bellary).

BOARDING & LODGING

GREENLANDS HOTEL LTD., Vizagapatam. (Inner Vizagapatam Town Railway Station). An ideal Boarding and Lodging House. Bath and closet attached. (Grams: "GREENLANDS." Phone: "85").

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

THANKS to Sister Alphonsa for the favours granted.—L. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT

MESSRS. PADMA NEWS AGENCY have been appointed as the agents for the sale of our papers at Pithapuram and their Manager, Mr. V. Gopalakrishnamoorthy, is authorised to collect subscriptions on their behalf. MANAGER, "Indian Express."

GOVT. ARTS COLLEGE, ANANTAPUR. THE 37th College Day will be celebrated on 7-2-48 with Dr. P. Sreenivasachar Garu, M.A., Ph. D. (London), Principal, S. R. R. College, Bezwada, in the chair. All the old students are requested to attend.

(Sd.) P. N. GOUD, Principal.

Anantapur, 28-1-48.

LEGAL

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT MUNSIFF, MADANAPALLE.
O. S. 153/41 R.E.P. 27/47.

M. Hariprasad ... Transferee-decreeholder.
Sharoff Krishnaswami Rao and others ... Judgment debtors.

Notice is hereby given to the 3rd respondent—Sharoff Ramabhayamma that the above E. P. is posted to 6-2-48 for sale and that she will be made ex-parte unless she appears in Court at 11 a.m., on that day and makes known her objection to the same.

D. VENKATARAMANA CHETTY, Pleader.

Madanapalle, 27-1-48.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited to reach this office before 29-2-48 for printing work costing about Rs. 3,000/- with samples along with Rs. 5/-. The material will be sent to the approved tenderer by registered post immediately.

SECRETARY, K. I. Corporation, Sikharamvari Street, Nellore.

TEA PARTY CANCELLED

THE TEA PARTY arranged on 2nd Feb., 1948, in connection with the wedding of my son, Chi. J. DAMODAR, B.Sc., stands cancelled for the obvious reason that every INDIAN is mourning on account of MAHATMAJI'S untimely and tragic death.

JAMNADAS J. TOPUN.

Indian Express

MADRAS: SUN., FEB. 1, 1948.

GANDHIJI

MAHATMA GANDHI IS dead, and dead through an assassin's bullet. The greatest tragedy of our time finds the country truly shocked beyond words. We may draw perpetually inspiration from the faith and works that encompass us. We may even indulge in the hope that the supreme sacrifice made for communal concord by the Apostle of Peace will bear ample, immediate fruit in, and far beyond Delhi. Nevertheless, the numbing effect of dreadful news will remain. The sudden death in a ghastly fashion cheats us of the hope that he would have guided the nation into a haven of peace and prosperity. It also deprives us of a serene, safe guide who saw life in simple terms of joy and suffering, looked to people rather than formulas, and made us realise in spite of ignorance and prejudice, that there is a divine spark in all humanity which must be kept alive for all time.

The facts of his life are set out from quiet beginning to triumphant close. The vast measure of his achievement can be taken, even by those who saw only a naked fakir challenging an empire's power. His great career began rather late but in 30 years he made mountains move by his faith in himself, and all that he stood for. It is for us to grieve that he has not been spared (as he himself desired) to show us the way to that true tranquillity of mind that will save us from ourselves. Today we have real cause to remember that Ahimsa is not a creank's creed. To Gandhiji death appeared welcome, even as death appeared to be a friend to all great minds looking inwards. Today, when the bell tolls for him, millions will feel that it is for them that the bell tolls.

There will be some satisfaction in knowing he died a hero's death but the nation's immense bereavement remains. In the hearts of Hindus, Muslims and all men, in and outside India, there is an aching void for which consolation by words can only make very poor amends. We can remember him "at the beginning of the day and the going down of the sun" for evermore, but remembrance must be vital, aptly reflected in private and public life. The details of the tragedy signify little. What counts is that after the happy escape only last week, a miscreant's bullet has claimed our singular, greatest contemporary. Vengeance means little, least of all to the spirit of Gandhiji that must find something to smile over in the vain recourse to fire-arms.

For Gandhiji is immortal, eternal despite the tragic end. Not merely as the finest flower that Indian civilisation has produced will he live for ever. His name is imperishable because he made men out of dust, gave us back our self-respect and made us again masters of our destiny. That was the real essential sum of his achievement. We shall not look upon his like again, for another Gandhi will come only after aeons. Prophets are yet uncommon, and Gandhiji as a true prophet looked far beyond his present in his matchless renunciation that made the world sense that there is really something in the non-violence that transcends pacifism, made the world feel also that when this tumult and shouting dies the soul speaks and stirs the world to right thinking and action.

The tremendous force of conscience that made Gandhiji a lone eminence in our midst is something that more than matches the discovery of the atom-bomb. It is in no vain hope that, we in profound sorrow say, that Gandhiji's end must impel the outer world to look within, and ask itself real searching questions about the way the world is going. Gandhiji has not only done all the preaching required, but has practised too. If an unguided nation cries "O Captain, my Captain" as Whitman did on Lincoln's death, it has good reason to be proud of the peerless effort that brought freedom to us.

Gandhiji has left us after liberation. His spirit will rejoice that he made millions feel that their liberation was his own act, and not in any way, by that caused pain to India's humiliation that the greatest man should go down so quickly before the weapon of a miscreant, we can cherish the fact that the Mahatma lives on in the hearts of people who, more than a friend, was always the one who acted justly, loved mercy, and walked after God. To his own faith we must remain ever true and never champion him by forsaking the things he stood for, worked for.

WEEKLY NEWSREEL

ON ITS RECORD THE PAST week will go down as the saddest ever for Gandhiji's cremation on the Jumna bank is the cruel climax to events that have the usual admixture of light and shade. The

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turbed, though interest converges on the fitful discussions in New York. The Security Council has not yet prepared an acceptable compromise. The conditions framed for the conduct of a plebiscite in Kashmir are not at all to the taste of the Indian Government. The application, rather than the principle of a plebiscite, is in question. Mr. Zafrullah Khan still seeks to widen the scope of U.N.O. investigation and the round table talks outside the Council have yielded no results. M. Langenhove's work is certainly cut out for him if the U. N. O. is to demonstrate it has both the power and the will to promote peace, far and near.

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The French Republic has lately passed from a financial crisis into a political crisis. In spite of outside criticism M. Robert Schuman decided that the overvalued franc must find a new level. To promote exports devaluation was decided upon. In the past France has survived many such crises, and that is one reason why the world hopes that, assured of Socialist support, M. Rene Mayer can put into effect a policy for production. The Communists like the Conservatives oppose devaluation as harmful to the working class but the destruction of the black market in goods and currency is vital for recovery. Apart from the International Monetary Fund's criticism that post-war stability is endangered there has been none against the French decision though the idea of a free market in gold is repugnant to those who fear a flight of capital. Sterling devaluation rumours have again received the quietus since Sir Stafford Cripps who has been reinforced by Mr. Chifley to the effect that local fears about the rupee's future have vanished.

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Once again the world's eyes are turned to China where financial distress is latterly surpassed by political confusion. The civil war finds Marshal Chiang making an effort to pull out of the north. Many places have fallen to the Communists who make no secret of a resolve to hold Manchuria. The Kuomintang is trying to hold China by reversing gear, but it is too much to believe that Marshal Chiang can hold on to power after 20 years of autocracy. The odds are definitely against any truce like that arranged by Mr. Marshall for events in Europe have their own effect on the Far East.

China's war and the Philippines earthquake are of less interest than the latest crisis in Iraq. Syed Shleh Jubr had to bow before the storm of opposition provoked by the new treaty with Britain. A composite Cabinet has taken over and the treaty is abandoned. The palace came to arms' pathize with the students who protested against a treaty which ensured allegiance with Britain on terms unacceptable to Right and Left alike. Re-negotiating the treaty becomes a difficult job for Britain, as difficult as treaty revision in the case of Egypt. The internal trouble in Iraq however may be got over by the restoration of civil liberties and the alleviation of economic distress but there appears little chance of getting the 1930 treaty extended for Iraq's Parliament must agree.

South Africa has begun to think afresh about the Indian problem. The politicians are forced to think of the tension abroad and the effects on the Bantus. P.-M. Smuts has come round to the view that negotiations must start with India because the *revival of the passive resistance movement outside Natal might have effects on mining labour. This means only that U. N. O's directions are having a belated effect and P.-M. Smuts' message concerning Gandhiji's demise may provide the opening for* the despatch of negotiators especially as Gandhiji indicated that the Dominions must settle their quarrel by themselves. Because the Boer Nationalists are starting a new attack P.-M. Smuts might look beyond the Kajee group to examine the economic implications of segregation. The unrest in North Africa might well force him to think about the real danger from without than fancied perils within.

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Lord Mountbatten's visit to Madras provided a welcome break to the people who fell under the spell of the Admiral who inspected boy scout parades with the same zest as the Birmingham's company. Lord Mountbatten expressed keen appreciation of the calm in Madras. The latest catastrophe finds Muslims willing to share the grief of their compatriots. The inspection of institutions was only a part of the Governor-General's round. With the knowledge that he is vacating office in June the city gave him a royal welcome and cheering by crowds attested the popularity of Britain after abdication. Happiness is however shadowed by renewed fears about food. Decontrol has not atoned for the lack of rains. While Delhi expresses cautious confidence there are appeals for more help after the despatch of rice from Karachi. Elsewhere there may be demonstrations for extra rations, but in the new famine belt there seem to be only seizures of hoarded rice sent out for sale at high prices in needy areas. At the turn of the month there is less optimism though something might come out of the advice to eat things other than rice.

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Labour trouble raised its head in Madura which experienced briefly violent disorder. The unnecessary trade dispute is eclipsed by the stoppage in the Coimbatore cotton mills. The Government has made it clear that resistance to retrenchment is illegal but the situation cannot be mastered by argument. There is a more stubborn trade dispute raging in Bombay. The Port Trust engineering workers are asking all workers in the port to come out if no settlement is concluded within a week. While the military have kept the Port going in a way, there is now a fear of the dispute again [illegible]

showing much interest in the B. P. T. dispute. The industrial truce continues in name only though the Congress Working Committee has appealed for labour's help in the production crisis. Whether the Congress economic programme in the report to the President will convince labour that Congress leans to labour alone remains to be seen. The election promises have been shaped into a positive policy of the socialist type. The redistribution of wealth is as much a primary aim of Congress as the attainment of high output in both agriculture and industry. A direct consequence of Socialistic planning has been a steep fall in share prices last week with markets closed for days.

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The budget session of the Indian Parliament began on a quiet note. Interest in business on the order paper was keen and refugees came in for special attention though Mr. Neogy is soon to give up his place to a Board served by an administrator. The new assembly is larger and if some Ministers are not yet in, there is little doubt as to the preservation of parliamentary traditions in the 'convertible' chamber. Plans for retrenchment are to be accelerated and the adaptation of laws to minor provinces is proceeding. Anxiety about developments outside the Union is manifest and queries about Bahawalpur and Hyderabad attest interest in impending crises. The latest raid on Jaisalmer has shown that frontier problems remain. The complete removal of non-Muslims from the N.-W.F.P. is enforced by the Kohat riots and the refugee problem will loom larger next month. The operations in Kashmir have been reviewed to show that the Defence Minister has done all that is expected. But it looks as if the tragedy will hold up C. A. sittings relating to constitution-making.

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The changing States problem was the subject of a review by Sardar Patel who pointed to unions and mergers in the making. It is said that Malva and Rajputana States may soon go the way of Kathiawar States. The Kathiawar covenant reserves some rights to the rulers but the emphasis is now altogether on popular consent. Sardar Patel made mention of Hyderabad to illustrate the point that the standstill must lead to a better agreement. Talks with Hyderabad Ministers about the loan to Pakistan are under way. Meanwhile, a disturbed situation shows up the total lack of contact between government and people. Swami Ramananand Tirth's arrest and Mr. Ramachar's resignation show that the interim government is under pressure. The debatable features of Hyderabad policy can be settled by joint examination but the issue of responsible government leaning to accession to the Union is one identifiy for the Nizam.

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With the shadow of the Delhi tragedy lengthening, interest in sport like the cricket tour in Australia must yield place to interest in the real pressing problems of patching up the social and economic fabric. With Gandhiji gone, the nation has lost its austere yet astute guide. But one feels that just as the violent death of Aung San led to a happier turn in Burma the martyrdom of Gandhiji might open up a happier vista for the country.

POSTAL HOLIDAY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Mr. Krishna Prasada, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs announces that in view of the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi all post offices in India will work tomorrow (Saturday, Jan. 31) as on Sunday. All administrative offices will be closed. Telegraph offices and telephone exchanges will, however, work normally.

PERSONAL

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Rao Sahib Alexander Gnanamuthu, Member of the Syndicate, Madras University, arrived in Madras yesterday from Tinnevelly.

Dr. V. Krishna Rao, Mayor of Madras left Madras last night for Mangalore, Sir Jeffery Reynolds General Manager, S. I. Rly., for Trichinopoly and Mr. M. Ratnaswamy, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University for Chidambaram.

REACTIONS IN LAKE SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 5)

will ever widen and harmonise men's minds in the search for peace and freedom."

Ukraine Delegate's Tribute

M. Vassily Tarasenko (Ukraine) said: "Mr. Gandhi convinced his followers that internal strife was not in the interests of the people, but in the interests of those who wanted to maintain the domination of India.

"It is my hope and conviction that the death of Mr. Gandhi will not halt the work of the Indian people in its struggle for a stable Government and the building up of their sovereignty."

Senator Warren Austin (United States) declared:

"It is tragic that this death has come at a time of tension and crisis, when the qualities of toleration are so badly needed. We fervently hope that his martyrdom will inspire the peoples of the United Nations to press forward with greater determination the ideals for which he stood".

"Proved Power of the Spirit"

Dr. Jose Arce (Argentina) said:

"Mr. Gandhi has without doubt one of the great leaders of his time. He proved, by his life and preaching, the force and power of the spirit. He gave a great example to all.

"He is the new martyr in the cause of justice. If we believe in his principles we may have confidence in ultimate success of our work. We hope for the victory of the peace loving forces of the world".

M. Onu de LA Tourrelle, the French acting delegate on the Security Council, said: "The French delegation is profoundly shocked at the news."

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, British Minister for Commonwealth Relations said, "Mr. Gandhi was a man whose greatness belonged not only to his life-time, but history. Never was the spirit of love and brotherhood, of which he was a supreme advocate and is now a martyr, more sorely needed than to-day alike in the Indian sub-continent as throughout the world."

Faris Bey el Khoury, the Syrian member of the Security Council, said, "It is a great misfortune for the world that this saint should have died that way. But his views may be respected after his death, perhaps even more than in his life. He will not have died in vain if the people of India are encouraged to continue in the ways of peace for which he sacrificed his life. His memory should be sanctified."

Dr. T. F. Tsiang, permanent Chinese representative at the United Nations, referred to Mahatma Gandhi as one of the greatest leaders in Asia.

His death was particularly painful, coming only a year after the attainment of his

THE NATION IS IN TEARS

MAY GOD HELP INDIA NOW, SAYS C.R.

CALCUTTA Jan. 30.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, said: "We have been robbed of our greatest possession by a senseless lunatic. May God help India in this hour of her greatest distress. May all hatred all suspicion end with this sacrifice of our dearest leader."

Mr Rajagopalachari is flying to Delhi tomorrow. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mrs. Bose are also flying to Delhi.

The Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union and the Corporation Workers' Union have declared one day's suspension of work tomorrow

Mr. B. C. Roy, Premier, broadcasting tonight said Mahatma Gandhi had lived and died a Mahatma. Their Prince of Peace, the Apostle of Ahimsa, had died for their sake. Let them follow his principle of Non-Violence and raise the country from destruction and disunity.

The International Preparatory Committee of the South-East Asian Youth Conference issued a statement associating itself with the Indian Youth and people in their deep mourning for Mahatmaji.

The General Secretary of the All-India Students Federation, in an appeal to students, asks the meryerwhere to observe complete hartal tomorrow, and organise peace and unity demonstrations.

Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the West Bengal Assembly, said the light that showed the path of piety and rectitude to humanity was extinguished.

Immediately after the news was broadcast by the All-India Radio, city streets assumed a deserted appearance and the entire city was plunged in the gravest sorrow.

Shops, business premises and places of amusement closed their doors immediately. In some places however batches of young men came out shouting slogans in condemnation of all communal organisations which they said caused Mahatma Gandhi's death.

The tragedy of Mahatma Gandhi's death came like a bolt from the blue on Calcutta. The news was immediately telephoned to the Governor of Bengal, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and the Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy. It left everyone speechless.

Dr. Roy who has been Mahatmaji's doctor for many years, had just concluded a Press conference as Premier of West Bengal, and was still chatting to a few pressmen when the first news of the shooting was telephoned to him by the Associated Press of India. Everyone hung on with a head at the enormity of the crime, and in a few moments rose and left the room. The news of the death followed in some minutes.

Pakistan's Minister for the Interior, Information and Education, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, who arrived today in Calcutta, was so overwhelmed by the news that he could not say anything.

The enormity of the news staggered everyone who heard it. Few could at first believe it, so sudden it was. Men and women were affected by the news it descended on them. "Terrible, terrible," said a very prominent Calcutta Editor, and he went on repeating the words.

All offices of the Government of West Bengal will remain closed tomorrow, Saturday, January 31, in respectful homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

Country Is Orphaned, Says Sarat Bose

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose said: "The sad and tragic news of the death of the father of the Nation at the hands of a foul assassin has staggered me. No language is strong enough to condemn such an outrage. The country is orphaned and God alone knows what it is in store for Mahatmaji is dead. Where comes such another?"

Mr. Sarat Bose, who was getting ready to proceed to the Howrah station, cancelled his Lucknow and Gorakhpur programmes.

His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, cancelled all his engagements for the evening.

Calcutta racing for Saturday, Jan. 31, has been postponed.

The Mayor of Calcutta announced that all Corporation offices, schools and workshops would remain closed tomorrow. The Mayor has appealed to the citizens of Calcutta to postpone all their engagements relating to sports, music and such other functions tomorrow.

Conscience of Humanity Stilled, Says Kher

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

Mr. B. G. Kher Premier of Bombay, has issued the following appeal:

"In this hour of crisis, when the greatest man of India and possibly of the world of the present time has just met his death when he was going to say his prayers, I appeal to the people of the province and the country to maintain peace and goodwill, for the sake of which he gave up his precious life. He gave freedom to India and was struggling to give it good Government. Gandhiji was the conscience of humanity and man often tries to stifle his conscience. It is the duty of those whom he has left behind and who valued his advice to complete the task which he left unfinished. It is the greatest tragedy of our times that when he was doing his utmost to promote peace, goodwill and understanding and when his presence was so badly needed, he should have been taken away from us in such a cruel manner. His task must be continued by those left behind. That task was attempted by others before him, and they were also sacrificed by the people of their day and yet their work is bearing fruit. Gandhiji is dead. Long live Gandhiji".

All We Can Do Now Is To Emulate Him

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, was stunned by the report of the death of Mahatma Gandhi. As he was listening to the details of the tragedy conveyed by an A.P.I. representative, Sir Maharaj Singh was visibly moved.

His Excellency said the death of Mahatma Gandhi was "a great loss to many of us who knew him."

"The Bombay Province and indeed the whole world will mourn the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi," he said. "It is awful to think of the greatest man of today being assassinated. Gandhiji has lived and died for others and for the noble cause of peace and harmony among men. All that we can and must do is to try to emulate, to the best of our humble capacity, his wonderful example of love and sacrifice. That is what he would wish us to do."

He has cancelled all functions of the evening.

Later in the evening, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, met the Governor.

Dr. M. R. Jayakar: "This foul assassination of the Mahatma marks the climax of the similarity which he valued so dearly between his mission and that of Jesus Christ. They are brothers in martyrdom."

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy: "I feel as if the bottom of the world has fallen out. Who is there who will now assuage the anguish of the oppressed, who is there who will now wipe their tears? To him we had learnt to turn for guidance and for advice in all our difficulties, and he never failed us.

"Weep, India, Till Thy Heart Breaks"

"Weep, India, weep until the heart sympathy for the forlorn and the friendless. May we take his teachings to heart, and in the midst of our gloom and despair endeavour to put into practice those grand tenets of peace and love of mankind for which he gave his life.

"I am sure he sees what we do: let us try to fulfil his cherished dream of Hindu-Muslim unity and oneness of mind and spirit in the common service of humanity."

Holiday in Bombay

The Government of Bombay have ordered that all Government offices in the province should remain closed on January 31. The flag will fly at half-mast on Government buildings.

The Bombay Corporation adjourned its meeting. A public meeting organised by the Hindu Mahasabha was also cancelled.

People congregated in large numbers at Congress House and stayed there in a sorrowful mood until late at night, waiting for further news from Delhi.

"Gandhiji was shot dead." "Is it true?" "How dreadful!"—Questions and sentiments such as these were reverberating throughout the length and breadth of Bombay within a few minutes of the horrible news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination reaching the city through long-distance telephone calls and teleprinters.

The news spread from mouth to mouth and from house to house as no report had ever been spread, leaving those who heard it for the first time speechless. Even complete strangers stopped each other in streets, buses and trams to impart the news and unburden themselves of their feelings.

One of the first reactions throughout the city was the bringing out of national flags and reverentially hoisting them on the balconies and roof-tops. In crowded localities children were seen shouting across the streets, filling whole areas with gloom within the space of a few minutes.

Shops were immediately closed down and practically all activity in the shopping quarters came to a sudden standstill.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and member of the Working Committee, said: "The news is too tragic for words."

Some evening papers brought out special editions describing the assassination as a "Sandhya outrage" and "a heart-rending occurrence."

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, as soon as the news of Gandhiji's death was received at the grounds, decided to abandon the game between the Lusitanians and the B.B. and C.I. Railway in the senior division of the Bombay Hockey League, which was then in progress. The flag of the Association was immediately lowered to half-mast and tomorrow's programme has been postponed.

Nation Has Become Fatherless

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

MR. JAIPRAKASH NARAIN in a statement said that at the very time that Mahatma Gandhi's wisdom and moral force were needed most, India has become fatherless. "Will the nation that Mahatma Gandhi founded, and the national unity for which he laid down his life, survive?" The Socialist leader concluded by saying that forces of destruction and evil must be suppressed once for all.

MR. V. D. SAVARKAR, former President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India says:

"Sad news received by the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi is too sudden and shocking to find an adequate expression in words. The first duty of every patriotic citizen is to listen to the advice of the Prime Minister of India to maintain peace and order throughout the land. Let us all close our ranks and rally round our national flag in the cause of our newly won national freedom."

"The news about the death of Mahatma Gandhi came upon me as a veritable bolt from the blue," says MR. L. B. BHOPATKAR, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a statement. "In his death the world had lost a noble soul. It has certainly become the poorer by his death."

MR. A. A. KHAN, leader of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Assembly described the death of Gandhiji's assassination as 'dastardly' and said "I cannot find words strong enough to condemn it. The nation must go into deep mourning over the loss which they have suffered."

Mr. S. A. DANGE, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, said that the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest blow to the peace of India. The apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity imposes the great task of building a bold united front of the toiling masses.

MR. HUSSAIN BHAI A. LALJEE, President of the All-Parties Shia Conference, said that the tragic assassination of Mahatma Gandhi was a blot on the nation, and the only way to atone for the disgrace was for all communities to unite in eradicating the evil of communalism.

Mr. P. C. JOSHI, General-Secretary of the Communist Party of India, said that Mahatma Gandhi had fallen at his post in the pursuit of his goal of achieving Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mr. Joshi added: "It is amazing how the Congress manned Government at Delhi which had advance indication of this conspiracy during the past week failed to protect Mahatma Gandhi who was assassinated right under its nose."

The General Secretary of the Socialist Party, Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, cancelled all his engagements in the city and is flying back to Delhi tomorrow.

All textile mills in Bombay city will remain closed tomorrow as a mark of respect to Gandhiji's memory.

Poona

POONA, Jan. 30.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination caused a profound shock in Poona. Thousands of stunned people gathered on the streets and thronged the newspaper offices to see if confirmatory messages had been received by them.

The confirmation of the news moved many to tears. Shops in the city were hurriedly shuttered and the news spread fast and wide.

The Poona City Congress Committee has decided to call a hartal to mourn Gandhiji's death tomorrow. A public meeting is to be held at the Congress House tomorrow morning. In the afternoon a procession will march to Congress House where a meeting is to be held to express Poona's sorrow at the death of Gandhiji.

Many evening functions arranged here were adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of Gandhiji.

Police and military are standing by and stringent measures are being taken to meet all eventualities.

Nagpur

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

PANDIT RAVI SHANKER SHUKLA, Premier of the Central Provinces and Berar, said "the greatest tragedy that could have overtaken the country has occurred." Pandit Shukla appealed to the people of the Province to conduct themselves in such a manner as to make Mahatma Gandhi's soul rejoice.

RAMDAS GANDHI, one of Mahatma Gandhi's sons who is in Nagpur, broke down completely on hearing of his father's tragic death. Later, Pandit Shukla, the Premier and other Cabinet Ministers called at the residence of Mr. Ramdas Gandhi and conveyed their deepest condolences to him and his family.

There has been complete suspension of the business in the city. Stringent police precautions have been taken throughout the town to prevent any unfoward developments.

Assam

GAUHATI, Jan. 30.

The whole of Assam was plunged in deep grief and gloom on hearing the shocking news of Gandhi's death. People listening to the radio were stunned when they heard the news and many were in tears.

On being informed over the phone of the sad news, Sir Akbar Hydari, Governor of Assam, said that he was so shocked that he could not say anything.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam said, "It is a great loss, and to me, it is more than the loss of a father. I personally feel that my life would not have been what it is to-day, but for the inspiration, which I have received from his teachings for 28 years. It is also a personal loss to Assam. Gandhiji had always stood by Assam, whenever she was in difficulty or distress. Posterity will recognise Mahatmaji as one of the greatest teachers of humanity, in the same way as people look on Jesus Christ."

To-morrow has been declared a holiday [illegible]

FORBEARANCE & AMITY THE FITTING MEMORIAL

"Statesman's" Comment

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

THE STATESMAN: "Appalling calamity has smitten India and mankind. Results, citable country, are beyond reckoning, but will assuredly be grave. This, therefore must be earnestly stressed. The slam brain, the kindly heart that were so abominably stopped in the Delhi garden on Friday would not wish that any turmoil still less any hatred or violence, should ensure. Those would be the worst possible memorial. The best would be that the forbearance and amity among all India's inhabitants which he strove so magnificently to foster during his last and noblest months should now be achieved—in affection for him."

In another Editorial, The Statesman' says that in the eyes of most, Mahatma Gandhi's mantle fittingly falls on the shoulders of India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, and Idealist too, if impatient where he was patient. In his great task Pandit Nehru should have the ungrudging support of all men and women of goodwill, regardless of community."

The Times of India

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

In an Editorial under the heading "A Martyr," the 'Times of India' said that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest patriot in India's history and adds: "There can be only one answer by the Indian people to his sacrifice namely that he triumphs in his death."

'DAWN' MOURNS DEATH OF MAHATMAJI

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

All newspapers—English and vernacular—in Karachi, capital of Pakistan, this morning mourned the death of Mahatmaji. DAWN, founded by Quaid-I-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, expressed its sorrow by enclosing the whole of its first page with a quarter inch black border. Its editorial on the centre page also mourned the loss of Gandhiji and above and below the editorial were printed a quarter inch black line.

The "Sind Observer" and the "Daily Gazette" also mourned the loss, their front pages being enclosed by black borders.

In boldest type the Dawn's banner headline reads: "Mahatma Gandhi, a martyr to assassin's bullets." It followed by the following streamers: "Hit by four shots at close range; World shocked by news of Delhi outrage; Assailant arrested, Prayer meeting tragedy; "Bapu is finished."

Dramatic Birla House announcement. Body to be cremated today; Embalming was against his wish; Dawn regrets to announce;" and, then followed the A.P.I. story from New Delhi.

'A Friend Is Lost'

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ told the U. P. I. on the death of Mahatma Gandhi:—"The man has passed away and what a tragedy that human hands should be dyed with his blood. The person that was so kindly needed for the good of humanity should die an unnatural death at the hands of a man himself. Mr. Gandhi when alive was a great man, but his passing away for the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity makes him greater still. Those who have had the pleasure of knowing him and working with him mourn his loss as one of their own. The Pakistani nation is mourning today for the loss of their greatest friend, Indian."

Shillong, Gauhati and all other District Headquarters.—A.P.I.

Santiniketan

SANTINIKETAN, Jan. 30.

Santiniketan was stunned by the shocking news of Mahatmaji's assassination. The entire Ashrama gathered under the shadow of the flagstaff with bowed heads when principal, Rathin Mohan Sen broke the sad news.

Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 30.

People of all classes and communities in Ahmedabad were stunned at the news of Mahatma Gandhi's tragic assassination. Many burst into tears and the editor of a local paper swooned. Mills, Offices, and shops immediately closed down, and marriage processions and wedding parties were disbanded. MR. KASTURBHAI LALBHAI who was visibly moved told A.P.I. "India loses in Gandhiji, her greatest son. To millions of Indians he was synonymous with God." MR. KHANDUBHAI DESAI M.L.A., said "Mahatma Gandhi died a noble death in fulfilling his mission but we are left orphans."

Congress workers rushed from the Congress House on a peace mission.

Simla

SIMLA, Jan. 30.

Immediately on receipt of news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi here shops and business premises were hurriedly closed.

Shillong

SHILLONG, Jan. 30.

The news of Mahatmaji's death plunged Assam's capital in deep sorrow. The people were overwhelmed. Flags were flying half-mast.

Cuttack

CUTTACK, Jan. 30.

The news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi has cast a gloom here.

All district officers have been advised to close down offices tomorrow, which will be observed as a day of mourning all over the province.

Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 30.

Special police precautions were taken in Jubbulpore today as the populace was greatly agitated over the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi. All markets were closed within a few minutes of the receipt of the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. A three-day hartal will be observed in the city in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

Holiday in West Bengal

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The West Bengal Government have declared that today, Jan. 31, will be observed as a public holiday in the Province under the Negotiable Instruments Act. The High Court and the banks will, therefore, also remain closed today in addition to Government and other offices.

MR. H. ROWAN HODGE, President of the European Association, has issued the following statement:

The European community are profoundly shocked at the tragic news of Mahatma Gandhi's death. Gandhiji, had he lived, would not have wreaked vengeance. It is to be hoped that all communities will come together in the country's loss and will strive even more for peace and non-violence as Gandhiji would himself have wished.

"His Lesson of Love Must Prevail"

PATNA, Jan. 30.

The citizens of Patna were shocked and gloom was writ large on everybody's face on receipt of the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination.

The Governor of Bihar, Mr. S. S. Aney and Sri Krishna Sinha Premier of Bihar have issued the following statements.

"Mahatma Gandhi is dead. But Mahatma Gandhi will never die in our hearts in this great calamity that has overtaken us we can do no less than what he would have wished us to do. Whatever the provocation his less on of love, charity and goodwill must prevail and we call upon all fellowmen of Bihar to follow that lesson in this great crisis that has occurred in our life."

The Budget session of the Bihar Legislative Assembly which was to commence on Feb. 2 has been cancelled Announces the Secretary, Bihar Legislative Assembly. Fresh summons calling the Assembly will be issued in due course. All offices of the Bihar Government will remain closed tomorrow Jan. 31 in respectful homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

India's Father Is Gone

POONA, Jan 30.

The following statement has been issued by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee:

"The mobile father of India is gone. India is orphan today. The world loses a great saviour and the only hope to get out of the present turmoil. India needed him most in today's most adverse circumstances."

Hundreds Weep In Surat

SURAT, Jan. 30.

Hundreds in Surat were weeping today on receipt of news of Gandhiji's death. People were not prepared to believe the news and huge crowds [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED an agent for the sale of our dailies at Goribidnur (Mysore State). MANAGER, "Indian Express."

WANTED an agent for the sale of our dailies at Srinivaspur (Mysore State). MANAGER, "Indian Express."

WANTED Agents to sell "SWASTIC PIPING" laces manufactured by ASOKA INDUSTRIES, Erode. Competitive prices.

SITUATION VACANT

CANDIDATES (Both Sex) desirous of training in Telegraphy and Wireless for appointments as Signallers, Telegraphists and Wireless Operators in Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Departments. Apply with stamps stating caste, age and educational qualifications to your nearest "V" Telegraph School. (Branches: Trichur, Calicut and Karaikudi). SUPERINTENDENT "V" Telegraph School (Regd.), H. O. Quilon, Travancore.

FOR SALE

OFFICE and Household Furniture at reasonable rates at Mis. S. V. NATHAN & CO., 38, Errabalu Chetty Street, G. T., Madras.

FOR SALE: Good building land 120' & 80', facing Perambur High Road. One Petto Scot Radio. Apply to: E. C. BAILEY, Ballard Street, Perambur.

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

FOR all kinds of sanitary goods, white Marble Table Tops, and for sanitary works, Apply to PRINCE & CO. (first floor) 24, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1.

HABERDASHERY

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR LADIES INTERESTED IN EMBROIDERY AND NEEDLE WORK. Pretty Designs in 4 varieties, Re. 1|- each. Postage extra. Please write to: JAYALAKSHMI STORES, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

PROFESSIONAL

SEND horoscope or birth particulars or writing time or any number with sex particulars Rs. 2|- for 5 questions. Casting horoscope Rs. 2. Market prices costing Rs. 10|-. Horoscopes of boys and girls of marriageable age available. Apply with Rs. 2|-. K. N. VEERARAGHAVA IYER, Astrologer, 47, Vysyal Street, Coimbatore.

ELECTRICAL GOODS

16" TABLE Fan—GEC-AC or DC—non-oscillating type at Rs. 125|- each; 12" Table Fan Universal GEC non-oscillating type at Rs. 100|- each. "Marelli" 10" Universal—non-oscillating type fan at Rs. 125|-. (For Fans 7-1|2 p.c. discount allowed) "GROVE"—16" AC. Fixed type 1|8n at Rs. 105|- nett. Delivery in February. 1 H.P. 230 V 50 cycles. Single phase—Bare shaft motors at Rs. 415|- less 12-1|2 p.c. Orders with 30 p.c. advance to Bureau-de KAMALA, 9, V. N. Dess Road, Mount Road, Madras.

BUSINESS

BEST Biscuits, Toffee, Confectionery. Terms. EAST-WEST CORPN., Palghat.

MEDICAL

ASTHMA (Gamb). The World-renowned remedy for Asthma—"LACHHMANA BUTI" cures Asthma radically by one single dose taken on the night of full-moon dated 24-2-48. Correspondence in English please. MAHATMA, SHRI JANKI SEWA ASHRAM, P. O. Chitrakot, U. P.

ELEPHANTIASIS, Hernia, Orchitis, Hydrocele treated radically. External application removes aching, stiffness and swelling at once. No operation No injection. Many sufferers benefited. Provakar Oil Rs. 3. KAVIRAJ R. B. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchra

Indian Express

MADRAS: SUN., FEB. 1, 1948.

GANDHIJI

MAHATMA GANDHI IS dead, and dead through an assassin's bullet. The greatest tragedy of our time finds the country truly shocked beyond words. We may draw perpetually inspiration from the faith and works that encompass us. We may even indulge in the hope that the supreme sacrifice made for communal concord by the Apostle of Peace will bear ample, immediate fruit in, and far beyond Delhi. Nevertheless, the numbing effect of dreadful news will remain. The sudden death in a ghastly fashion cheats us of the hope that he would have guided the nation into a haven of peace and prosperity. It also deprives us of a serene, safe guide who saw life in simple terms of joy and suffering, looked to people rather than formulas, and made us realise in spite of ignorance and prejudice, that there is a divine spark in all humanity which must be kept alive for all time.

The facts of his life are set out, from quiet beginning to triumphant close. The vast measure of his achievement can be taken, even by those who saw only a naked fakir challenging an empire's power. His great career began rather late but in 40 years he made mountains move by his faith in himself, and all that he stood for. It is for us to grieve that he has not been spared (as he himself desired) to show us the way to that true tranquillity of mind that will save us from ourselves. Today we have real cause to remember that Ahimsa is not a crank's creed. To Gandhiji death appeared welcome, even as death appeared to be a friend to all great minds looking inwards. Today, when the bell tolls for him, millions will feel that it is for them that the bell tolls.

There will be some satisfaction in knowing he died a hero's death but the nation's immense bereavement remains. In the hearts of Hindus, Muslims and all men, in and outside India, there is an aching void for which consolation by words can only make very poor amends. We can remember him "at the beginning of the day and the going down of the sun" for evermore, but remembrance must be vital, aptly reflected in private and public life. The details of the tragedy signify little. What counts is

turbed, though interest converges on the fitful discussions in New York. The Security Council has not yet prepared an acceptable compromise. The conditions framed for the conduct of a plebiscite in Kashmir are not at all to the taste of the Indian Government. The application, rather than the principle of a plebiscite, is in question. Mr. Zafrullah Khan still seeks to widen the scope of U.N.O. investigation and the round table talks outside the Council have yielded no results. M. Langenhove's work is certainly cut out for him if the U. N. O. is to demonstrate it has both the power and the will to promote peace, far and near.

* * *

The French Republic has lately passed from a financial crisis into a political crisis. In spite of outside criticism M. Robert Schuman decided that the overvalued franc must find a new level. To promote exports devaluation was decided upon. In the past France has survived many such crises, and that is one reason why the world hopes that, assured of Socialist support, M. René Mayer can put into effect a policy for production. The Communists like the Conservatives oppose devaluation as harmful to the working class but the destruction of the black market in goods and currency is vital for recovery. Apart from the International Monetary Fund's criticism that post-war stability is endangered there has been none against the French decision though the idea of a free market in gold is repugnant to those who fear a flight of capital. Sterling devaluation rumours have again received the quietus since Sir Stafford Cripps who has been reinforced by Mr. Chifley to the effect that local fears about the rupee's future have vanished.

* * *

Once again the world's eyes are turned to China where financial distress is latterly surpassed by political confusion. The civil war finds Marshal Chiang making an effort to pull out of the north. Many places have fallen to the Communists who make no secret of a resolve to hold Manchuria. The Kuomintang is trying to hold China by reversing gear, but it is too much to believe that Marshal Chiang can hold on to power after 20 years of autocracy. The odds are definitely against any truce like that arranged by Mr. Marshall for events in Europe have their own effect on the Far East.

* * *

China's war and the Philippines earthquake are of less interest than the latest crisis in Iraq. Syed Saleh Jubr had to bow before the storm of opposition provoked by the new treaty with Britain. A composite Cabinet has taken over and the treaty is abandoned. The palace came to sympathise with the students who protested against a renewal of the alliance with Britain on terms unacceptable to Right and Left alike. Re-negotiating the treaty becomes a difficult job for Britain, as difficult as treaty revision in the case of

showing much interest in the B. P. T. dispute. The industrial truce continues in name only though the Congress Working Committee has appealed for labour's help in the production crisis. Whether the Congress economic programme in the report to the President will convince labour that Congress leans to labour alone remains to be seen. The election promises have been shaped into a positive policy of the socialist type. The redistribution of wealth is as much a primary aim of Congress as the attainment of high output in both agriculture and industry. A direct consequence of Socialistic planning has been a steep fall in share prices last week with markets closed for days.

* * *

The budget session of the Indian Parliament began on a quiet note. Interest in business on the order paper was keen and refugees came in for special attention though Mr. Neogy is soon to give up his place to a Board served by an administrator. The new assembly is larger and if some Ministers are not yet in, there is little doubt as to the preservation of parliamentary traditions in the 'convertible' chamber. Plans for retrenchment are to be accelerated and the adaptation of laws to minor provinces is proceeding. Anxiety about developments outside the Union is manifest and queries about Bahawalpur and Hyderabad attest interest in impending crises. The latest raid on Jaisalmer has shown that frontier problems remain. The complete removal of non-Muslims from the N.-W.F.P. is enforced by the Kohat riots and the refugee problem will loom larger next month. The operations in Kashmir have been reviewed to show that the Defence Minister has done all that is expected. But it looks as if the tragedy will hold up C. A. sittings relating to constitution-making.

* * *

The changing States problem was the subject of a review by Sardar Patel who pointed to unions and mergers in the making. It is said that Malwa and Rajputana States may soon go the way of Kathiawar States. The Kathiawar covenant reserves some rights to the rulers but the emphasis is now altogether on popular consent. Sardar Patel made mention that the standstill must lead to a better agreement. Talks with Hyderabad Ministers about the loan to Pakistan are under way. Meanwhile, a disturbed situation shows up the total lack of contact between government and people. Swami Ramanand Tirth's arrest and Mr. Ramachar's resignation show that the interim government is under pressure. The debatable features of Hyderabad policy can be settled by joint examination but the issue of responsible government, leading to accession to the Union is one entirely for the Nizam.

* * *

With the shadow of the Delhi tragedy lengthening, interest in sport

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Mr. B. C. Roy, Premier, broadcasting tonight said Mahatma Gandhi had lived and died a Mahatma. Their Prince of Peace, the Apostle of Ahimsa, had died for their sake. Let them follow his principle of Non-Violence and raise the country from destruction and disunity.

The International Preparatory Committee of the South-East Asian Youth Conference issued a statement associating itself with the Indian Youth and people in their deep mourning for Mahatmaji.

The General Secretary of the All-India Students Federation, in an appeal to students, asks the meverywhere to observe complete hartal tomorrow, and organise peace and unity demonstrations.

Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the West Bengal Assembly, said the light that showed the path of piety and rectitude to humanity was extinguished.

Immediately after the news was broadcast by the All-India Radio, city streets assumed a deserted appearance and the entire city was plunged in the gravest sorrow.

Shops, business premises and places of amusement closed their doors immediately. In some places however batches of young men came out shouting slogans in condemnation of all communal organisations which they said caused Mahatma Gandhi's death.

The tragedy of Mahatma Gandhi's death came like a bolt from the blue on Calcutta. The news was immediately telephoned to the Governor of Bengal. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and the Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy. It left everyone speechless.

Dr. Roy who has been Mahatmaji's doctor for many years, had just concluded a Press conference as Premier of West Bengal, and was still chatting to a few pressmen when the first news of the shooting was telephoned to him by the Associated Press of India. Everyone hung down his head at the enormity of the crime, and in a few moments rose and left the room. The news of the death followed in some minutes.

Pakistan's Minister for the Interior, Information and Education, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, who arrived today in Calcutta, was so overwhelmed by the news that he could not say anything.

The enormity of the news staggered everyone who heard it. Few could at first believe it, so sudden it was. Men and women were dazed by the way it descended on them. "Terrible, terrible," said a very prominent Calcutta Editor, and he went on repeating the words.

All offices of the Government of West Bengal will remain closed tomorrow, Saturday, January 31, in respectful homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

Country Is Orphaned, Says Sarat Bose

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose said: "The sad and tragic news of the death of the father of the nation at the hands of a foul assassin has staggered me. No language is strong enough to condemn such an outrage. The country is orphaned and God alone knows

sympathy for the forlorn and the friendless. May we take his teachings to heart, and in the midst of our gloom and despair endeavour to put into practice those grand tenets of peace and love of mankind for which he gave his life.

"I am sure he sees what we do: let us try to fulfil his cherished dream of Hindu-Muslim unity and oneness of mind and spirit in the common service of humanity."

Holiday in Bombay

The Government of Bombay have ordered that all Government offices in the province should remain closed on January 31. The flag will fly at half-mast on Government buildings.

The Bombay Corporation adjourned its meeting. A public meeting organised by the Hindu Mahasabha was also cancelled.

People congregated in large numbers at Congress House and stayed there in a sorrowful mood until late at night, waiting for further news from Delhi.

"Gandhiji was shot dead." "Is it true?" "How dreadful!"—Questions and sentiments such as these were reverberating throughout the length and breadth of Bombay within a few minutes of the horrible news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination reaching the city through long-distance telephone calls and teleprinters.

The news spread from mouth to mouth and from house to house as no report had ever been spread, leaving those who heard it for the first time speechless. Even complete stangers stopped each other in streets, buses and trams to impart the news and unburden themselves of their feelings.

One of the first reactions throughout the city was the bringing out of national flags and reverentially hoisting them on the balconies and roof-tops. In crowded localities children were seen shouting across the streets, filling whole areas with gloom within the space of a few minutes.

Shops were immediately closed down and practically all activity in the shopping quarters came to a sudden standstill.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bomoay Provincial Congress Committee and member of the Working Committee, said: "The news is too tragic for words."

Some evening papers brought out special editions describing the assassination as a "heudiah outrage" and "a heart-rending occurence."

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, as soon as the news of Gandhiji's death was received at the grounds, decided to abandon the game between the Lustjhians and the B.B. and C.I. Railway in the senior division of the Bombay Hockey League, which was then in progress. The flag of the Association was immediately flown at half-mast and tomorrow's programme has been postponed.

Nation Has Become Fatherless

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

MR. JAIPRAKASH NARAIN in a statement said that at the very time that Mahatma Gandhi's wisdom and moral force were needed most, India has become fatherless. "Will the nation that Mahatma Gandhi founded, and the national unity for which he laid down his life survive?" The Socialist leader concluded by saying that forces of destruction and evil must be suppressed once for all.

MR. V. D. SAVARKAR, former President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India says:

"Sad news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi is too sudden and shocking to find an adequate expression in words. The first duty of every patriotic citizen is to listen to the advice of the Prime Minister of India to maintain peace and order throughout the land. Let us all close our ranks and rally round our national flag in the hence of our newly won national freedom."

"The news about the death of Mahatma Gandhi came upon me as a veritable bolt from the blue," says MR. L. B. BHOPATKAR, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a statement. "In his death the world had lost a noble soul. It has certainly become the poorer by his death."

MR. [illegible] KHAN, leader of the Opposi-

FORBEARANCE & AMITY THE FITTING MEMORIAL

"Statesman's" Comment

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

THE STATESMAN: "Appalling calamity has smitten India and mankind. Results, in a huge and populous and still easily excitable country, are beyond reckoning, but will assuredly be grave. This, therefore must be earnestly stressed. The clam brain, the kindly heart that were so abominably stopped in the Delhi garden on Friday would not wish that any turmoil still less any hatred or violence, should ensure. Those would be the worst possible memorial. The best would be that the forbearance and amity among all India's inhabitants which he strove so magnificently to foster during his last and noblest months should now be achieved—in affection for him."

In another Editorial, 'The Statesman' says that in the eyes of most, Mahatma Gandhi's mantle fittingly falls on the shoulders of India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, and idealist too, if impatient where he was patient. In his great task Pandit Nehru should have the ungrudging support of all men and women of goodwill, regardless of community."

The Times of India

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

In an Editorial under the heading "A Martyr," the 'Times of India' said that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest patriot in India's history and added "There can be only one answer by the Indian people to his sacrifice namely that he triumphs in his death."

'DAWN' MOURNS DEATH OF MAHATMAJI

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

All newspapers—English and vernacular—in Karachi, capital of Pakistan, this morning mourned the death of Mahatmaji.

DAWN, founded by Quaid-I-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, expressed its sorrow by enclosing the whole of its first page with a quarter inch black border. Its editorial on the centre page also mourned the loss of Gandhiji and above and below the editorial were printed a quarter inch black line.

The "Sind Observer" and the "Daily Gazette" also mourned the loss, their front pages being enclosed by black borders.

In boldest type the Dawn's banner headline read: "Mahatma Gandhi, a martyr to assassin's bullets." It was followed by the following streamers: "Hit by four shots at close range: World shocked by news of Delhi outrage; Assailant arrested, Prayer meeting tragedy; "Bapu is finished."

Dramatic Birla House announcement. Body to be cremated today; Enkindling was against his wish; Dawn regrets to announce;" and, then followed the A.P.I. story from New Delhi.

'A Friend is Lost'

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ told the U. P. I. on the death of Mahatma Gandhi:— "The man has passed away and what a tragedy that human hands should be dyed with his blood. The person that was so badly needed for the good of humanity should die an unnatural death at the hands of a man himself. Mr. Gandhi when alive was a great man, but his passing away for the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity makes him greater still. Those who have had the pleasure of knowing him and working with him mourn his loss as one of their own. The Pakistani nation is mourning today for the less of their greatest friend, Indian."

Shillong, Gauhati and all other Districts Headquarters.—A.P.I.

Santiniketan

SANTINIKETAN, Jan. 30.

Santiniketan was stunned by the shocking news of Mahatmaji's assassination. The entire ashrama gathered under the shadow of the flagstaff with bowed heads when principal, Kshiti Mohan Sen broke the sad news.

Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 30.

People of all classes and communities in Ahmedabad were stunned at the news of Mahatma Gandhi's tragic assassination. [illegible] into tears and the editor of a

IRREPARABLE LOSS TO CAUSE OF PEACE

Chorus of Tribute in U.N. Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS (New YORK), Jan. 30.

News of Mahatma Gandhi's death has profoundly shocked members of the Security Council who are at present engaged in dealing with the Kashmir dispute.

The following are some of the tributes that have been paid to the Mahatma here:

M. Fernand van Langenhove, President of the Security Council, said:

"Mr. Gandhi set to the world a great example of absolute devotion to the most noble ideals. The far-reaching effect of his life and teaching will continue despite his death. All those in his country as well as in the rest of the world who remain faithful to his memory will go on spreading his ideals of non-violence and understanding on which the United Nations is founded."

The Acting Secretary-General Byron Price telegraphed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the condolences of the United Nations to the Government and people of India.

The message by General Price read: "The tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi is an irretrievable loss to mankind, particularly at a time when the world is in such need of spiritual leadership to surmount grave problems besetting peoples.

"He was a man of peace and as such exemplified the highest principles of the United Nations. We mourn his passing and hope his sacrifice may serve to further the lofty ideals to which he dedicated his life. Please convey to your Government and people of India our deep sympathy."

After standing in silent tribute to Mahatma Gandhi for a minute, the Security Council adjourned until next Tuesday.—Reuter.

REFERENCE IN SECURITY COUNCIL

Mr. Fernand van Langenhove, President of the Security Council, opened the Council proceedings this afternoon with this tribute to Mahatma Gandhi:

"A tragic event dominates our thoughts. We are met today under the spell of emotion which has gone through the world at the death of Mr. Gandhi.

"We know what this event represents and particularly for the populations of India. In the name of the Security Council, I express to the Indian representative, to his Government and his entire nation, our profound sympathy and the sorrow which we feel at the act of madman.

"Mr. Gandhi gave to the world a great lesson.

"Few people have shown such absolute devotion to the generous ideas to which he had vowed himself. On many occasions, he offered the sacrifice of his life, so that these ideas might triumph.

"From the distance he appeared to us to be already above this world as a great symbol. He represented in the highest degree and in its most noble aspect, the spirit of the independence of his people.

"He lived long enough to see India become fully sovereign. But he represented something more—the idea of Non-violence which is the very principle which inspires our organisation.

"This alone would justify the respect in which we will hold his memory. He represented also the spirit of unity, understanding and fraternity. For these reasons, his name was on several occasions brought into our debates. Somehow we felt that in our efforts for pacification and mutual understanding, we had in him a great ally.

Friend of the Loneliest

Mr Philip Noel-Baker (Britain) said: "Some of the greatest men in human history have fallen by assassins' hands. Others like Mr. Gandhi have known that their

U.N. FLAG TO FLY AT HALF MAST

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 30.

It was announced here tonight that because of Mahatma Gandhi's death the blue-and-white United Nations flag will fly at half mast for three consecutive days. Other flags will not be flown.

The U.N. Flag was lowered today. This is the first time that the U.N. flags were lowered for anyone who was not the head of a state or member of a U. N body.

Government and people of Pakistan, and my own desire, I associate myself with the tributes paid by the members of the Council to the memory of one who illustrated the noblest ideals of enlightened Hinduism in the present age.

"His tragic death constitutes a grievous loss to Pakistan as to India. Indeed, it is an irreparable loss to the cause of peace throughout the world.

"Mr. Gandhi was beloved by hundreds of millions, deeply reverenced by all who hear his name. One of his many claims to greatness was the faculty which always enabled him to win through to sanity in every one of the crises which he faced during his life.

"It was inconceivable that anybody would wish to do him harm."

Continuing, Sir Zafrullah said: "The irony is that he should have fallen by the hand of an assassin. The piquancy and tragedy is enhanced by the realisation that he was the keystone of the arc that is at this moment subject to so many stresses.

"The keystone has been removed by a dastardly hand. It is difficult to assess what this disaster may portend. Yet one should be permitted to indulge the hope and utter the prayer that, through the supreme sacrifice, Mr. Gandhi may have accelerated the achievement of those ideals for which his whole life was dedicated."

"Beacon Light to World" —N. G. Ayyangar.

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, the representative to the Security Council on the debate on Kashmir, said: "On behalf of the Indian delegation, I wish to express our profound gratitude for the sympathy which you have shown us in our bereavement. It will be some consolation to a nation stricken suddenly with an event whose possible repercussions on their life it is not easy to assess today.

"Our hearts are filled with unspeakable grief. A great tragedy has overtaken us, the greatest, perhaps, in Indian history in recent years.

"His life will be a great inspiration to the people of India. It will serve as a beacon light to those races and nations who believe that force is not needed in human existence, that the higest achievement of the human race is only possible through non-violence.

"If there was one man in the world who embodied in his life and conduct, who preached through all his life, the principles upon which the United Nations was founded, it was Mahatma Gandhi."

"In India he (Mahatma Gandhi) stood for unity and nothing made him regret his work so much as having to acquiesce in a policy which compelled the division of the country."

Mr. Ayyangar continued: "Yet after this division took place it was his endeavour to do all he could to remove animosities between communities, promote brotherhood and to encourage a bond between the two states.

"He battled most insistently against the forces which tried to prevent union, which tried to prevent goodwill, he did

GLOOM IN PAKISTAN

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

News of Gandhiji's death hit the capital of Pakistan like thunderbolt. The tragic tiding spread like wild fire throughout the city paralysing all activity. Many shops, including Muslim ones, were closed.

Mr. Jinnah was at Mauripur, when he heard of the tragedy.

Sri Prakasa was having tea when I phoned him up. He broke into tears and was not in a mood to give his reactions. We do not know what is in store for us. Let us pull together, he said sobbing intermittently.

"It is too shocking", said Jamshed.

Feeling is unanimous here that Muslims have lost their best friend.

Mr. Suhrawardy will fly to Delhi and may be in time to attend the funeral of Bapu.

The A.P.I. adds:

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination spread throughout the city and drew expressions of horror from all sides.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, said: "The tragic news of Gandhiji's assassination has come as a terrible shock to me. It is a most dastardly act, and I am sure it will be condemned unreservedly in the strongest terms by everybody. He was a great figure of our times, and was working unceasingly to bring back sanity to the people and to establish communal harmony. His loss will be felt and mourned by all.

"For the last many years he had been the soul of the Congress Party, and it would be no exaggeration to say that he was the Father of the Congress.

"It is a strange irony of fate that a man who had been preaching all his life the doctrine of Non-violence should himself be made the tragic target of violence.

"His recent efforts for communal harmony will be remembered with gratitude by all lovers of peace. His removal from the stage of Indian politics at this juncture is an irreparable loss.

"I send my sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his relations and to all those who mourn him."

HOLIDAY IN SIND

The Sind Government have ordered that all Government offices throughout the province will remain closed tomorrow as a homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

Kazi Fazlullah, Revenue Minister, has passed orders that all Pakistan flags will be flown at half-mast on all Sind Government buildings throughout the province.

The Mayor of Karachi, who toured the city late tonight in the company of the Revenue Minister, said: "The man in the street is stunned and shocked."

Kazi Fazlullah said: "We found that several groups of Muslims in different localities of Karachi were anxiously listening in to the radio. They are shocked and grieved.

"Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest man in the world. I am sure that Mussalmans all over Sind are sorrow-stricken."

The Governor of Sind, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, has sent the following telegram to Pandit Nehru: "Shocked to hear of the great tragedy of the Mahatma's assassination. Deepest condolences and sympathies."

JINNAH'S MESSAGE

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan said: "I was shocked to learn of the most dastardly attack on the life of Mr. Gandhi, resulting in his death. There can be no controversy in the face of death.

ALL AMERICA SHOCKED

Truman Pays Homage to Gandhiji

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

America was shocked and disturbed at the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. Officials expressed grave fears of new strife breaking out in the vast sub-continent.

President Truman received the news shortly after rising today. He immediately issued an order that he be kept fully informed of the developments and that he receive prompt official details from the Indian Embassy as soon as they came in.

President Truman, in a statement issued from the White House, described Mahatma Gandhi as a leader of international stature whose life-work would be the greatest monument to him.

Truman's statement read: "Gandhi was a great Indian Nationalist, but at the same time he was a leader of international stature. His teachings and his actions have left a deep impression on millions of people.

"He was and is revered by the people of India and his influence was felt not only in the affairs of Government, but also in the realm of the spirit. Unhappily, he did not live to witness the full realisation of those ideals for which he struggled, but his life and his work will be through the years to come the greatest monument to him".

His selfless struggle for the betterment of his people will, I am sure, endure as an example for India's leaders, many of whom are his disciples.

I know that not only the people of India but also all peoples will be inspired by his sacrifice to work with increased vigour toward brotherhood and peace which the Mahatma symbolised."

Mr. Truman sent the following message to the Governor-General of India, Earl Mountbatten:

"I am deeply grieved by the news of the assassination of Mohandas Gandhi, and I send you and the Government and people of India, my sincere condolences.

"As a teacher and leader, his influence made itself felt not only in India but everywhere in the world and his death brings great sorrow to all peace-loving people.

"Another giant among men has fallen in the cause of brotherhood and peace.

"I know that the peoples of Asia will be inspired by his tragic death to strive with increased determination to achieve the goals of co-operation and mutual trust for which the Mahatma has now given his life."

N. G. Ayyangar's Cable to Nehru

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, shortly after receiving the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, cabled Pandit Nehru expressing his greatest sorrow "for the terrible tragedy that has happened."

Mr. Ayyangar told Pandit Nehru that he wished that Mahatma Gandhi had continued his fast rather than meet with such fate. He asked Pandit Nehru not to lose heart, but to do everything possible to bear up in this unparalleled tragedy in Indian history.

Sir M. Zafrullah Horrified

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, head of Pakistan Delegation to the Security Council, was one of the first callers on Mr. Ayyangar.

Sir Zafrullah in a special tribute to Mahatma Gandhi told Reuter:

"I have been horrified at the news of this terrible tragedy. That the dastardly hand of an assassin should have brought to a close a life dedicated to the service of India and to humanity particularly at a moment when India stood in sore need of its leading ministrations is a calamity of the highest magnitude.

"So tragic and so violent a catastrophe might become the forerunner of great disasters in many fields and it is devoutly to be prayed for in this hour of grief and distress that leaders of all communities in India would

without violence, Gandhi's death is a distinct loss to all minorities."

His statement said: "The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi is a tragedy of the deepest intensity for India and the world. "There has been no greater spiritual leader in the world in our time. His loss will mean a set-back and discouragement for those who, like him, believe above all in the spiritual values."

'Spokesman for Conscience Of All Mankind"

The U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall described Mahatma Gandhi as a "spokesman for the conscience of all mankind."

In a message to Pandit Nehru, he declared: "The United States has been shocked by the tragic news of the passing of Mahatma Gandhi and shares with India a heavy burden of sorrow and loss.

"The bereavement felt in this country is evidence of the close ties between the peoples of the United States and India."

In the House of Representatives, on the suggestion of Congressman Kenneth Keating, members observed a few seconds' silence.

Representative Keating said, "Let this Chamber pause in its deliberations to the hope that Gandhi's death will not lead to greater bloodshed in India."

Indian Embassy Officials Distressed

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Distressed officials at the Indian Embassy were called together as soon as the news of the assassination was received and it was decided to immediately close the chancery. This information was given by a women official who in tearful voice explained that the official word of the spiritual leader's death had not been received but the chancery would be closed unti instructions were received from Delhi concerning the form of mourning.

President Truman regards Mahatma Gandhi's death as a "tragic loss to the world." White House spokesman Mr. Charles Ross told reporters this morning.

Great International Tragedy

Mr. Alben Barkley, Senate Democratic leader, said, "I regard the assassination as a great international tragedy. Notwithstanding the great sorrows this will cause the world I sincerely hope it will not retard the peace of India and the world."

Mr. Elbert Thomas, member of the U.S. foreign relations Committee Democrat told reporters, Gandhiji's death is a loss to the whole world. Better than anyone else, he knew the need of a spiritual approach to the settlement of our difficulties.

"One thing in Gandhi's loss to the world which will temper that loss is that Gandhi's spirit and his influence shall be both still live. Mr. Gandhi in death may bring sense to the Indian peoples, which Mr. Gandhi in life was not able to do."

"APOSTLE OF PEACE"

Asaf Ali's Tribute

Mr. Asaf Ali, Indian Ambassador in Washington, today said: "Mahatma Gandhi's death is the most appalling tragedy in India's history and the passing away of the greatest and noblest of men of this world. He was the most shining embodiment of and the apostle of truth love and peace of our age.

"His message was for the entire human race and though he has cast off the mortal coil, humanity will continue to draw inspiration for its salvation from his sublime teaching.

"Like Jesus Christ, the prince of peace, Mahatma Gandhi has died on the flaming cross.

"For India, Mahatma Gandhi's passing away at the most critical moment of India's history, is pregnant with colossal and immeasurable consequences but ultimately the India of his dreams is bound to arise purified and worthy of his undying memory united in the faith which sustained him.

"Personally, I am stunned after a lifetime of association with him."

Mrs. Asaf Ali Stunned by News

One of the most pitiful figures mourning the death of Gandhiji today is Mrs. Asaf Ali, wife of the Indian Ambassador to Washington.

Mrs. Ali had arrived in New York from Washington a few days ago to prepare for

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The result of the Bank's working for the year ended 31st December, 1947 is a surplus of ..	Rs.	14,94,152	15	1
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amounts to ..	"	18,13,970	10	1
An interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, and a Bonus at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, free of income-tax, was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1947 which absorbed ..	"	3,20,000	0	0
Transferred to Reserve Fund ..	"	50,000	0	0
Transferred to Reserve for Contingencies ..	"	1,00,000	0	0
Transferred to Reserve for Income-Tax and Super-Tax ..	"	3,30,000	0	0

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such fearless contempt for danger. None in his death has shown clearly how senseless and sterile is the act of murder and the fanaticism from which it springs.

"We believe that his greatest achievements are still to come. Mr. Gandhi was the friend of the poorest, the lowliest and the lost."

Gromyko's Condolence

M. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet delegate, said:

"In the name of the Soviet delegation, I express to the Indian delegation and the Indian people the deepest condolence for the tragic death of Mr. Gandhi.

"As one of the outstanding leaders of India, Mr. Gandhi has certainly left a deep mark on the history of India.

"The name of Mr. Gandhi will always be linked with the struggle which the Indian people led over such a long period for their national liberation."

Dr. T. F. Tsiang (China) said: "In the death of Mahatma Gandhi Asia has lost her greatest living saint. No other man epitomised the wisdom and nobility of the old continent as Mahatma Gandhi. His principles had universal significance."

"Loss to Cause of Peace" —Zafrullah

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan said: "On behalf of the Pakistan Government I have to inform the Government of India that in spite of operation, in spite of the spread among people of the spirit of retaliation which perhaps has been more responsible for all the ills of India than anything else.

"His gospel was to return good for evil. It was in preaching this gospel that he became a martyr for his cause. We could ill lose his services at a time when they were more necessary than at any other time.

"It has been said that perhaps this martyrdom is an instrument through which the ideals for which he stood could be realised in future. We hope that that result will materialise.

His Principles Will be Kept Alive

"We in India who carry a heavy responsibility will consider it our duty now that he is dead to keep his principles alive, to regulate our conduct according to those principles and bring about that harmony and goodwill which he preached.

"Let us pray that his spirit will remain with us to guide us in this great endeavour and to bring peace and harmony to the ancient land which he revered and for which he has sacrificed his life."

Faris el Khoury (Syria) said: "It is a great shock to the world that this apostle of peace has met the same fate as the first apostle of peace. Let us hope the seeds sown by him will grow in the hearts of men and prove helpful to the United Nations in achieving the aims of the charter."

French Delegate's Tribute

M Guy de la Tournelle (France) said: "With the death of Mr. Gandhi, one of the greatest, and finest figures of humanity has gone. There is not a Frenchman who did not know and revere the name of Mr. Gandhi. He fell for his ideals and crowned a most noble life with a martyr's death."

Genl. Andrew McNaughton (Canada) said: "The death of Mr. Gandhi is a catastrophe not only for India but for men of goodwill everywhere. In our sorrow at his passing, we who share his aspirations can only hope his influence

(Continued on page 6)

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Whatever our political differences, he was one of the greatest men produced by the Hindu community and a leader who commanded their universal confidence and respect.

"I wish to express my deep sorrow and sincerely sympathise with the great Hindu community and his family in their bereavement at this momentous, historic and critical juncture so soon after the birth of freedom and freedom for Hindustan and Pakistan.

"The loss to the Dominion of India is irreparable, and it will be very difficult to fill the vacuum created by the passing away of such a great man at this moment."

PAKISTAN GOVT. DECLARES HOLIDAY

It is authoritatively learnt that all Pakistan Government offices in Karachi will be closed tomorrow as a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi.

All Government offices in the West Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, East Bengal, and Sind will also be closed tomorrow.

SRI PRAKASA'S APPEAL TO FAST AND PRAY

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

The Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. Sri Prakasa said:

"With the deepest sorrow I have to announce the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon at about 5. To mourn his tragic loss and in accordance with the instructions of India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, I request all friends to observe tomorrow, Saturday January 31 as a day of fasting and prayer. I also request that they gather on the Clifton Beach at 4 in the afternoon when the mortal remains of Mahatmaji will be consigned to the flames at Delhi on the banks of the Jamuna.

"I pray that the instructions of India's Prime Minister should be strictly followed and we should meet in all solemnity and pay our tribute to the reverence to the great departed in perfect peace, for which Mahatmaji lived and died. Those of us who might like to observe the conventions of the occasion will take their bath in the sea. Swami Ranganathanand will lead the prayers. There will be no processions or demonstrations of any nature, for the occasion demands dignity, solemnity and restraint. May we prove the worth of our great teacher and leader, the father of our nation, the friend of mankind and the apostle of peace and goodwill.—Jai Hind."

BLACKEST CRIMES COMMITTED

The Premier of Eastern Pakistan, Khawaja Nazimuddin, who arrived in Karachi from Dacca this morning said: "I am shocked to hear the news. The greatest tragedy is that when Mahatma Gandhi was most needed he has been taken away from us.

"India has lost one of her greatest sons and history will record it as one of the blackest crimes committed."

Mr. Hamid ul Haq Chowdhry, Finance Minister of East Bengal, who arrived here this morning from Dacca along with Khawaja Nazimuddin, said: "We have been appalled with the tragedy enacted in Delhi. It is difficult to express our feelings at this stage except that India has lost her greatest son at a time when he was most needed in her history".

Best Friend of Pakistan

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf, convenor of the Convention of the Socialist Party of Pakistan, said: The future of both the Dominions is shrouded in mist. Nobody can say what is in store for the already bleeding millions. The unfortunate millions of Indian Muslims have lost their protector. Mahatma Gandhi was the best friend of Pakistan."

Has Stunned Every Lover Of Peace

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Finance Minister of Pakistan, said: "The news of Gandhiji's

[illegible] pushing forward to the benefiicent goals that the great leader whom we all so deeply mourn today has throughout striven to achieve.

Washington Stunned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

Among the early callers at Mr. Asaf Ali's hotel suite to express condolences was M. Fernand van Langenhove, President of the Security Council.

Washington officials received the first news of the assassination from breakfast time broadcasts.

Mahatma Gandhi's death came at a time when his standing here is perhaps higher than ever.

The Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Charles A Eaton, told Reuter: "Gandhi's death is nothing short of a national calamity for the Indian people."

Mr Eaton said he was shocked that the assassination took place at a prayer meeting.

Official reaction was dim compared to the stunned response of Washington where Negroes constitute about 30 per cent of the population.

Taxi drivers were keeping radios in their cars tuned to late news bulletins on the death of a man who symbolised to them the latest foreign spokesman for peace among races.

"It is terrible—so unbelievable—it has not sunk in yet" was the comment from several Negroes.

The spokesman for the National Association for the advancement of coloured people told Reuter: "The Association deeply regrets the death of a man who was regarded as the great champion of democracy and the rights of minorities to live

was devoting his entire attention to the cause of communal unity and understanding. Let us hope and pray that his tragic death will not weaken the hands of forces that are working for communal harmony and peace."

Iftikharuddin's Appeal To Observe Hartal on Feb. 6

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi and the mission for which he worked, Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the West Punjab League, has appealed to the public of the West Punjab that business and shops all over the Province should remain closed on Saturday February 6.

He is flying to Delhi tomorrow to participate in Mahatma Gandhi's funeral.

"The cold-blooded murder of Mahatma Gandhi has come as a most unwelcome shock to our people so much so that one tries to believe that it is not true," said KHAN ABDUL QAIYUM KHAN, Premier of the N.-W.F.P. in a statement, says a Peshawar message.

He was one of the greatest figures in the world today. He was fighting most valiantly for peace between Hindus and Muslims, in fact between the two nations and fell a martyr to that great cause.

"Humanity has lost a man dynamic in personality and one of the greatest of men. He will no doubt live in history long after many others have been forgotten. Let us hope that in death he will achieve what he could not attain while he lived.

Reaction in East Bengal

DACCA, Jan. 30

The news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi was received here with profound shock by all sections of people. As the news spread, shops in the city closed down and cinema shows were suspended.

The Government of East Bengal has announced that all offices and courts in East Bengal and National flags will be flown half masted as a mark of respect. The University of Dacca will also remain closed tomorrow. The hartal for to-morrow was announced through loud speakers.

Maulana Akram Khan, President, Bengal Provincial Muslim League, in a statement, says: "It is a bolt from the blue. Mahatma Gandhi has given his precious life in the cause of peace and harmony which has been his gospel throughout his life time."

Act of A Degraded Criminal

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Minister for Communications in the Pakistan Government said: "I was extremely shocked to hear the news of the assassination of Gandhiji by a degraded criminal.

"Gandhiji was one of the greatest men [illegible] the most influenc[illegible]

her return to India "the express desire of Gandhiji."

She was to have emplaned last night but owing to its weather conditions, her departure was delayed until today.

When Reuter telephoned the news of Gandhiji's death to her at her hotel here, she said falteringly:

"I must get back to India at once. I was returning to India at the express wish of Mahatma Gandhi.

"He recalled me to my motherland immediately after his fast and said my place was in India and it was my duty to be there.

"India without Mahatma Gandhi is scarcely imaginable for most of us."

Mrs. Ali wept and broke off the conversation, whispering "I must get back—I must get back."

Call to U.N. Council

She had earlier prepared a special "departure statement" on her visit to the United States in which she said:

"India expects a clear and definite verdict on the immediate issue of the fighting in Kashmir. If the Security Council fails to provide a prompt and concrete solution of his problem it will further weaken the faith of Asian countries in the United Nations' ability to deal with critical situations all over the world.

"America and England owe it to their own democratic traditions to realise that in Asia a struggle between democracy and reaction is in progress and world peace is endangered if they do not give wholehearted support o the democratic forces."

Pearl Buck on Gandhiji

PERKASIE (Pensylvania), Jan. 30.

The novelist Pearl Buck in a statement on Gandhiji's assassination said that it struck a blow to the freedom of peoples everywhere and that "everything now depends on the people of India."

She said: "The death of Gandhiji by violence struck a blow not only to India's rising prestige in the west but to the whole cause of freedom of people.

"Today the enemies of this cause rejoice while others mourn the passing of one of the greatest men of human history."

"The responsibility now rests upon India to make the death of Gandhiji a rallying point for fresh determination to carry out their principles for which he died. Our profound condolence goes first to Pandit Nehru. He stands alone today against the dark sky of India. What will India do with Pandit Nehru. For her own sake before the world let India suppirt Pandit Nehru. Ther eis no other who can take his place at this hour."

Holiday in Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 30.

The Nizam has ordered all Government offices and public institutions in the State to be closed tomorrow as a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.I.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's death at the hands of an assassin was received at 3-50 p.m. and had stunning effect on all who heard it. The first question asked by many was, "What will now happen to India and Pakistan?"

Mr. G. Ramachal, Minister in the Nizam's Government, said "He his ideal, Jesus Christ, Bapu offered himself for crucifixion at the hands of his own children."

Dr. Syed Abdul Latif said, "May God help India."

"The greatest son of India is no more alive," said Syed Kasim Razvi, President of the Majlis Ittehadul Muslemin, broadcasting from the Hyderabad Radio Station this evening. "All along he has been fighting for peace, non-violence and communal harmony. His death should be mourned not only in India but throughout the world," he added.

Yamin Zubeir and Abdur Raouf, Ministers representing the Majlis Ittehadul Muslemin in Nizam's Cabinet also broadcasting this evening expressed deep sorrow and condolence at Gandhiji's demise. Mr. Joshi, Minister of Commerce also broadcast a similar message.

Karaikudi Councillor Unseated

KARAIKUDI, Jan. 29.

Mr. P. S. Chandrasekara Iyer, Election Commissioner, has ordered declaring Mr. K. R. M. R. M. Moyappan Servai (Congress) Councillor of the Karaikudi Municipality in the election dispute in which Mr. Servai filed a petition in the Sub-Court of Devakottah against Mr. P. Subbiah Ambalam (Independent) who was declared elected to the Karaikudi Municipal Council from the 1st ward in the elections held on Sept. 29. Mr. Ambalam

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(By Order of the Board)
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SECRETARY.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

THANKS to Sister Alphonsa for the favours granted.—L. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT

MESSRS. PADMA NEWS AGENCY have been appointed as the agents for the sale of our papers at Pithapuram and their Manager, Mr. V. Gopalakrishnamoorthy, is authorised to collect subscriptions on their behalf. MANAGER, "Indian Express."

GOVT. ARTS COLLEGE, ANANTAPUR.

THE 27th College Day will be celebrated on 7-2-'48 with Dr. P. Sreenivasachar Garu, M.A., Ph. D. (London), Principal, S. R. R. College, Bezwada, in the chair. All the old students are requested to attend.

(Sd.) P. N. GOUD,
Principal.

Anantapur, 28-1-48.

LEGAL

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT MUNSIFF, MADANAPALLE.
O. S. 152/41 R.E.P. 27/47.

M. Hariprasad .. Transferee-decreeholder.
Sharoff Krishnaswami Rao and others .. Judgment debtors.

Notice is hereby given to the 3rd respondent—Sharoff Ramabhayamma that the above E. P. is posted to 6-2-48 for sale notice and that she will be made ex-parte unless she appears in Court at 11 a.m., on that day and makes known her objection to the same.

D. VENKATARAMANA CHETTY,
Pleader.

Madanapalle,
27-1-48.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited to reach this office before 28-2-48 for printing work costing about Rs. 3,000/- with samples along with Rs. 5/-. The material will be sent to the approved tenderer by registered post immediately.

SECRETARY,
K. I. Corporation,
Sikharamvari Street, Nellore.

TEA PARTY CANCELLED

THE TEA PARTY arranged on 2nd Feb., 1948, in connection with the wedding of my son, Chi. J. DAMODAR, B.Sc., stands cancelled for the obvious reason that every INDIAN is mourning on account of MAHATMAJI'S untimely and tragic death.

JAMNADAS J. TOPUN.

WEEKLY NEWSREEL

ON ITS RECORD THE PAST week will go down as the saddest ever for Gandhiji's cremation on the Jumna's bank is the cruel climax to events that have the usual adventure of light and shade. The [illegible] after the happy escape only last week, a miscreant's bullet has claimed our singular, greatest contemporary. Vengeance means little, least of all to the spirit of Gandhiji that must find something to smile over in the vain recourse to fire-arms.

For Gandhiji is immortal, eternal despite the tragic end. Not merely as the finest flower that Indian civilisation has produced will he live for ever. His name is imperishable because he made men out of dust, gave us back our self-respect and made us again masters of our destiny. That is the real essential sum of his achievement. We shall not look upon his like again, for another Gandhi will come only after aeons. Prophets are yet uncommon, and Gandhiji as a true prophet looked far beyond his present in his matchless renunciation that made the world sense that there is really something in the non-violence that transcends pacifism, made the world feel also that when this tumult and shouting dies the soul speaks and stirs the world to right thinking and action.

The tremendous force of conscience that made Gandhiji a lone eminence in our midst is something that more than matches the discovery of the atom-bomb. It is in no vain hope that, we in profound sorrow say, that Gandhiji's end must impel the outer world to look within, and ask itself real searching questions about the way the world is going. Gandhiji has not only done all the preaching required, but has practised too. If an anguished nation cries "O Captain, my Captain!" as Whitman did on Lincoln's death, it has good reason to be proud of the peerless effort that brought freedom to us.

Gandhiji has left us after liberation. His spirit will rejoice that he made millions feel that their liberation was his own act, and not in a way that caused pain to any. In our humiliation that India's greatest man should go down so quickly before the weapon of a miscreant, we can cherish the pride that the Mahatma lives on in the hearts of people to whom he was more than a sage, more than a friend, was always the one who acted justly, loved mercy, and walked after God. To his own faith we must remain ever true and never shame him by forsaking the things he stood for, worked for.

Egypt. The internal trouble in Iraq however may be got over by the restoration of civil liberties and the alleviation of economic distress but there appears little chance of getting the 1930 treaty extended for Iraq's Parliament must agree.

South Africa has begun to think afresh about the Indian problems. The politicians are forced to think of the tension abroad and the effects on the Bantus. F.-M. Smuts has come round to the view that negotiations must start with India because the revival of the passive resistance movement outside Natal might have effects on mining labour. This means only that U. N. O's directions are having a belated effect and F.-M. Smuts' message concerning Gandhiji's demise may provide the opening for the despatch of negotiators especially as Gandhiji indicated that the Dominions must settle their quarrel by themselves. Because the Boer Nationalists are starting a new attack F.-M. Smuts might look beyond the Kajee group to examine the economic implications of segregation. The unrest in North Africa might well force him to think about the real danger from without than fancied perils within.

* * *

Lord Mountbatten's visit to Madras provided a welcome break to the people who fell under the spell of the Admiral who inspected boy scout parades with the same zest as the Birmingham's company. Lord Mountbatten expressed keen appreciation of the calm in Madras. The latest catastrophe finds Muslims willing to share the grief of their compatriots. The inspection of institutions was only a part of the Governor-General's round. With the knowledge that he is vacating office in June the city gave him a royal welcome and cheering by crowds attested the popularity of Britain after abdication. Happiness is however shadowed by renewed fears about food. Decontrol has not atoned for the lack of rains. While Delhi expresses cautious confidence there are appeals for more help after the despatch of rice from Karachi. Elsewhere there may be demonstrations for extra rations, but in the new famine belt there seem to be only seizures of hoarded rice sent out for sale at high prices in needy areas. At the turn of the month there is less optimism though something might come out of the advice to eat things other than rice.

* * *

Labour trouble raised its head in Madura which experienced briefly violent disorder. The unnecessary trade dispute is eclipsed by the stoppage in the Coimbatore cotton mills. The Government has made it clear that resistance to retrenchment is illogical but the situation cannot be mastered by argument. There is a more stubborn trade dispute raging in Bombay. The Port Trust engineering workers are asking all workers in the port to come out if no settlement is concluded within a week. While the military have kept the Port going in a way, there is now a fear of the [illegible] strike in Australia must yield place to interest in the real pressing problems of patching up the social and economic fabric. With Gandhiji gone, the nation has lost its austere yet astute guide. But one feels that just as the violent death of Aung San led to a happier turn in Burma the martyrdom of Gandhiji might open up a happier vista for the country.

* * *

POSTAL HOLIDAY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Mr. Krishna Prasada, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, announces that in view of the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi all post offices in India will work tomorrow (Saturday, Jan. 31) as on Sunday. All administrative offices will be closed. Telegraph offices and telephone exchanges will, however, work normally.

PERSONAL

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Rao Sahib Alexander Gnanamuthu, Member of the Syndicate, Madras University, arrived in Madras yesterday from Tinnevelly.

Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Mayor of Madras left Madras last night for Mangalore. Sir Jeffery Reynolds General Manager, S. I. Rly., for Trichinopoly and Mr. M. Rathaswamy, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, for Chidambaram.

REACTIONS IN LAKE SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 5)

will ever widen and harmonise men's minds in the search for peace and freedom."

Ukraine Delegate's Tribute

M. Vassally Tarasenko (Ukraine) said: "Mr. Gandhi convinced his followers that internal strife was not in the interests of the people, but in the interests of those who wanted to maintain the domination of India.

"It is my hope and conviction that the death of Mr. Gandhi will not halt the work of the Indian people in its struggle for a stable Government and the building up of their sovereignity."

Senator Warren Austin (United States) declared: "It is tragic that this death has come at a time of tension and crisis, when the qualities of toleration are so badly needed. We earnestly hope that his martyrdom will inspire the peoples of the United Nations to press forward with greater determination the ideals for which he stood".

"Proved Power of the Spirit"

Dr. Jose Arce (Argentina) said: "Mr Gandhi was without doubt one of the great leaders of his time. He proved, by his life and preaching, the force and power of the spirit. He gave a great example to all.

"He is the new martyr in the cause of justice. If we believe in his principles we may have confidence in ultimate success of our work. We hope for the victory of the peace loving forces of the world."

M. Guy de La Tournelle, the French acting delegate on the Security Council, said: "The French delegation is profoundly shocked at the news."

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, British Minister for Commonwealth Relations said, "Mr. Gandhi was a man whose greatness belonged not only to his life-time, but history. Never was the spirit of love and brotherhood, of which he was a supreme advocate and is now a martyr, more sorely needed than to-day alike in the Indian sub-continent as throughout the world."

Faris Bey el Khoury, the Syrian member of the Security Council, said, "It is a great misfortune for the world that this saint should have died that way. But his views may be respected after his death, perhaps even more than in his life. He will not have died in vain if the people of India are encouraged to continue in the ways of peace for which he sacrificed his life. His memory should be sanctified."

Dr. T. F. Tsiang, permanent Chinese representative at the United Nations, referred to Mahatma Gandhi as one of the greatest leaders in Asia.

His death was particularly painful, coming only a year after the attainment of his [illegible] what is in store for it. Mahatmaji is dead. When comes such another?"

Mr. Sarat Bose, who was getting ready to proceed to the Howrah station, cancelled his Lucknow and Gorakhpur programmes.

His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, cancelled all his engagements for the evening.

Calcutta racing for Saturday, Jan. 31, has been postponed.

The Mayor of Calcutta announced that all Corporation offices, schools and workshops would remain closed tomorrow. The Mayor has appealed to the citizens of Calcutta to postpone all their engagements relating to sports, music and such other functions tomorrow.

Conscience of Humanity Stifled, Says Kher

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

Mr. B. G. Kher Premier of Bombay, has issued the following appeal:

"In this hour of crisis, when the greatest man of India and possibly of the world of the present time has just met his death when he was going to say his prayers, I appeal to the people of the province and the country to maintain peace and goodwill, for the sake of which he gave up his precious life. He gave freedom to India and was struggling to give it good Government. Gandhiji was the conscience of humanity and man often tries to stifle his conscience. It is the duty of those whom he has left behind and who valued his advice to complete the task which he left unfinished. It is the greatest tragedy of our times that when he was doing his utmost to promote peace, goodwill and understanding and when his presence was so badly needed, he should have been taken away from us in such a cruel manner. His task must be continued by those left behind. That task was attempted by others before him, and they were also sacrificed by the people of their day and yet their work is bearing fruit. Gandhiji is dead. Long live Gandhiji".

All We Can Do Now Is To Emulate Him

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, was stunned by the report of the death of Mahatma Gandhi. As he was listening to the details of the tragedy conveyed by an A.P.I. representative, Sir Maharaj Singh was visibly moved.

His Excellency said the death of Mahatma Gandhi was "a great loss to many of us who knew him."

"The Bombay Province and indeed the whole world will mourn the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi," he said. "It is awful to think of the greatest man of today being assassinated. Gandhiji has lived and died for others and for the noble cause of peace and harmony among men. All that we can and must do is to try to emulate, to the best of our humble capacity, his wonderful example of love and sacrifice. That is what he would wish us to do."

He has cancelled all functions of the evening.

Later in the evening, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, met the Governor.

Dr. M. R. Jayakar: "This foul assassination of the Mahatma marks the climax of the similarity which he valued so dearly between his mission and that of Jesus Christ. They are brothers in martyrdom."

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy: "I feel as if the bottom of the world has fallen out. Who is there who will now assuage the anguish of the oppressed, who is there who will now wipe their tears? To him we had learnt to turn for guidance and for advice in all our difficulties, and he never failed us.

"Weep, India, Till Thy Heart Breaks"

"Weep, India, weep until thy heart

tion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly described the act of Gandhiji's assassination as 'dastardly' and said "I cannot find words strong enough to condemn it. The nation must go into deep mourning over the loss which they have suffered."

Mr. S. A. DANGE, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, said that the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest blow to the peace of India. The removal of the apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity imposes the great task of building a solid united front of the toiling masses.

MR. HUSSAIN BHAI A. LALJEE, President of the All-Parties Shia Conference, said that the tragic assassination of Mahatma Gandhi was a blot on the nation, and the only way to atone for the disgrace was for all communities to unite in eradicating the evil of communalism.

Mr. P. C. JOSHI, General-Secretary of the Communist Party of India, said that Mahatma Gandhi had fallen at his post in the pursuit of his goal of achieving Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mr. Joshi added: "It is amazing how the Congress manned Government at Delhi which had advance indication of this conspiracy during the past week failed to protect Mahatma Gandhi who was assassinated right under its nose."

The General Secretary of the Socialist Party, Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, cancelled all his engagements in the city and is flying back to Delhi tomorrow.

All textile mills in Bombay city will remain closed tomorrow as a mark of respect to Gandhiji's memory.

Poona

POONA, Jan. 30.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination caused a profound shock in Poona. Thousands of stunned people gathered on the streets and thronged near newspaper offices to see if confirmatory messages had been received by them.

The confirmation of the news moved many to tears. Shops in the city were hurriedly shuttered and the news spread far and wide.

The Poona City Congress Committee has decided to call a hartal to mourn Gandhiji's death tomorrow. A public meeting is to be held at the Congress House tomorrow morning. In the afternoon a procession will march to Congress House where a meeting be held to express Poona's sorrow at the death of Gandhiji.

Many evening functions arranged here were adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of Gandhiji.

Police and military are standing by and stringent measures are being taken to meet all eventualities.

Nagpur

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

PANDIT RAVI SHANKER SHUKLA, Premier of the Central Provinces and Berar, said "the greatest tragedy that could have overtaken the country has occurred." Pandit Shukla appealed to the people of the Province to conduct themselves in such a manner as to make Mahatma Gandhi's soul rejoice.

RAMDAS GANDHI, one of Mahatma Gandhi's sons who is in Nagpur, broke down completely on hearing of his father's tragic death. Later, Pandit Shukla, the Premier and other Cabinet Ministers called at the residence of Mr. Ramdas Gandhi and conveyed their deepest condolences to him and his family.

There has been complete suspension of the business in the city. Stringent police precautions have been taken throughout the town to prevent any untoward developments.

Assam

GAUHATI, Jan. 30.

The whole of Assam was plunged in deep grief and gloom on hearing the shocking news of Gandhi's death. People listening to the radio were stunned when they heard the news and many were in tears.

On being informed over the phone of the sad news, Sir Akbar Hydari, Governor of Assam, said that he was so shocked that he could not say anything.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam said, "It is a great loss, and to me, it is more than the loss of a father. I personally feel that my life would not have been what it is to-day, but for the inspiration which I have received from his teachings for 28 years. It is also a personal loss to Assam. Gandhiji had always stood by Assam, whenever she was in difficulty or distress. Posterity will recognise Mahatmaji as one of the greatest teachers of humanity, in the same way as people look on Jesus Christ."

To-morrow has been declared a holiday

local paper swooned. Mills, offices and shops immediately closed down, and marriage processions and wedding parties were disbanded. MR. KASTURBHAI LALBHAI who was visibly moved told A.P.I. "India loses in Gandhiji, her greatest son. To millions of Indians he was synonymous with God." MR. KHANDUBHAI DESAI M.L.A., said "Mahatma Gandhi died a noble death in fulfilling his mission but we are left orphans."

Congress workers rushed from the Congress House on a peace mission.

Simla

SIMLA, Jan. 30.

Immediately on receipt of news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi here shops and business premises were hurriedly closed.

Shillong

SHILLONG, Jan. 30.

The news of Mahatmaji's death plunged Assam's capital in deep sorrow. The people were overwhelmed. Flags were flying half-mast.

Cuttack

CUTTACK, Jan. 30.

The news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi has cast a gloom here.

All district officers have been advised to close down offices tomorrow, which will be observed as a day of mourning all over the province.

Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 30.

Special police precautions were taken in Jubbulpore today as the populace was greatly agitated over the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi. All markets were closed within a few minutes of the receipt of the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. A three-day hartal will be observed in the city in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

Holiday in West Bengal

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The West Bengal Government have declared that today, Jan. 31, will be observed as a public holiday in the Province under the Negotiable Instruments Act. The High Court and the banks will, therefore, also remain closed today in addition to Government and other offices.

MR. H. ROWAN HODGE, President of the European Association, has issued the following statement:

The European community are profoundly shocked at the tragic news of Mahatma Gandhi's death. Gandhiji, had he lived, would not have wreaked vengeance. It is to be hoped that all communities will come together in the country's loss and will strive even more for peace and non-violence as Gandhiji would himself have wished.

"His Lesson of Love Must Prevail"

PATNA, Jan. 30.

The citizens of Patna were shocked and gloom was writ large on everybody's face on receipt of the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination.

The Governor of Bihar, Mr. M. S. Aney and Sri Krishna Sinha Premier of Bihar have issued the following statements.

"Mahatma Gandhi is dead. But Mahatma Gandhi will never die in our hearts in this great calamity that has overtaken us we can do no less than what he would have wished us to do. Whatever the provocation his lesson of love, charity and goodwill must prevail and we call upon all fellowmen of Bihar to follow that lesson in this great crisis that has occurred in our life."

The Budget session of the Bihar Legislative Assembly which was to commence on Feb. 2 has been cancelled announces the Secretary, Bihar Legislative Assembly. Fresh summons calling the assembly will be issued in due course. All offices of the Bihar Government will remain closed tomorrow Jan. 31 in respectful homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

India's Father Is Gone

POONA, Jan 30.

The following statement has been issued by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee:

"The noble father of India is gone. India is orphan today. The world loses a great saviour and the only hope to get out of the present turmoil. India needed him most in today's most adverse circumstances."

Hundreds Weep in Surat

SURAT, Jan. 30.

Hundreds in Surat were weeping today on receipt of news of Gandhiji's death. People were not prepared to believe the news and huge crowds

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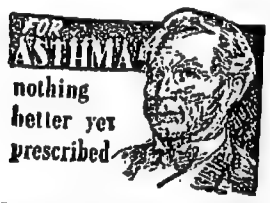

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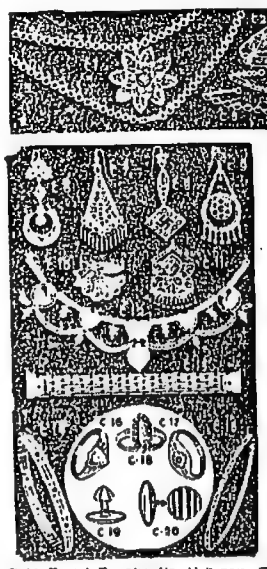
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THE WORLD MOURNS ONE OF ITS GREATEST MEN

Britain Shares India's Grief

One of the Outstanding Men, Says Attlee in Broadcast

LONDON, Jan. 30.

MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE, British Prime Minister, broadcasting tonight said: 'Everyone will have learnt with profound horror of the brutal murder of Mr. Gandhi. I know that I am expressing the views of the British people in offering to his fellow-countrymen our deep sympathy in the loss of their greatest citizen.'

"Mahatma Gandhi, as he was known in India, was one of the outstanding figures in the world today, but he ceased to belong to a different period of history.

"Living a life of extreme asceticism, he was revered as a divinely inspired saint by millions of his fellow-countrymen. His influence extended beyond the range of his co-religionists and, in a country deeply riven by communal discension, he had an appeal for all Indians.

"For a quarter of a century this one man has been the major factor in every consideration of the Indian problem.

"He had become the expression of the aspirations of the Indian people for independence but he was not just a Nationalist.

In Revolt Against Western Materialism

"He represented, it is true, the opposition of Indians to being ruled by another race, but also expressed a revulsion of the East against the West. He himself was in revolt against Western materialism and sought for a return to a simpler state of society.

"But his most distinctive doctrine was that of Non-violence. He believed in a method of passive resistance to those forces which he considered wrong.

"He opposed those who sought to achieve their ends by violence and when, as too often happened, his campaigns for Indian freedom resulted in loss of life owing to the undisciplined action of those who professed to follow him, he was deeply grieved.

"The sincerity and devotion with which he pursued his objectives are beyond all doubt.

"In the latter months of his life, when communal strife was marring the freedom which India had obtained, his threat to fast to the death resulted in the cessation of violence in Bengal and again recently brought about a change in the atmosphere.

"He had, besides, a hatred of injustice and strove earnestly on behalf of the poor, especially of the depressed classes in India.

"The hand of the murderer has struck him down and a voice which pleaded for peace and brotherhood has been silenced, but I am certain that his spirit will continue to animate his fellow-countrymen and will plead for peace and concord."

Statement From 10, Downing St.

A statement issued from No. 10 Downing Street said: "Tragic news of Mahatma Gandhi's death has come to His Majesty's Government as a profound shock. No man has played a greater part in his country's history.

"Throughout his long life he strove for peace and condemned the resort to violence. His loss will be borne by countless thousands in all walks of life in every country of the world.

"His moral and spiritual leadership have been an inspiring example in a distracted and troubled age and Britain will share India's great grief at this calamity.

"During the last months of his life he exerted with success his powerful influence to restrain communal bitterness and to promote the co-operation of all Indians for the common good."

"It is the earnest hope of the British Government that his example will be followed and that his moral influence will continue still to guide men in the paths of peace."

Telegram to Nehru

LONDON, Jan 30.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee today telegraphed to Pandit Nehru: "News of the death of Mr. Gandhi by violence has just reached me. I have as yet no particulars of the circumstances.

"I hasten, on behalf of the United Kingdom Government, to express to you and to your colleague our profound distress on the tragedy. The loss of his unique personality will be received with sorrow not only in this country but in all parts of the world.

"We, all of us here, are deeply grieved at the passing of this great servant of humanity."—Reuter.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, tonight described the assassination of Mr. Gandhi as "a tragedy of the deepest intensity for India and the world."

Sir Stafford led two missions to India, (one in 1942 and the other soon after the war ended) in efforts to solve what was then a deadlock in Indo-British relations.

Churchill Shocked at Wicked Crime

Mr. Winston Churchill: "I am shocked at this wicked crime."

Mr. Clement Davies, Leader of the Liberal Parliamentary Party: "This most shocking occurrence may have one of two consequence—an increase of bitterness too appalling to contemplate or it may make people realise the enormity of what has occurred, the result of jealousies, envies and quarrels, and bring them to a sense of peace."

Gloom Cast Over London

LONDON, Jan. 30.

news of Gandhiji's death cast a deep gloom over London today.

The thought uppermost in the minds of Indians and Englishmen alike who find it impossible to believe that Gandhiji is dead is "What will happen now?" I have only been able to answer them by repeating the words so often used by the Mahatma himself "The future rests in the lap of the gods". The horrible news of his assassination gripped the very heartstrings of the people of Britain. Not only those highly placed but the millions of ordinary people who knew him as a gentle old man, struggling to bring peace in India.

There was not an Indian in Britain who could hold back tears of grief when he learnt of this dastardly tragedy. The news seemed so incredible that, when I spoke to Bernard Shaw at his home, he refused to accept without seeing a written confirmation. Looking for a parallel in history, it is only possible to compare this ghastly deed with the crucifixion of Christ. Since the first two words 'Gandhi Assassinated', which convey more than any other two words in the English language were flashed to London, our office has been flooded with visitors and telephone enquiries from people, who find it impossible to reconcile themselves with an event of such appalling magnitude.

Even the Mahatma's deadliest enemies were smitten with anguish. "This means the end of India" was all that an anti-Gandhi Punjabi could say to me, when I showed him a newspaper headline.

Following as this evil deed does on the heels of Gandhiji's greatest victory in the cause of human freedom and dignity, it can be said without exaggeration, that this foul deed has numbed the minds and hearts of people, who, a few days ago, were rejoicing with the Mahatma over the vindication of his ideals and beliefs. As one Conservative Parliamentarian said to me "This is a day of mourning not only for India but for the whole civilised world".

The thought which ran through all messages from King George VI, from his Governor-General Earl Mountbatten from General Jan Smuts, from Hindus, Muslims, politicians and writers was that this was an irreparable loss not only to India but to the whole world.

News Stands Mobbed

Lunch-time crowds in London's busy streets mobbed the news-stands today, as posters hastily scrawled in blue chalk announced the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

The news stirred the British people as no other event since Labour came to power in the General Election of 1945, for, to them Mahatma Gandhi was a figure symbolising India in her struggle for independence.

Indian students burst into tears. The flags of 16 nations, including those of India and Pakistan were lowered to half-mast over the International Language Club in London which has 60 Indian students of all creeds among its residents.

Newspapers were sold out in a few minutes, but copies were passed from hand to hand, and groups of people, shocked out of the usual British phlegm, stood at street-corners reading a single sheet with its bold headlines saying "Gandhi Dead," "Gandhi assassinated.'

Conversation in public houses turned on the one topic.

There was considerable apprehension at the possible consequences. "This means trouble," was a remark frequently overheard.

The High Commissioner for India, Mr. Krishna Menon, immediately cancelled all his public engagements.

The news abruptly stopped transactions on the London Stock Market Indian stocks, together with the prices of those concerns with interests in India, were sharply lowered as a precautionary measure against any possible selling. Indian Bank-shares fell by 7 sh. 6 d.

Just before 2 p m. (G.M.T), a piece of white paper fluttered on the wall of India House in London. It read simply: "Gandhi is dead" and added that there would be a special meeting of the staff today and that the office of the High Commissioner would be closed tomorrow and on Monday. It was signed by the Deputy High Commissioner.

Silent Tears

Crowds gathered to read it. Bareheaded Indian women in traditional dress, and turbaned, bearded Indians who had not previously heard the news, unashamedly wept as they entered the building.

Inside, where the crowd had doubled in ten minutes, many Indians dashed tears from their faces as they stood in silent groups.

Tributes Pour in Quick

Tributes from eminent British people, many of whom have had close connection with India, started to pour into Reuter's London office within a few minutes of the assassination being announced.

Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Pakistan High Commissioner said: Having just received the news of the dastardly attack on the life of Mr. Gandhi I am too shocked to say anything except to condemn it in the strongest possible terms."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Britain's Deputy Prime Minister and Lord President of the Council: "This is terrible news, and a tragic end to the life of a great and remarkable man."

Appalling Calamity

LORD LISTOWEL, former Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India: "This is a ghastly tragedy. I feel that the loss of Mahatma Gandhi will be a loss not only to India but to the whole world, because he has been the outstanding figure in the struggle for peace in the present generation. His loss will be felt everywhere. It is such an appalling calamity that I can hardly gather my thoughts"

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Fisher: "I join with India in grief and horror that Gandhi should have died at the hands of a murderer. He devoted his life to win men from violence to peace and brotherhood. Fanaticism and hatred have now made him a martyr for that cause."

Lord Halifax, Viceroy of India from 1926 to 1931: "The news of Mr. Gandhi's murder is the news of a great tragedy to India and to the cause for which, at any time, he was willing to give his life. No one has tried to serve India with greater devotion, and his friends in India and elsewhere will only hope that the lesson and effect of his tragic death may be to bring all his countrymen to understand and practise the principles that he so constantly and faithfully preached. I suppose there can be few men in all history who, by personal character and example, have been able so deeply to influence the thought of their generation."

Pethick-Lawrence Mourns A Friend

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, a former Secretary for India and Burma and head of the Cabinet Mission to India two and a half years ago:

"It is a great shock to learn of the cruel assassination of my intimate friend Gandhiji, beloved teacher of India. "I know that there is one wish that he would have had above all else That is that his death should not be avenged or made the occasion for further bloodshed and violence but should lead to reconciliation among all the peoples in that great sub-continent of Asia."

British Labour Party's Homage

Mr. Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the British Labour Party:

"It is with the deepest regret that the Labour Party learns of the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi.

"In all his efforts to honour its pledge to achieve Indian independence the party was aided by the immense influence for good and peace which this great man wielded over the spirit of the peoples of India and Pakistan.

"It is our earnest wish that his memory shall be honoured and immortalised by a swift, peaceful and non-violent settlement of the differences which beset the two great Dominions."

Radhakrishnan's Tribute

Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions at Oxford University and Vice-President of the UNESCO executive for 1948 said: "I am shocked beyond words at this fatal attack on Gandhiji. The incredible, the inconceivable, has happened. That this purest, most elevating, most inspiring man of our age should have suffered by a madman's anger shows that we have not improved since the days of Socrates, who had to drink hemlock, or Jesus, who was put on the Cross.

"Mahatma Gandhi, the lonely symbol of a vanishing past, is no more. We have killed his body, but the Light in him, which is from the Divine flame of Truth and Love, cannot be put out.

"When will the world be safe for its saints? May the two Dominions, may the whole world, learn that if we are not to slide into the abyss of violence, cruelty and chaos, there is no other way than that for which Mahatma Gandhi has lived and died."

Sad Commentary on Present Day State of Affairs

M. Rene Massigli, French Ambassador to Britain:

"I am greatly shocked and deeply grieved at the terrible news."

Lord Vansittart, former Chief British Diplomatic Advisor:

"The death of Mr. Gandhi is not only terrible in itself but also is a sad commentary on the state of our present civilisation.

"The life of even a saint is no longer safe in our times. This is a direct result of the effects of two world wars and the spread of totalitarianism which has led to a steady benefiting from human life of the sanctity which our creed has always placed upon it."

Dr. Soebandrio, representative in Britain of the Republic of Indonesia:

"That the prophet of peace and non-violence should meet his death in this way is a great tragedy for the world. We Indonesians, who have long revered him for his lifelong battle against oppression and military, join wholeheartedly in mourning the loss of a leader who had during his long lifetime become a living legend to us."

Chowdry Akbar Khan, Muslim President of the Indian Radical Democratic Party dem:

"It is the most despicable act in Indian history. The world has lost the greatest patriot and Indians have their 'Bapu (Father)."

Mr. Tayab Shaikh, London representative of the Indian Radical Democratic Party and the Indian Federation of Labour:

"It is a dastardly crime committed at a time when both India and Pakistan needed the service most of the greatest man of our subcontinent."

Mr. Reaim Ahmed, General Secretary of the Pakistan Students Federation in Britain: "It is the greatest shock India ever experienced. The cold-blooded assassination of this greatest living soul will be condemned by all."

Mr V. A. Sengeri, founder of the Hindu Association of Europe:

"It is the biggest blow to the world in general and to the Hindus in particular. It is a blow to world peace. The murder of the Mahatma is the blackest chapter in Indian history."

Dr. Cheng Tien-Hsi, Chinese Ambassador in London:

"The world must be shocked by the passionate forces of racial and religious hatred against which he fought with the weapons of the spirit for over 50 years.

"His simple eloquence and ascetic living earned him the allegiance of educated statesmen and the unlettered millions. He became the great soul of India.

"Yet his political decisions often had grave consequences. To his utter disappointment they were sometimes followed by violence. Mr. Gandhi undertook his self-effacing fasts.

"May the spirit of Mr. Gandhi live on, and the new communal harmony brought about by his crowning act of peace-making shine like a beacon guiding the world."

THE LEGEND OF GANDHI

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

James Cameron writes in the "Daily Express" as follows:

Last time I saw him in that momentary Indian pause between dusk and darkness he said "I am a spent bullet." All round sat the silent, white-clad congregation that surrounded Gandhi all his days and most of his nights. A twin engined transport came in low overhead, back from the Kashmir front, "we asked for peace," he said with the low, rather petulant voice of a very old man. He was still incomparably the most important person in Asia.

So, that strange little man, simple and suitable, meek and mighty has had to go at last. Three-hundred million people prayed it might never happen. Some thought it could never happen. But one more fast. Then Gandhi died and left the world short of a legend. Half of his work was done.

No man was more loved in his time, nor more hated. He never got into the Bengal Club but he may yet get into the Hindu Pantheon of demi-gods. His work was two-fold—and only to free India but unite her. He died as he lived with his familiar gesture, trying to bridge the gap with one small dwindling body.

Who could compress the life and character of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi into a handful of words? He did his best with self-analysis and self-revelation. No living man ever communed so publicly and frankly with his soul for strictly matter-of-fact ends.

The ends were politics. Everything in life was politics from his cabinets at sunrise to his evening prayers, from the milk of his goats to the five-shilling tin watch he slung at his waist. Politics equalled faith, plus expediency.

Examine Gandhi and you are beset and confused with a paradox. He was politician and philosopher, agitator and peace-maker, internationalist and patriot, religious leader and the shrewdest of party-men. He was respected this side of idolatry by practitioners like Nehru, Ghaffar Khan, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajagopalachari. He treated them like sons and they called him "Bapu."

With age came certain crotchetiness to wear that unbreaking patience when he demanded "will Indians learn love?" I asked him last year for news of one of his talks with Lord Mountbatten; he answered crossly "Nowadays I can give you nothing. Except" with a sudden grin, "my shawl if you like."

Like a fool I didn't take it.

AUSTERE MYSTIC AND ASTUTE POLITICIAN

(From our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

London's evening papers tonight splashed the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination in columns of front-page stories and pictures topped by huge banner headlines.

All carried lengthy biographies and tributes from leading world personalities as well as marking the Mahatma's tragic death in their editorials.

Under the heading "Now pray for India," the "Evening Standard" editorialises as follows:—

"In every century there are only three or four great men whose influence bestrides the world in their life-time. Gandhi was one of these. His murder strikes India a grievous blow at this crucial moment of her troubled history. It may be compared with the sudden death of President Roosevelt in the closing stages of the war.

"Gandhi's vast influence was constantly exercised towards the end of a unified, peaceful India. His saintly presence and mystic power was able to achieve what seemed like miracles to the western eyes. Only a few days ago his fast was successful in restoring a large measure of peace and reconciliation to the troubled streets of Delhi."

The paper continues: "With the real simplicity of a religious character was coupled a shrewd political brain. While publicly advocating the Independence of India he worked increasingly closely with the British administrators in the closing stages of British rule in India and, in his last years, constantly threw his weight on the side of compromise. The prayers of the world will go up for India. Bereft of this great statesman's moderating influence, who can tell what horrors await her teeming and multiplying millions? The British people earnestly trust that extremists will pause aghast at the dead spectacle of the carnage that might now ensue."

The "Evening News," writes: "Those Londoners who bothered to look twice at the shy, hesitant youth with a dark skin who came among them one chill November Day in 1888 must have thought that he appeared much the same as so many other young Indians of good family, whose goal it was to be called to the English Bar. With his straw hat in November and not a too well-fitting suit he must have looked a little odd, but a few minutes talk—and his English was excellent—would have revealed a quick, eager mind and a likeable personality. Yet his name which could have meant little then was to loom ever larger in the pages of India's troubled history. It was to become the rallying cry for millions of Hindus. Its owner was to be venerated by them as a saint. That name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Not for some years yet was he to be given by his followers the title of Mahatma or 'Great soul'. This was the man—this complex mixture of austere mystic and astute politician—whose life was to present so many apparent contradictions for an outside observer."

"The Star," which devoted seven and a half full news columns to Mr. Gandhi declared: "Free peoples the world over will to-day bow their heads in deep sorrow and humility at the news that Mahatma Gandhi, a saint who could bring millions to peace by his unique moral strength, has died by an assassin's bullet.

"His wonderful life has been ended by a terrible incident arising out of the dark and

PRAYERS IN INDIA HOUSE

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

There was not a single soul who did not such tears as he or she entered the portals of the India House which today bears signs of mourning. Each one knelt in prayer in front of the departed soul's portrait, each one asking for God's prayer to forgive them for this dastardly tragedy. One Indian woman had to be helped as the collapsed in front of Gandhiji's portrait collapsed in front of Gandhiji's portrait for God's guidance for Pandit Nehru "to lead us in these days of tragedy." Another English girl sobbing for half an hour kept repeating "Why these bullets on a man who gave his all for peace and non-violence".

The High Commissioner himself looks prostrate and is a ghost of his former dynamic self His staff is overwhelmed with sorrow.

Supreme Arbiter Of Indian Nationalism

(L. S. AMERY)

LONDON Jan. 30.

The passing of Mahatma Gandhi has coincided not without a certain dramatic fitness with the close of a great chapter in world history, the story of the British Empire in India. No one contributed more to the way in which that story has ended than Gandhi himself. This is on the Indian side. For it should be never forgotten that British statesmanship always foresaw and intended that chapter should close and that a free India should emerge from the unifying and organising influence of British control.

And if that statesmanship may have at times been slow and hesitant in meeting the growing aspirations of Indian nationalism, it can equally claim that on many occasions its genuine good intentions have been frustrated by difficulties not of its own making. It is a far cry from a young Indian barrister studying in one of the Temples—in the conventional frock coat and top hat of the day—to an aged saint in his loincloth weakened and emaciated by his fasting to restrain the religious hatreds of his fellow countrymen. Mourned by hundreds of millions, he seems destined to be enshrined in the future legend of Indian nationalism as deliverer and architect of Hindu India's freedom.

What was the secret of his success? It was the secret of most great popular leaders, namely, he embodied and appealed to the peculiar instincts and emotions of his own people. It was in South Africa he first made use of the Indian instinct for passive resistance and self-sacrifice to defeat the discriminatory legislation and bring General Smuts not only to terms but to lasting regard for the opponent who had outmanoeuvred him. When he returned to India, he developed the same technique to be used this time not against any specific act of aggression, but against the existence of the British rule as such.

Such a policy could have no hope of success as applied by a handful of middle-class intelligentsia. It could only succeed if it appealed to the vast masses, and masses could not be swayed by political arguments against an oppression of which they were conscious. It was the effect of a saintly and austere mystic, the preacher of a simple self-sufficient life of the village as typified by the spinning wheel that gave Gandhi his unchallenged influence over the countless millions. Incidentally it also made him the unquestioned autocrat of the whole Congress movement. If the saintliness had been a mere pose it would never have succeeded. It was just because they were essential elements of his character that both it and his unquestioning belief in his own infallibility—even if occasionally tempered by retrospective confession of Himalayan blunders—made him the supreme arbiter of the Indian nationalist policy.

What was his policy? Baffling and often inconsistent in detail it was yet consistently based on two main principles. It was revolutionary in substance but non-violent in method. The revolutionary aspect lay in his absolute refusal to compromise on any solution that did not involve the immediate termination of British rule and direct replacement by the Congress party which he told at the Round Table Conference 'alone represents the whole of India and all its minorities' It is that 'all or nothing' policy which underlay his rejection of every constitutional advance offered by the British Government from the reforms of 1919 to the Act of 1935 and the so-called Cripps offer of 1942.

Personal Charm of Gandhiji

The two aspects of his policy balanced each other. If 'non-violent' resistance degenerated again and again into rioting and even open rebellion, Gandhiji would deplore the fact, but would never allow it to deflect his policy or to affect his confidence in its ultimate success. Who, indeed, can say how much the absence of systematic revolutionary militancy and terrorism and of inevitable counter-measures of repression may not have contributed to mutual goodwill, which has marked the end of the British rule in India?

Meanwhile, the very qualities which had made Gandhiji supreme over the mind and heart of Hindu India inevitably tended to estrange Moslem sentiment. However genuine his desire might be for mutual reconciliation, his appeal was to emotions alien to Moslem mentality and his influence made the Congress more than ever a body essentially Hindu in outlook as well as in composition. Add to that, his determination that it should be to Congress and Congress only, that is, in effect to himself, that Britain should make "delivery" of India and experience after 1937 of what that delivery meant in the Congress-controlled provinces and it is not surprising that Gandhiji's domination over Congress played no small part in the eventual resolve of Mr. Jinnah and his Moslem followers not to come in under any terms under Federal Government dominated by the Hindu majority.

History may well assign to him a large, if unintended, share of responsibility for the terrible communal conflict which, he so sincerely deplored, arising out of the partition as well as for the peaceful and friendly termination of British rule. No description of Mahatma Gandhi, the politician can be complete without a reference to the personal charm of Gandhi, the man. Not only his followers and devotees to whom he was a saint, saviour, but equally his Indian opponents to whom he was a totalitarian and Congress dictator or British administrators to whom he often seemed pluckishly incalculable maker of mischief ever failed to succumb to his winning frankness or even his disarming inconsistency. Future alone can eventually do him full justice. For us it is enough to join with his fellow countrymen eventually and do him full justice. For us it is enough to join with his fellow-countrymen in reverent sympathy at the passing of the remarkable personality and of spiritual force that has powerfully shaped the course of human history.—F.O.S.C.

EAST AND WEST PAY HOMAGE

BERLIN INDIANS HORRIFIED

BERLIN, Jan. 30.

The Indian Military Mission in Berlin, on receiving the news of Mahatma-ji's death closed their offices and immediately went into mourning. Mr. Ramaswamy, Economic Adviser, speaking for the other members, said: "We are horrified by the news. It is incredible that any Indian can be the perpetrator of this dastardly crime."

Mr. Ramaswamy added "He was the greatest spiritual influence of the present or the past century. He is not really dead for his spirit will always be alive".

THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR IN GERMANY, GENERAL LUCIUS D CLAY, told Reuter: "I am shocked and deeply distressed to learn of the death of a man who has made idealism a powerful force in a world of trouble."

EGYPTIAN PREMIER'S TRIBUTE

CAIRO, Jan. 30.

NOKRASHI PASHA, the Egyptian Premier, said on the death of Mahatma Gandhi. "Egypt with the rest of the world deplores the death of the pacifist Indian leader at a time he was striving to bring about the unity of Hindus and Moslems".

He was one of the greatest men the world has ever seen, for he always worked towards uplifting the lot of his people".

Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, said: "This is the worst crime that could possibly have been perpetrated against humanity.

"The world has lost a great man."

"A Saint Has Vanished"

Egyptians, many of whom had only a short time before visited the mosques for Friday prayers, received the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death in shocked silence.

The Egyptian State Broadcasting station interrupted its broadcast to announce the assassination.

Indians, of whom there are a number in Cairo had the greatest difficulty in believing the news which reached the city too late for the evening papers and their feelings were generally expressed by one who said, "A saint has vanished from the earth."

ITALIAN MINISTER'S COMMENT

ROME, Jan. 30.

The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza told Reuter tonight, "Mr. Gandhi's murder gives the last touch to the atmosphere of bestiality which is everywhere confusing our generation.

"Europe invented nationalism. This theory is passing to Asia and Africa now dripping with blood and stained with crime".

Emotion in Vatican

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 30.

Profound emotion and preoccupation for the future of India were expressed by authoritative Vatican circles. It was learned that the Pope's condolences will be presented in the Government of India by the Apostolic Delegate in New Delhi.

A STAGGERING LOSS, SAYS CHINESE GOVT.

NANKING, Jan. 30.

The Chinese Government in an official statement—issued tonight by Dr. Hollington Tong, Director of the Chinese Information Department—expressed deep regret at Gandhiji's death.

"The statement said, "The Chinese Government learns of Mahatma Gandhi's tragic death with a feeling of profound sorrow. A great spiritual leader has been taken from us. The world can ill spare him.

"Gandhiji's death at the hands of assassins just at the moment of India's freedom is a staggering loss to the people.

"Gandhiji was the architect of India's freedom. Without his heroic leadership and sacrifice the country would still be far from its goal.

"He symbolised in his own person the highest ideals of his people. The Mahatma was shot down while leading his last noble fight for India's unity.

"His death in the cause of a united India raised him to a pedestal of supreme greatness. China feels the loss with profound grief.

"Gandhiji was a great Asiatic. His ideals will live after him as an inspiration to posterity."

FRENCH ASSEMBLY'S HOMAGE

PARIS Jan 30

DR. GOPALJEE SAMROO, President of the Indian Association in France, said on an interview with Reuter 'In the name of the Indians living in Paris, I can only say that we are profoundly shocked by the news of Gandhi's death. It is a very great loss for India, and it will take us a long time to recover from the terrible blow of the loss of the father of the Indian Nation."

Dr. Samroo added that the Indian community in Paris would go into mourning —by wearing a white armband—and would hold a memorial service for the Mahatma next week.

Members of the French National Assembly stood in silence today when the acting Speaker, M. Max Le Jeune announced the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

M. Le Leune offered the sympathy of the House to the Indian people describing the Mahatma Gandhi as "a patriot and above all a thinker who taught men that love is stronger than hate."

M. LAMBERT SARAVANE, a Socialist Deputy from French India, declared "Mr. Gandhi worked for humanity."

The Acting Speaker, then, read a motion tabled by the Premier of France, M. Rabert Schuman, which associated the whole French nation with the Assembly's condolences.

The motion was unanimously adopted. The full text of Premier Schuman's motion read, "At a time when the tragic death of Mr. Gandhi plunges into mourning all nations and all men bound by spiritual values, the French National Assembly sends to the Government and the people of India its deepest condolences.

"In the person of Mahatma Gandhi, the Assembly honours a friend of France, a patriot, and above all, a thinker whose example we hope will show the world that love is stronger than hate."

M. FRANCOIS MAURIAC, famous French novelist and member of the French Academy told Reuter today: "Mr. Gandhi is the man whose achievement is to have given us the highest conception of his religion and his race. In no other country in the world could the feat of an old man have disarmed men. Mr Gandhi belongs to humanity's greatest of all time."

Veteran Socialist leader and ex-Premier M. LEON BLUM, commenting the death of Gandhiji told Reuter: "All I know is the brutal act without any detail throwing any light on it. It grips my heart. What Mr. Gandhi would have wished is that his death should not lead to reprisals, but following his life his death should be a last sacrifice to peace between men."

Gandhiji's assassination was top of the page news for all Paris evening papers, from the Communist Ce Soir to the Independent Conservative Le Monde, despite the competition from the National Assembly debate on the Government's financial plans.

(Continued on Page 8)

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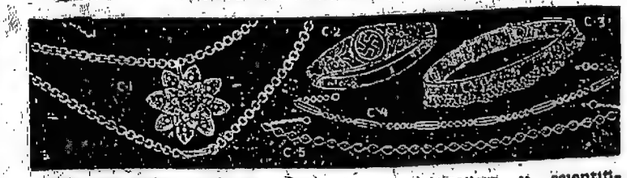

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The thought uppermost in the minds of Indians and Englishmen alike who find it impossible to believe that Gandhiji is dead is "What will happen now?" I have only been able to answer them by repeating the words so often used by the Mahatma himself "The future rests in the lap of the gods". The horrible news of his assassination gripped the very heartstrings of the people of Britain. Not only those highly placed but the millions of ordinary people who knew him as a gentle old man, struggling to bring peace in India.

There was not an Indian in Britain who could hold back tears of grief when he learnt of this dastardly tragedy. The news seemed so incredible that, when I spoke to Bernard Shaw at his home, he refused to accept without seeing a written confirmation. Looking for a parallel in history, it is only possible to compare this ghastly deed with the crucifixion of Christ. Since the first two words 'Gandhi Assassinated', which convey more than any other two words

of the staff today and that the office of the High Commissioner would be closed tomorrow and on Monday. It was signed by the Deputy High Commissioner.

Silent Tears

Crowds gathered to read it. Bareheaded Indian women in traditional dress, and turbaned, bearded Indians who had not previously heard the news, unashamedly wept as they entered the building.

Inside, where the crowd had doubled in ten minutes, many Indians dashed tears from their faces as they stood in silent groups.

Tributes Pour in Quick

Tributes from eminent British people, many of whom have had close connection with India, started to pour into Reuter's London office within a few minutes of the assassination being announced.

Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

AUSTERE MYSTIC AND ASTUTE POLITICIAN

(From our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

London's evening papers to-night splashed the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination in columns of front-page stories and pictures topped by huge banner headlines.

All carried lengthy biographies and tributes from leading world personalities as well as marking the Mahatma's tragic death in their editorials.

Under the heading "Now pray for India," the "Evening Standard" editorialises as follows:—

"In every century there are only three or four great men whose influence bestrides the world in their life-time. Gandhi was one of these. His murder strikes India a grievous blow at this crucial moment of her troubled history. It may be compared with the sudden death of President Roosevelt in the closing stages of the war.

"Gandhi's vast influence was constantly exercised towards the end of a unified, peaceful India. His saintly presence and mystic power was able to achieve what seemed like miracles to the western eyes. Only a few days ago his fast was successful in restoring a large measure of peace and reconciliation to the troubled streets of Delhi."

The paper continues: "With the real simplicity of a religious character was coupled a shrewd political brain. While publicly advocating the Independence of India he worked increasingly closely with the British administrators in the closing stages of British rule in India and, in his last years, constantly threw his weight on the side of compromise. The prayers of the world will go up for India. Bereft of this great statesman's moderating influence, who can tell what horrors await her teeming and multiplying millions? The British people earnestly trust that extremists will pause aghast at the dead spectacle of the carnage that might now ensue."

The "Evening News," writes: "Those Londoners who bothered to look twice at the shy, hesitant youth with a dark skin who came among them one chill November Day in 1888 must have thought that he appeared much the same as so many other young Indians of good family, whose goal it was to be called to the English Bar. With his straw hat in November and not a too well-fitting suit he must have looked a little odd, but a few minutes talk—and his English was excellent—would have revealed a quick, eager mind and a likeable personality. Yet his name which could have meant little then was to loom ever larger in the pages of India's troubled history. It was to become the rallying cry for millions of Hindus. Its owner was to be venerated by them as a saint. That name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Not for some years yet was he to be given by his followers the title of Mahatma or 'Great soul'. This was the man—this complex mixture of austere mystic and astute politician—whose life was to present so many apparent contradictions for an outside observer."

"The Star," which devoted seven and a half full news columns to Mr. Gandhi declared: "Free peoples the world over will to-day bow their heads in deep sorrow and humility at the news that Mahatma Gandhi, a saint who could bring millions to peace by his unique moral strength, has died by an assassin's bullet.

"His wonderful life has been ended by a terrible incident arising out of the dark and passionate forces of racial and religious hatred against which he fought with the weapons of the spirit for over 50 years.

"His simple eloquence and ascetic living earned him the allegiance of educated statesmen and the unlettered millions. He became the great soul of India.

"Yet his political decisions often had grave consequences. To his utter disappointment they were sometimes followed by violence. Mr. Gandhi undertook his self-effacing fasts.

"May the spirit of Mr. Gandhi live on, and the new communal harmony brought about by his crowning act of peace-making shine like a beacon guiding the world."

THE LEGEND OF GANDHI

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

James Cameron writes in the "Daily Express" as follows:

Last time I saw him in that momentary Indian pause between dusk and darkness he said "I am a spent bullet." All round sat the silent white-clad congregation that surrounded Gandhi all his days and most of his nights. A twin engined transport came in low overhead, back from the Kashmir front "we asked for peace," he said with the low, rather petulant, voice of a very old man. He was still incomparably the most important person in Asia.

So, that strange little man, simple and suitable, meek and mighty has had to go at last. Three-hundred million people prayed it might never happen. Some thought it could never happen. But one more fast. Then Gandhis died and left the world short of a legand. Half of his work was done.

No man was more loved in his time, nor more loathed. He never got into the Bengal Club but he may yet get into the Hindu Pantheon of demi-gods. His work was two-fold—not only to free India but unite her. He died as he lived with his familiar gesture, trying to bridge the gap with one small dwindling body.

Who could compress the life and character of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi into a handful of words? He did his best with self-analysis and self-revelation. No living man ever communed so publicly and frankly with his soul for strictly matter-of-fact ends.

The ends were politics. Everything in life was politics from his cabinets at sunrise to his evening prayers, from the milk of his goats to the five-shilling tin watch he slung at his waist. Politics equalled faith plus expediency.

Examine Gandhi and you are beset and confused with a paradox. He was politician and philosopher, agitator and peace-maker, internationalist and patriot, religious leader and the shrewdest of party-men. He was respected this side of idolatry by practioners like Nehru, Ghaffar Khan Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajagopalachari. He treated them like sons and they called him "Bapu."

With age came certain crotchetiness to sour that unbreaking patience when he demanded "will Indians learn love?" I asked him last year for news of one of his talks with Lord Mountbatten; he answered crossly "Nowadays I can give you nothing. Except" with a sudden grin, "my shawl if you like."

Like a fool, I didn't take it.

(Continued on Page [illegible])

crime assassination of my intimate friend Gandhiji, beloved teacher of India. I know that there is one wish that he would have had above all else. That is that his death should not be avenged or made the occasion for further bloodshed and violence but should lead to reconciliation among all the peoples in that great sub-continent of Asia."

British Labour Party's Homage

Mr. Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the British Labour Party:

"It is with the deepest regret that the Labour Party learns of the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi.

"In all its efforts to honour its pledge to achieve Indian Independence the party was aided by the immense influence for good and peace which this great man wielded over the spirit of the peoples of India and Pakistan.

"It is our earnest wish that his memory shall be honoured and immortalised by a swift, peaceful and non-violent settlement of the differences which beset the two great Dominions."

Radhakrishnan's Tribute

Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions at Oxford University and Vice-President of the UNESCO executive for 1948 said: "I am shocked beyond words at this fatal attack on Gandhiji. The incredible, the inconceivable, has happened. That this purest, most elevating, most inspiring man of our age should have suffered by a madman's anger shows that we have not improved since the days of Socrates, who had to drink hemlock, or Jesus, who was put on the Cross.

"Mahatma Gandhi, the lonely symbol of a vanishing past, is no more. We have killed his body, but the Light in him, which is from the Divine flame of Truth and Love, cannot be put out.

"When will the world be safe for its saints? May the two Dominions, may the whole world, learn that if we are not to slide into the abyss of violence, cruelty and chaos, there is no other way than that for which Mahatma Gandhi has lived and died."

Sad Commentary on Present Day State of Affairs

M. Rene Massigli, French Ambassador to Britain:

"I am greatly shocked and deeply grieved at the terrible news."

Lord Vansittart, former Chief British Diplomatic Advisor:

"The death of Mr. Gandhi is not only terrible in itself but also a sad commentary on the state of our present civilisation.

"The life of even a saint is no longer safe in our times. This is a direct result of the effects of two world wars and the spread of totalitarianism which has led to a steady berefting from human life of the sanctity which our creed has always placed upon it."

Dr. Soebandrio, representative in Britain of the Republic of Indonesia:

"That the prophet of peace and non-violence should meet his death in this way is a great tragedy for the world. We Indonesians, who have long revered him for his lifelong battle against oppression and misery, join wholeheartedly in mourning the loss of a leader who had during his long lifetime become a living legend to us."

Chowdry Akbar Khan, Muslim President of the Indian Radical Democratic Party don:

"It is the most despicable act in Indian history. The world has lost the greatest pacifist and Indians have their Bapu (Father)."

Mr. Tayab Shaikh, London representative of the Indian Radical Democratic Party and the Indian Federation of Labour:

"It is a dastardly crime committed at a time when both India and Pakistan needed the service most of the greatest man of our subcontinent."

Mr. Sasim Ahmed, General Secretary of the Pakistan Students Federation in Britain: "It is the greatest shock India ever experienced. The cold-blooded assassination of this greatest living soul will be condemned by all."

Mr. V. A. Bengeri, founder of the Hindu Asociation of Europe:

"It is the biggest blow to the world in general and to the Hindus in particular. It is a blow to world peace. The murder of the Mahatma is the blackest chapter in Indian history."

Dr. Cheng Tien-Hsi, Chinese Ambassador in London:

"The world must be shocked by the supreme arbiter of the Indian nationalist policy.

What was his policy? Baffling and often inconsistent in detail it was yet consistently based on two main princi-

join with his fellow-countrymen in sincerest sympathy at the passing of the remarkable personality and of spiritual force that has powerfully shaped the course of human history.—F.O.S.C.

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"Gandhiji's death at the hands of assassins just at the moment of India's freedom is a staggering loss to the people.

"Gandhiji was the architect of India's freedom. Without his heroic leadership and sacrifice the country would still be far from its goal.

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Dr. Samboo added that the Indian community in Paris would go into mourning —by wearing a white armband—and would hold a memorial service for the Mahatma next week.

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The Acting Speaker, then, read a motion tabled by the Premier of France, M. Robert Schuman, which associated the whole French nation with the Assembly's condolences.

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publishing it because we are angry. We have to behave like strong and determined people, determined to face all the perils that surround us determined to carry out the mandate that our great teacher and our great leader has

of them to come to Birla House, but rather to gather on both sides of this long route from Birla House to the Jumna river. And I trust that they will remain there in silence without any demonstrations. That is the best way and the most fitting way to pay homage to this great soul."

Occasion For Grief And Not Anger

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S TEACHING, ADVISES PATEL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

BROADCASTING after the Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel feelingly referred to his last meeting with Gandhiji. "My heart is full of grief and sorrow. I do not know what to say to you. What happened today is a matter of grief and shame.

Sardar Patel added: "The occasion today was for grief and not anger.

"I went to see Mahatmaji today at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and was with him for an hour. At five he took out his watch and told me that it was time for his prayers, and as he walked towards the prayer ground, I left Birla House for my place. As soon as I arrived at my house I was given the ghastly news.

"Going back to Birla House immediately I saw him after the tragedy. His face still had the same calm and serene expression. Already kindness and forgiveness was written on his face."

The Deputy Prime Minister said that of late Gandhiji had been dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the country. His fast which, he took recently, had been the result of that. "How good it would have been if he had laid down his life during that fast! But he had work to do and he survived it. A bomb was thrown on him by a misguided youth the other day and he escaped that also, but today his life could not be spared for us."

The occasion today, Sardar Patel continued, was for grief and not anger, was sure to make them forget the great things which Gandhiji had been teaching all his life. "We did not take his advice during his life and let it not be said that we did not follow him even after his death. That will be a great blot on our name."

Whatever they felt, they must not forget that now was the test for them. They must stand firmly and solidly without any division in their ranks. The burden which of late India had been called upon to bear was a tremendous one. It would have broken their backs if they had not the support of that great man. That support was now gone. But Gandhiji will still be with us always, because his teachings and noble ideals will always be before us. Tomorrow at 4 p.m. his body will turn into ashes but his soul will be with us for all times to come because it is eternal," he said.

"What could not be achieved during his life time may, Sardar Patel hoped, be fulfilled now. This ghastly tragedy may startle the conscience of the young men of India and make them alive to their duty. Do not lose heart. Stand together and complete the work started by Mahatma Gandhi," he concluded.—A.P.I.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President arrived here by air from Delhi this morning and left for Wardha by car.

LEAGUE M. L. As. EXPRESS SORROW

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Members of the Muslim League Party in the Constituent Assembly met this evening and passed a resolution expressing their "sense of profound grief and sorrow at the dastardly assassination to Mahatma Gandhi, father of the nation and one of the greatest men in the world" and appealing to all people to keep calm.

Mir Laik Ali, Prime Minister, Hyderabad (Deccan) said "the sudden and tragic end of Mahatma Gandhi has come as the most stunning blow to all of us. The world has suffered a tremendous loss and a great source of inspiration. Gandhiji is dead but the great and noble principles for which he stood and gave up his very life will remain and the fittest homage that we can pay to that great soul is by living up to his noble ideals."

CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, Nizam's Agent-General in Delhi said, "this day will be remembered in the history of our unhappy country as a day of deep and everlasting sorrow. The dastardly and fatal attack on India's and the world's great and beloved leader is, and for ever will remain, a crime against humanity. The assassins' shot has ignominiously smeared the pages of our history with the blood of a saint and to atone for this sin we should now solemnly dedicate our lives to the cause for which the Mahatma laid down his precious life. The conscience of India has been deeply wounded. May God in his mercy guide us and save us from the dark forces of evil in this hour of our grief and trial."

Nawab of Chhatari said, "I am so shocked to hear of this great and heartrending tragedy that I am dazed with a dull sense of pain and I am at a loss to comment on it. I feel deeply that tonight India has lost her soul. Mahatmaji was a saint and now that he has departed from our midst, we poor mortals are left without his guidance in a world full of dangers. I hope and pray that my countrymen will keep alive the memory of our beloved leader by living up to his ideals."

Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University and Sir Arthur Moore, former Editor of "Statesman" in a joint statement "As two unofficial Britons living in India may we express on behalf of many others of our countrymen here our deepest sympathy with the people of India in this moment of grief at the martyrdom of this, her great son, who has died in the cause of peace."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The Chinese Ambassador, called at Birla House and expressed on behalf of the Chinese Government and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek deepest grief and conveyed sincerest condolences. He also bowed before the body of Mahatma Gandhi. He said "Gandhiji is dead. He lives for ever."—A.P.I.

ing. The incident was so sudden that no one in the congregation realised what had happened.

ASSAILANT SEIZED

The assailant was immediately pounced upon by some members of the congregation and seized. A part of the congregation ran in panic, while others closed upon the spot where Mahatma Gandhi had been shot.

Last Moments

Inside the room where Mahatma Gandhi fasted a fortnight ago, his body was laid on the "charpoy" on which he used to sit and work. The Mahatma looked cheerful and appeared to be in slumber.

Around his bed were H. E. the Governor-General, members of the Cabinet and his intimate colleagues. As Mahatma Gandhi breathed his last, recitations from the Bhagvad Gita were rendered. This was followed by the singing of his favourite hymn "Vaishnava Janatho."

A few minutes later, the Governor-General and the members of the Cabinet retired to an anteroom and, behind closed doors, held consultations. It is believed that it was the desire of the Government that Mahatma Gandhi's body should be embalmed and kept in state for a few days. However, they consulted Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's son, and Mr. Pyarelal, his Secretary. Both of them desired immediate cremation, and it is learned it was Mahatma Gandhi's wish he should be cremated promptly. Immediately instruction was given to the department concerned to make the necessary arrangements for the cremation which will take place at 4 p.m. tomorrow on the banks of the river Jumna.

It was also suggested that at 4 p.m. tomorrow people throughout India should congregate on the banks of rivers, (wherever there are rivers), or in other appropriate places in revered remembrance of the honoured leader.

Within a few minutes after the doctor had pronounced that life was extinct, a hushed silence prevailed in Birla House. By his bedside were Mr. Devadas Gandhi, his wife and children, who presumably came after Gandhiji had expired. The Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, and other members of the Cabinet were there.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil who was addressing a meeting of the Institute of Engineers left the meeting and rushed to Birla House. Later, he was followed by Sardar Baldev Singh, and Mr. C. H. Bhabha, who arrived with a doctor, but it was too late, for Mr. Dewan Chamanlal, the Punjab Congress leader, rushed out of the room saying, "Bapu is dead."

Men, women and children, most of them refugees, who were there, sobbed bitterly.

Till late in the night, despite the leaders' persuasion, crowds lingered on in Birla House, and more people streamed in, determined to have a last darshan of the Mahatma. At about 9 p.m., Mahatmaji was put on a plain bier, draped in white Khadi, and carried to the terrace of Birla House. The body was placed near the end of the terrace and kept in a slightly slanting posture. Floodlights were lit and the body was visible to the crowds below. Shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai!" rent the air. The people wept and sobbed.

A few minutes later, the body was carried back to the room where Mahatma Gandhi had died. The lights were dimmed. The crowds silently melted away. Members of Mahatma Gandhi's ashram and other intimate associates will sit beside his body throu-

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they split into two parts [illegible] a passage for him to reach the platform.

When Mahatma Gandhi was 15 yards from the platform, I heard a shot, about two yards ahead of me. I spotted the man who fired the shot and saw him hold a revolver in his right hand at right angles. Three more shots followed in succession.

I saw Mahatma Gandhi collapse. He appeared to be hit in the stomach, and I was shocked to see blood oozing out and staining his white dhoti. There was immediate panic. For a minute I was dazed.

[illegible] grand-daughters. Immediately Mahatmaji was carried by four or five persons into Birla House. The doors of the room where Mahatma Gandhi was laid to rest were closed and no visitors were allowed to enter. I waited among a large anxious crowd in Birla House. I saw Dewan Chamanlal coming from inside the house at 5-35. I asked him, "How is Mahatma Gandhi?" He replied, "He is still alive." Five minutes later a member of the camp, pale and grief-stricken, emerged out of Mahatma Gandhi's room. He said, "Bapu is dead".

[illegible] Airforce [illegible] Commando green maroon and some in Governor-General's Bodyguard berets. Governor-General's Bodyguard Lancers carrying white and red pennants, armoured cars of the mechanised body-guard and units of the R.I.A.F. and of the Royal Indian Navy.

The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was in the thick of the crowd at Birla House, supervising the arrangements. The small lawn in front of Birla House was jammed with people jostling forward to get into two or three queues to catch a last glimpse of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi lay on a flower-draped bier and the windows of his room were opened. Ragged refugees clambered nearer the windows holding aloft bunches of flowers to place at Mahatma Gandhi's feet.

Inside Birla House

Mahatma Gandhi's body lay in Birla House shrouded in spotless white khaddar from his feet to his abdomen. Or a could see the dark patches made by the assassin's bullets. The Mahatma's eyes were closed and his face resembled that of a man in prayer. Round his neck was a handspun khadi garland. Incense was burning at the head of the body and the floor was strewn with rose petals. Round

[illegible] the cortege was taken out. The U.P. Governor Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the Bengal Governor, Sir Candulal Trivedi Ch. were also present.

The cortege was drawn by the armed forces of the Army, Navy and Air Forces and was profusely covered with flowers. Gandhiji's face was uncovered.

There were people on the roofs and walls of adjoining houses craning their necks to look upon Mahatma Gandhi. The police used their lathis as buffers to stem the surging crowds.

As the cortege moved Sardar Baldev Singh Defence Minister stood on the lower pedestal of the carriage on the right side, and Pandit Nehru on the left, while Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister was behind Pandit Nehru. Mr. Devadas Gandhi sat in the front.

Relatives and inmates of Mahatma Gandhi's camp walked in front of the cortege. Mahatma Gandhi was dressed in white khaddar upto the breast a purple sheet bordered the bier.

Gurkhas and paratroops cleared the way through the ocean of humanity vociferously shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and throwing masses of flowers and garlands.

The funeral procession reached the Memorial Arch in half an hour. As the cortege passed the Memorial Arch down the shaded avenue, the branches of the trees were literally bending under the weight of human beings who had crawled on to them to get a view of the procession.

CONSPIRACY SUSPECTED

Arrests In Bombay

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

The Bombay police have arrested five persons suspected to be involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi.

More arrests are expected.

A Poona message adds:

A high C.I.D. official of the Bombay Government is flying in a specially chartered plane to Bombay to investigate into the activities of a gang reported to have entered into a conspiracy to assassinate prominent Congress personalities. It is also gathered that two or three members of the gang were arrested in Bombay last night.

Reference To Be Made In Commons on Monday

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Mr. Clement Attlee and other party leaders will, it is expected, pay tribute to Mahatma Gandhi in the House of Commons on Monday.

Tonight's official message from 10, Downing Street reflects the Government's shock at Mahatma Gandhi's death.

It is difficult to convey with any adequacy, however, the profound impact which the news had upon Parliament and every official quarter.

There was scarcely any other subject of conversation either among Members of Parliament or in Cabinet quarters.

There is profound sympathy among the Ministers with those in India who are left to bear the burden of Government and to lead public opinion.

It is undoubtedly the profound hope of millions in Britain that out of India's grief may be born a determination to face undaunted this critical period in her history.

SECURITY MEASURES THROUGHOUT LAND

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Within five hours of Mahatma Gandhi falling a victim to an assassin's bullet, security measures were speedily put into force by the Government of India throughout the country and commanding officers in army units were ordered to be prepared to assist the civil authorities.

MADRAS PLUNGED IN GRIEF

Govt. Call For Hartal And Silent Homage in Prayer

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

STUNNED Madras is plunged in profound grief at the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

Life came to a standstill in the city last night as the full impact of the sudden blow came to be felt, and men, women and children, their eyes brimming with silent tears, gathered at street-corners and public places. Business houses were closed and the Tri-colour mournfully flew half-mast over a large number of buildings.

In view of some disturbances in the City following the news of the murder of Mahatmaji, Section 144 has been imposed in the city.

Word of the tragedy passed from mouth to mouth, by pedestrians, by passengers in buses and trams, and by excited boys and young men.

Soon crowds collected at street-corners and important thoroughfares and Madras was transformed in thirty or forty minutes into a city of the most profound gloom and sorrow.

School and College boys stuck up posters announcing the tragic news.

"Is it true?" asked the dazed citizens of one another, apparently not quite able to believe that the one person in the country in whom they all had faith as the living manifestation of the Divine and of whom they had almost begun to believe that he would continue with them, giving them solace, for ever, should suddenly have passed away.

As the news became generally known, shops were closed in all the important business areas of the city, and by 7-30 p.m. it had become a general hartal.

About the same hour, Government Transport buses were emptied of passengers, and the buses were taken to shed by about 8-15.

Hotels also rapidly closed for the day. Cinema shows were also closed, while they were in progress, and no second shows were held. Markets in the City also closed.

The Union Tri-colour Flag was flown half-mast over many of the Mount Road newspaper offices and business firms.

Government have directed that a silent hartal should be observed the whole day tomorrow (Saturday) declared a holiday. They request that there should be no meetings, processions, or demonstrations of any kind, but the people should observe the day as one of silent prayer in their own homes.

Government have also ordered that all offices, schools, colleges and other public institutions should be closed for the day and all flags should be flown half-mast.

In pursuance of the Government's decision to observe a "silent hartal" tomorrow, all Government bus transport service in the city will be suspended for the whole of tomorrow.

Madras Cabinet Meets

An emergent meeting of all the Ministers of the Madras Government was held at the Premier's residence. Mr. Sivashanmugam Pillai, Speaker, attended the meeting.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. K. Ramunni Menon, Mr. C. K. Vijayaraghavan, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. V. Subbaroyan, Deputy Inspector-General of Police (C.I.D.), and Mr. A. V. Patro, Commissioner of Police, were also present.

The decision to declare tomorrow as a holiday, to direct that flags should be flown half-mast and also to adjourn the session of the Assembly to Feb. 2 were all taken at this meeting.

To a question by pressmen whether precautionary arrangements had been taken by the Government to maintain peace in the Province tomorrow, Dr. Subbaroyan, Home Minister, said Government had taken all the necessary steps to prevent any untoward incident. He, however, appealed to the people not to become panicky since it would be very difficult for Government to act with a panicky people behind them.

At the end of the meeting, it was announced that telegraphic and telephonic intimation had been sent to all the District Collectors directing them to take all steps to see that peace was maintained throughout tomorrow.

DISTURBANCES IN CITY: 42 ARRESTS

With the spread of the news of Gandhiji's death some urchins pelted stones

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MRS. PANDIT'S PLEDGE

MOSCOW, Jan. 30.

Immediately after hearing the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador here, cabled Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: "The terrible news of India's greatest tragedy has just come over the radio.

We have listened also to your broadcast. What can I say to you in this hour of personal and national anguish? I send you my love and pledge my undaunted service in the sacred cause for which Bapu has died."

The Indian Embassy here is going into mourning immediately, an official said. The news came as a terrible shock to all members of the Embassy which tonight receives many messages of condolence from members of the diplomatic corps here.

Mahatma Gandhi's death was announced over Moscow Radio tonight but no comment was made.

SEWAGRAM PRAYS

RAJENDRA PRASAD DECLINES TO COMMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

Sewagram where Mahatma Gandhi spent nine years devoting himself to the service and uplift of the people in the rural area in Wardha District was stunned on hearing of the tragedy in Delhi. The entire village was filled with gloom and the inmates of the Sewagram Ashram burst out into tears according to a telephonic message received from Wardha tonight.

Sewagram inmates offered prayers for the peaceful rest of Mahatma's soul and later proceeded to Bajawadi in Wardha where similar prayers were offered.

The Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, was so overwhelmed with grief that he was speechless. He declined to make any Press statement.

It is announced that all meetings which were to be held in Wardha in the first week of February have been cancelled. These include Gandhi Sewak Sangh, The Goseva Sangh, the Congress Workers' meeting and the Cattle Show.

Impossible to Speak, Says Pakwasa

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

"With Mahatma Gandhi India dies," was the feeling of the common man in the city when the news of his assassination was broadcast by the radio. Shops and private functions were instantaneously closed. Hundreds and thousands collected round radios to hear the news. At first none could believe the news.

When interviewed by me at the Government House, Governor Pakwasa was seen visibly moved. Words did not come out of his mouth. "The news is startling and shattering. It is impossible to speak. May his soul rest in peace," said Governor Pakwasa with the greatest difficulty. The C. P. Ministers immediately assembled at Premier Shukla's place to take preventive measures in the city. Public feeling is running very tense.

Rajen Babu is flying back to Delhi tonight. There would be state mourning in the whole of the province tomorrow.

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When Will The World Be Safe For Its Saints?

Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions at Oxford University: "I am shocked beyond words at this fatal attack on Gandhiji. The incredible, the inconceivable, has happened. That this purest, most elevating, most inspiring man of our age should have suffered by a madman's anger shows that we have not improved since the days of Socrates, who had to drink hemlock, or Jesus, who was put on the cross.

Mahatma Gandhi, the lonely symbol of a vanishing past, is no more. We have killed his body, but the light in him, which is from the divine flame of truth and love, cannot be put out.

When will the world be safe for its saints? May the two Dominions, may the whole world, learn that if we are not to slide into the abyss of violence, cruelty and chaos. There is no other way than that for which Mahatma Gandhi has lived and died."—Reuter.

All down the ages it has been the lot of man to crucify those that loved him. Socrates was given hemlock, Christ was crucified, and today Gandhiji has joined that noble band of supermen who have given up their lives in vindication of the principles they held dear.

THIS WAS GANDHIJI...

Writing of Gandhiji, four years ago, Albert Einstein was moved to remark that generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth. We who have seen him, who have heard him and have felt ennobled by his presence, bear testimony that of all who cared to serve India and through India, mankind, there never was one greater.

Gandhiji today is no more. But his life, details of which we give below, will ever serve to remind us of a Karma Yogi who set principles above everything else and love of man and the eternal principles of non-violence as the only things worth aspiring for. Gandhiji is not dead. He will live through his works and through his deeds and through the soul force he will certainly set free everywhere, tomorrow and ever afterwards.

October 2, 1869: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, born of a banya (Vaishya or trading caste) family at Porbandar, Kathiawad, the youngest of three sons of Karamchand, alias Kaba Gandhi, Prime Minister, successively in Porbander, Rajkot and Wankaner States, and his fourth wife, Putlibai.

1876: Goes to Rajkot with parents, attends primary school there till twelfth year, is betrothed to Kasturbai, daughter of Gokuldas Makanji, merchant.

1881: Enters High School at Rajkot.

1883: Marries Kasturbai.

1884-85: Takes to meat-eating in secret, but abandons habit after about a year to avoid deceiving his parents.

1887: Passes matriculation examination; joins Samaldas College at Bhavnagar (Kathiawar), but gives up studies at close of first term.

1888: Sept: Sails for England, where he lives on vegetarian diet. Takes lessons in dancing and music for a short time, thinking they are necessary parts of a gentleman's equipment.

1889-90: Reads books on simple living and decides to reduce expenses by half; reads Gita for first time and is deeply impressed.

1891 June: Called to Bar; sails for India.

1893 April: Leaves for South Africa, being engaged by a Muslim firm for legal work.

1894: Enrolled as Advocate of Supreme Court of Natal; forms the first Indian to be so enrolled; reads religious literature including the Bible, the Koran and Tolstoy's 'The Kingdom of God Is Within You.'

1894 May: Founds Natal Indian Congress.

1896: *Returns to India and starts agitation on behalf of South African Indians.*

1896 Nov: Sails for South Africa with wife and children.

1897 Jan. 13: Mobbed on landing at Durban by crowd excited by reports of his speeches in India on conditions of indentured labour in South Africa.

1899: Raises Indians' Ambulance Corps in Boer War which went into action and was mentioned in dispatches; awarded war medal.

1901: Returns to India.

1902: Called to South Africa to champion Indian's cause against anti-Asiatic legislation in Transvaal.

1903: Enrolled as Attorney of Supreme Court of Transvaal; founds Transvaal British Indian Association.

1904: Reads Ruskin's 'Unto This Last', founds 'Indian Opinion' and Phoenix settlement near Durban (Natal), organises hospital during outbreak of plague in Johannesburg; writes series of articles in Gujerati on dietetics which are later translated into English and published under the title 'Guide to Health.'

1906: Raises Indian Stretcher-bearer Corps in Zulu Rebellion; takes vow of brahmacharya for life.

1906 Sept. Addresses mass meeting of Indians at Johannesburg which takes oath of passive resistance against newly promulgated Transvaal Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance.

1906 Oct.-Dec.: Goes to England on deputation to present Indians' case to Colonial Secretary.

1907: Organises passive resistance movement; gives up legal practice to devote his life to public service.

1908 Jan. 10: Sentenced to two months' imprisonment for failure to leave Transvaal.

Jan. 30: Summoned to see General Smuts and released on reaching a compromise.

1908 Feb. 8: Nearly killed by Pathans who regarded the compromise, under which Indians were expected to give their fingerprints voluntarily, as a betrayal of Indian interests; refuses to prosecute his assailants.

1908 Aug. 16: Recommences passive resistance struggle on General Smuts's repudiation of the compromise.

1908 Oct. 15: Arrested and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

1909 June: Leaves for England on deputation.

1909 Nov.: Sails for South Africa; writes 'Hind Swaraj' during journey.

1910 May 30: Founds Tolstoy Farm near Johannesburg (Transvaal).

1911-12: Goes on penitential fast for a week and one meal a day for four months for moral fall of two inmates of Farm; fasts later, for 14 days.

1912: Gives up European dress and milk and restricts himself to diet of fresh and dried fruit; writes 'Ethical Religion.'

1913 Nov. 6: Recommences satyagraha struggle on Union Government's repudiation of promise to repeal £3 poll-tax; leads march of satyagrahis numbering 2,037 men, 127 women and 57 children into Transvaal; arrested and released on bail.

1913 Nov. 8: Rearrested on fresh charge and released on bail.

1913 Nov. 9: Rearrested and sentenced on November 11 to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and again on November 14 to 3 months' imprisonment.

1913 Dec. 18: Released unconditionally.

1914 Jan. 21: Suspends satyagraha, following an agreement with General Smuts.

1914 July: Sails for England.

1914 August: Following outbreak of war raises Indian Ambulance Corps in London.

1915 Jan.: Returns to India; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal.

1915 May 25: Founds Satyagraha Ashram (later known as Sabarmati Ashram after the name of the river) at Ahmedabad.

1915 Oct.: Tours India and Burma including 3rd class on the railways.

1917: Successfully agitates against indentured Indian emigration; idea of making use of spinning wheel to produce handmade cloth on large scale takes root in his mind.

1917 April: Goes to Champaran (Bihar) to investigate conditions of labour in indigo plantations; arrested and later released; appointed by Bihar Government as member of committee set up to inquire into ryots' grievances.

1918 Jan-March: Takes up cause of textile labourers of Ahmedabad and fasts to secure amicable settlement of dispute; initiates satyagraha in Kaira District (Bombay) to secure suspension of revenue assessment on failure of crops.

1918 April 27: Attends Viceroy's War Conference at Delhi and addresses it in Hindustani; tours Kaira district to raise recruits for army.

1919 Feb. 28: Signs Satyagraha Pledge to secure withdrawal of Rowlatt Bills.

1919 April 6: Inaugurates all-India satyagraha movement; country-wide hartal.

1919 April 8: Arrested on way to Delhi for refusal to comply with order not to enter Punjab; escorted back to Bombay; outbreak of violence in several towns.

1919 Apr. 13: Jallianwala Bagh tragedy at Amritsar, troops firing on an unarmed crowd and killing 400.

1919 April 14: Addresses public meeting near Sabarmati Ashram and declares three days' penitential fast; at Nadiad confesses his 'Himalayan miscalculation' regarding satyagraha; martial law declared in Punjab.

April 18: Suspends satyagraha.

1919 Sept: Assumes editorship of the Gujerati monthly 'Navjivan' later published weekly in Hindi also.

1919 Oct. Assumes editorship of the English weekly 'Young India'; joins non-official committee of enquiry into official excesses in Punjab.

1919 Nov. 24: Presides over All-India Khilafat Conference at Delhi.

1919 Dec.: Advises acceptance of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms by Congress at Amritsar.

1920 Jan.: Leads deputation to Viceroy to press on British Government not to deprive Sultan of Turkey of his suzerainty over holy places of Islam.

1920 Aug. 1: Addresses letter to Viceroy surrendering Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, Zulu War Medal and Boer War Medal.

1920 Sept.: Special session of Indian National Congress accepts his programme of non-cooperation to secure redress of Punjab and Khilafat wrongs.

1920 Nov.: Founds Gujerat Vidyapith at Ahmedabad.

1920 Dec.: Nagpur Congress session adopts his resolution declaring object of Congress to be attainment of swaraj by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.

1921 April: Launches programme of enlisting a crore of members in Congress, raising a crore of rupees and setting up 20 lakhs of charkas in the country.

1921 July: Leads campaign for complete boycott of foreign cloth and lights monster bonfire of foreign cloth in Bombay.

1921 Dec.: Invested with full dictatorial powers by Congress.

1922 Feb. 1: Gives notice to Viceroy of intention to launch satyagraha campaign in Bardoli (Gujerat).

1922 Feb. 5: Following Chauri Chaura (UP) tragedy, in which 21 police constables and one sub-inspector were burnt to death by a mob, fasts for five days and abandons plan of satyagraha movement.

1922 Mar. 10: Arrested for sedition and sentenced (March 18) to six years' imprisonment.

1924 Jan-Feb.: Operated on for appendicitis (Jan. 12) and released on February 5.

1924 April: Resumes editorship of 'Young India' and 'Navjivan.'

1924 Sep. 18: Begins 21 days' fast for Hindu-Muslim unity.

1924 Dec.: Presides over Congress session at Belgaum.

1925 Sept.: Founds All-India Spinners' Association.

1925 Nov: Seven days' vicarious fast for misdeeds of Ashram inmates. Commences writing his autobiography, 'The Story of my Experiments with Truth.'

1928 Dec.: Moves resolution at Congress session in favour of Independence if Dominion status is not granted by end of 1920.

1929 Dec.: At his instance Lahore Congress session declares that Swaraj in Congress creed shall mean Purna Swaraj.

1930 Feb.: Appointed by AICC as Congress dictator to launch Civil Disobedience Movement.

1930 March 2: Addresses letter to Viceroy intimating his intention to break salt law if Congress demands are not conceded.

1930 March 12: Commences march to Dandi Sea Beach where he ceremoniously picks up salt (April 6).

1930 May 5: Arrested and imprisoned without trial; hartal all over India; over 100,000 are jailed before close of year.

1931 Jan. 26: Unconditionally released from prison.

1931 Feb-May: Has series of talks with Viceroy, resulting in Irwin-Gandhi Pact.

1931 Aug. 29: Sails for England as sole Congress delegate to Second Round Table Conference.

1931 Sep-Dec.: Attends session of Conference.

1931 Dec. 5: Leaves England for India.

1931 Dec. 28: Lands in Bombay.

1932 Jan. 4: Arrested and imprisoned without trial.

1932 Sep. 20: Commences fast unto death to fail to secure abolition of separate electorates for Harijans in Communal Award.

1932 Sep. 26: Breaks fast on Government of India's acceptance of his demand regarding Harijans.

1933 Feb. 11: Founds the weekly paper 'Harijan,' published in English and Hindi.

1933 May 8: Commences at noon, 21 days' fast for self-purification; released unconditionally at 8 p.m.

1933 May 9: Announces suspension of Civil Disobedience movement for six weeks and calls on the Government to withdraw its Ordinances.

1933 May 20: Breaks fast.

1933 July 28: Disbands Satyagraha ashram.

1933 July 30: Informs Government of Bombay of his decision to march from Ahmedabad to Ras with 33 followers to revive Civil Disobedience movement.

1933 July 31: Arrested and imprisoned without trial.

1933 Aug. 4: Released and rearrested for breaking a restraint order.

1933 Aug. 16: Goes on fast on being denied facilities to carry on anti-untouchability propaganda.

1933 Aug. 23: Released unconditionally.

1933 Nov. 7: Commences Harijan-uplift tour.

1934 Sep 17: Announces decision to retire from politics from October 1 to engage himself in development of village industries, Harijan service and education through hand crafts.

1934 Dec. 14: Inaugurates All-India Village Industries Association.

1936 April 30: Resolves to make Sevagram, a village near Wardha, in the Central Provinces, his headquarters.

1937 Oct. 22: Presides over Educational Conference at Wardha and outlines his scheme of education through basic crafts.

1939 Mar. 3: Commences 'fast unto death' at Rajkot to secure Ruler's adherence to promise given to reform administration, and, ends it on March 7 on Viceroy's intervention.

1940 July-Sept. Meets Viceroy by invitation in connection with war situation.

Oct.: Sanctions individual civil disobedience; suspends 'Harijan' and allied weeklies following official demand for pre-censorship of reports and writings in 'Harijan' on the subject of satyagraha.

1941 Dec. 30: At his own request is relieved of his leadership of Congress by Working Committee.

1942 Jan. 18: Restarts 'Harijan' and allied weeklies.

Mar. 27: Meets Sir Stafford Cripps in New Delhi; later declares Cripps proposal to be a 'post-dated cheque.'

May: Appeals to British Government to quit India.

Aug. 8: Addresses AICC session in Bombay on implications of 'Quit India resolution.'

Aug. 9: Arrested and interned in Aga Khan's Palace at Poona.

Aug.-Dec.: Corresponds with Viceroy and Government of India regarding disturbances.

1943 Feb. 10: Commences 21 days' fast, which he breaks on March 3.

1944 Feb. 22: Kasturba Gandhi dies in Aga Khan's palace.

May 6: Released unconditionally.

Sept. 9—27: Carries on talks with M. A. Jinnah regarding Pakistan.

Oct. 2: Presentation of purse of 110 lakhs of rupees for Kasturba Memorial on occasion of 75th birthday.

Oct. 24: Hints that he may fast again as a protest against violence all round in India.

Oct. 28: Gives call to Congressmen for constructive work.

Nov. 1: Again hints that he may go on a fast for 40 days.

1945 June 25: Simla Conference begins. Gandhiji assumes role of an adviser to Congress.

1946 Dec. Mahatma undertakes 'pilgrimage' to Bengal villages for healing damaged hearts.

1947 Jan. 6: Gandhiji says he had never experienced such darkness in life, speaking of the 'satanic state' of affairs in East Bengal.

Jan. 7: Resumes his historic village to village march.

Jan. 14: Noakhali Peace Mission arrives at Karpara.

Mar. 30: Arrives in New Delhi. Addresses the Asian Relations Conference, Says: "One world in our time must be realised."

Apr. 2: Is forced to abandon prayer meeting due to objection against recital of Quran.

April 11: Gandhiji decided to leave for Bihar.

April 16: Gandhi-Jinnah appeal for peace.

May 4: Gandhiji-Mountbatten talks begin. Pleads for co-operation during liquidation period.

May 6: Gandhiji advises Britain to quit at once.

May 9: Gandhi-Jinnah meeting. Talks regarding the question of division of India. Refuses to accept the principle of division.

May 15: Mahatma's correspondence with Tolstoy discovered.

May 25: Warns Britain not to meddle with map of India. Advises handing over of power to Constituent Assembly.

June 2: Reiterates stand for a United India.

Meets Mountbatten regarding Parliamentary legislation for transfer of power, warns the states that there can be no undemocratic rule after Britain quits.

June 3: Partition plan announced. Mahatma advises country not to rebel against Congress.

AUGUST 15: INDIA BECOMES FREE GANDHIJI SAYS THE USUAL JOY ON THE OCCASION OF FREEDOM IS MISSING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

1948 Jan. 13: Undertakes fast unto death for return to sanity. Fast broken after five days.

Jan. 20: First attempt to assassinate Gandhiji. Culprit caught, but Mahatma commends forgiveness.

Jan. 30: Shot at 5.3 p.m. while walking to the prayer ground. Expires thirty-five minutes later.

INDIA! Weep Until Thy Heart Breaks!

BOMBAY, Friday

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy who arrived in Bombay yesterday, in a statement said: "I feel as if the bottom of the world has fallen out. Who is there who will now assuage the anguish of the oppressed, who is there who will now wipe their tears? To him we had learnt to turn for guidance and for advice in all our difficulties, and he never failed us.

"Weep, India, weep until thy heart breaks, for extinguished is the light that shed truth and justice, a deep love for humanity and transcendental sympathy for the forlorn and the friendless. May we take his teachings to heart, and in the midst of our gloom and despair, endeavour to put into practice those grand tenets of peace and love of mankind for which he gave his life.

"I am sure he sees what we do let us try to fulfil his cherished dream of Hindu-Muslim unity and oneness of mind and spirit in the common service of humanity."—A.P.I.

Calcutta Speechless

CALCUTTA: The tragedy of Mahatma Gandhi's death came a bolt from the blue on Calcutta. The news was immediately telephoned to the Governor of West Bengal, Mr. C. Rajgopalachari and the Premier, Dr B. C. Roy. It left everyone speechless.

Dr. Roy, who has been Mahatmaji's doctor for many years, had just concluded a Press Conference as the Premier of West Bengal, and was still chatting to a few pressmen when the first news of the shooting was telephoned to him by the Associated Press of India.

THEY HUNG THEIR HEADS

Everyone hung down his head at the enormity of the crime, and in a few moments rose and left the room. "The news of the death followed in some minutes.

PAKISTAN MINISTER OVERWHELMED

Pakistan's Minister for the Interior, Information and Education Mr. Fazlur Rahman, who arrived today in Calcutta, was so overwhelmed by the news that he could not say anything.

TERRIBLE, TERRIBLE

The enormity of the news staggered everyone who heard it. Few could at first believe it so shocked it was. Men and women were dazed by the way it descended on them. "Terrible terrible" said a very prominent Calcutta editor, and he went on repeating the words.—API.

OFFICES CLOSED

All offices of the Government of West Bengal will remain closed tomorrow, Saturday, January 31, in respectful homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

COMPLETE CLOSURE OF ALL INSTITUTIONS

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. C. Roy Choudhry, informed the Associated Press of India that all Corporation offices, schools and workshops would remain closed in respectful homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Mayor has appealed to the citizens of Calcutta to postpone all their engagements relating to sports music and such other functions tomorrow.

Personally, the Mayor has cancelled all his programmes for tomorrow.

THE COUNTRY IS ORPHANED

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose said: "The sad and tragic news of the death of the father of the nation at the hands of a foul assassin has staggered me. No language is strong enough to condemn such an outrage. The country is orphaned and God alone knows what is in store for it. Mahatmaji is dead. When comes such another?"

His Excellency, the Governor of West Bengal, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, cancelled all his engagements for the morning.

RACING POSTPONED

The Secretary of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club announced that Calcutta racing for Saturday, January 31 has been postponed, and a further announcement will be made later.

The International Preparatory Committee of the South-East Asian Youth Conference issued a statement associating itself with the Indian youth and people in their deep mourning for Mahatmaji.

The General Secretary of the All-India Students Federation, in an appeal to students, asked them everywhere to observe complete hartal tomorrow, and organise peace and unity demonstrations.

A LIGHT EXTINGUISHED

Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, leader of the Muslim League Party in the West-Bengal Legislative Assembly, said that the light that showed the path of piety and rectitude to humanity was extinguished.

Immediately after the news was broadcast to the city by All-India Radio, city streets were deserted.

PROCESSIONS

Shops, business premises and places of amusement closed their doors immediately. In some places batches of youngmen came out shouting slogans in condemnation of all communal organisations which they said caused Mahatma Gandhi's death.

MAY ALL HATRED END

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, said: "We have been robbed of our greatest possession by a senseless lunatic. May God help India in this hour of her greatest distress. May all hatred, all suspicion end with this sacrifice of our dearest leader."

Hundreds Weep In Surat

SURAT: Hundreds in Surat were weeping when they heard the news of Gandhiji's death. People were not prepared to believe the news and huge crowds thronged the fronts of newspaper and newsagency offices to get details of the tragedy.

All the shops and business houses were immediately closed.

Madras Overwhelmed

MADRAS: The grave news of Mahatma Gandhi's death that reached Madras with the quickness of lightning is swirling through the city and province with the force of a tornado. It came as a thunder clap and those that heard the halting, mournful tones in which the radio put it out, overwhelmed with sorrow. The dirges that followed the Radio announcement the once—and yet not half an hour ago favourite songs of the greatest departed, stirred the people to their souls and many could not continue listening in. In their grief they just switched off their Radios and sat with heads hung and faces deeply drawn.

The Royal Personage of Ancient India to whom these 2 Royal-Symbols originally belonged and which symbols India of 1947 adopted with Pride and Glory on the 15th August, when she became FREE INDIA again after a lapse of two centuries —

FREE INDIA will soon have the Lucky Honour to see that Royal Personage in all his Heroic Glory, Royal Splendour & Human Reality on the Royal Silver Screen throughout India —

— BOMBAY of course will have the Premier fortunate honour to see him —

— DIAMOND Pictures, Ltd., will of course have the Proud Honour to Present him to Filmdom.

When Will The World Be Safe For Its Saints?

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions at Oxford University: "I am shocked beyond words at this fatal attack on Gandhiji. The incredible, the inconceivable, has happened. That this purest, most elevating, most inspiring man of our age should have suffered by a madman's anger shows that we have not improved since the days of Socrates, who had to drink hemlock, or Jesus, who was put on the cross.

Mahatma Gandhi, the lonely symbol of a vanishing past, is no more. We have killed his body, but the light in him, which is from the divine flame of truth and love, cannot be put out.

When will the world be safe for its saints? May the two Dominions, may the whole world, learn that if we are not to slide into the abyss of violence, cruelty and chaos, There is no other way than that for which Mahatma Gandhi has lived and died."—Reuter.

Writing of Gandhiji, four years ago, Albert Einstein was moved to remark that generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth. We who have seen him, who have heard him and have felt ennobled by his presence, bear testimony that of all who cared to serve India and through India, mankind, there never was one greater.

Gandhiji today is no more. But his life, details of which we give below, will ever serve to remind us of a Karma Yogi who set principles above everything else and love of man and the eternal principles of non-violence as the only things worth aspiring for. Gandhiji is not dead. He will live through his works and through his deeds and through the soul force he will certainly set free everywhere, tomorrow and ever afterwards.

All down the ages it has been the lot of man to crucify those that loved him. Socrates was given hemlock, Christ was crucified, and today Gandhiji has joined that noble band of supermen who have given up their lives in vindication of the principles they held dear.

THIS WAS GANDHIJI...

October 2, 1869: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, born of a banya (Vaishya or trading caste) family at Porbandar, Kathiawad, the youngest of three sons of Karamchand, alias Kaba Gandhi, Prime Minister, successively in Porbunder, Rajkot and Wankaner States, and his fourth wife, Putlibai.

1876: Goes to Rajkot with parents, attends primary school there till twelfth year, is betrothed to Kasturbai, daughter of Gokuldas Makanji, merchant.

1881: Enters High School at Rajkot.

1883: Marries Kasturbai.

1884-85: Takes to meat-eating in secret, but abandons habit after about a year to avoid deceiving his parents.

1887: Passes matriculation examination; joins Samaldas College at Bhavnagar (Kathiawar), but gives up studies at close of first term.

1888: Sept: Sails for England, where he lives on vegetarian diet. Takes lessons in dancing and music for a short time, thinking they are necessary [illegible]

1911-12: Goes on penitential fast for a week and one meal a day for four months for moral fall of two inmates of Farm; fasts later for 14 days.

1912: Gives up European dress and milk and restricts himself to diet of fresh and dried fruit; writes 'Ethical Religion.'

1913 Nov. 6: Recommences satyagraha struggle on Union Government's repudiation of promise to repeal £3 poll-tax; leads march of satyagrahis numbering 2,037 men, 127 women and 57 children into Transvaal; arrested and released on bail.

1913 Nov. 8: Rearrested on fresh charge and released on bail.

1913 Nov 9: Rearrested and sentenced on November 11 to 9 months rigorous imprisonment and again on November 14 to 3 months' imprisonment.

1913 Dec. 18: Released unconditionally.

1914 Jan. 21: Suspends satyagraha following an agreement with General Smuts [illegible]

all legitimate and peaceful means.

1921 April: Launches programme of enlisting a crore of members in Congress, raising a crore of rupees, and setting up 20 lakhs of charkas in the country.

1921 July: Leads campaign for complete boycott of foreign cloth and lights monster bonfire of foreign cloth in Bombay.

1921 Dec.: Invested with full dictatorial powers by Congress.

1922 Feb. 1: Gives notice to Viceroy of intention to launch satyagraha campaign in Bardoli (Gujerat).

1922 Feb. 5: Following Chauri Chaura (UP) tragedy, in which 21 police constables and one sub-inspector were burnt to death by a mob, fasts for five days and abandons plan of satyagraha movement.

1922 Mar. 10: Arrested for sedition and sentenced (March 18) to six years' imprisonment.

1924 Jan-Feb.: Operated on for appendicitis (Jan. 12) and released on February 5.

1924 April: Resumes editorship of 'Young India' and 'Navjivan.'

1924 Sep. 18: Begins 21 days' fast for Hindu-Muslim unity.

1924 Dec.: Presides over Congress session at Belgaum.

1925 Sept.: Founds All-India Spinners' Association.

1925 Nov: Seven days' vicarious fast for misdeeds of Ashram inmates. Commences writing his autobiography, 'The Story of my Experiments with Truth.'

1928 Dec.: Moves resolution at Congress session in favour of Independence if Dominion status is not granted by end of 1929.

1929 Dec.: At his instance Lahore Congress session declares that Swaraj in Congress creed shall mean Purna Swaraj.

1930 Feb.: Appointed by AICC as Congress dictator to launch Civil Disobedience Movement.

1930 March 2: Addresses letter to Viceroy intimating his intention to break salt law if Congress demands are not conceded.

1930 March 12: Commences march to Dandi Sea Beach where he ceremoniously picks up salt (April 6).

1930 May 5: Arrested and imprisoned without trial; hartal all over India; over 100,000 are jailed before close of year.

1931 Jan. 26: Unconditionally released from prison.

1931 Feb-Mar.: Frequent talks with Viceroy culminating in Irwin [illegible]

the Central Provinces, his head quarters.

1937 Oct. 22: Presides over Educational Conference at Wardha and outlines his scheme of education through basic crafts.

1939 Mar. 3: Commences 'fast unto death' at Rajkot to secure Ruler's adherence to promise given to reform administration, and ends it on March 7 on Viceroy's intervention.

1940 July-Sept. Meets Viceroy by invitation in connection with war situation.

Oct.: Sanctions individual civil disobedience; suspends 'Harijan' and allied weeklies following official demand for pre-censorship of reports and writings in Harijan on the subject of satyagraha.

1941 Dec. 30: At his own request is relieved of his leadership of Congress by Working Committee.

1942 Jan. 18: Restarts 'Harijan' and allied weeklies.

Mar. 27: Meets Sir Stafford Cripps in New Delhi; later declares Cripps proposal to be a 'post-dated cheque.'

May: Appeals to British Government to quit India.

Aug. 8: Addresses AICC session in Bombay on implications of Quit India resolution.

Aug. 9: Arrested and interned in Agha Khan's Palace at Poona.

Aug.-Dec.: Corresponds with Viceroy and Government of India regarding disturbances.

1943 Feb. 10: Commences 21 days' fast, which he breaks on March 3.

1944 Feb. 22: Kasturba Gandhi dies in Agha Khan's palace.

May 6: Released unconditionally.

Sept. 9—27: Carries on talks with M. A. Jinnah regarding Pakistan.

Oct. 2: Presentation of purse of 110 lakhs of rupees for Kasturba Memorial on occasion of 75th birthday.

Oct. 24: Hints that he may fast again as a protest against violence all round in India.

Oct. 28: Gives call to Congressmen for constructive work.

Nov. 1: Again hints that he may go on a fast for 40 days.

1945 June 25: Simla Conference begins. Gandhiji assumes role of an adviser to Congress.

1946 Dec. [illegible] Mahatma undertakes pilgrimage [illegible] Bengal villages for healing [illegible] hearts.

1947 Jan. [illegible] Gandhiji says he had never [illegible] such darkness of [illegible]

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BOMBAY, Friday

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PAKISTAN MINISTER OVER-

Eye-Witness Account

(Continued from page 1)

white cloth. There was immediate panic. For a minute I was dazed. Immediately those who were behind the assailant overpowered him and seized him by the wrist. His revolver dropped to the ground. The assailant was dressed in a khaki shirt of military design and in a pair of trousers. Two men, who were on duty, took hold of the man. I rushed to the spot where Mahatma Gandhi had fallen.

I saw Mahatma Gandhi bleeding. His eyes were closed and his head bent. His hands were folded as if in prayer. He was held up in a sitting posture by his grand daughters. Immediately Mahatma Gandhi was carried by four or five persons into Birla House.

The doors of the room where Mahatma Gandhi was laid to rest were closed and no visitors were allowed to enter the room. I waited among a large anxious crowd in Birla House. I saw Dewan Chamanlal coming from inside the house at 5.35. I asked him: "How is Mahatma Gandhi?" He replied: "He is still alive." Five minutes later a member of the camp, pale and grief-stricken, emerged out of Mahatma Gandhi's room. He said: "Bapu is finished."

Mahatma Gandhi's body will be taken to the Jumna Ghat tomorrow in a procession which will start at 11 a. m. from Birla House reaching the cremation ground at 4 p. m.

Funeral Procession Today

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30

Mahatma Gandhi will be cremated on the banks of the Jumna tomorrow afternoon.

The funeral procession will leave Birla House before noon and take the following route: Alburquerque Road, Queensway, Kingsway, Memorial Arch, Hardinge Avenue, Outram Road and Power House Road to the river bank.

The body will be placed on a carriage bedecked with national flag and flowers which will be drawn by men of the armed services of India, the police and members of the public.

Men of the Indian Navy, the Army and the Indian Air Force will precede the carriage and will line up on both sides and follow it.

Behind the carriage the principal mourners such as Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister, Mahatmaji, next of kin and members of the Cabinet and officials will proceed to the cremation ground.

It is expected that Lord Mountbatten, the Governor-General, will be present at Birla House when the procession leaves Birla House for the cremation ground.

Arrangements have been made to enable the public to see and reverently pay respects to Mahatma Gandhi during the period he lies in state.

The cremation ground will be the property of the Government. Anyone who wishes to pay respects to the departed soul will be permitted to do so.

The Flag Will Fly Half-Mast

The Government of Bombay, immediately on receipt of the shocking and tragic news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi, has ordered that all Government offices in the Province should remain closed on Saturday, January 31, as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed Father of the Nation. The flag on the Government buildings will fly at half-mast.

Special Parade Of The Home Guards

All Home Guards of Greater Bombay are informed that there will be a Special General Parade of the Home Guards at the Headquarters, at 7.30 A. M. today, the 31st January, 1948 on account of the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

HARTAL IN POONA

The Poona City Congress Committee has decided to call a hartal to mourn Gandhiji's death tomorrow. A public meeting is to be held at the Congress House tomorrow morning. In the afternoon a procession will march to Congress House where a meeting will be held to express Poona's sorrow at the death of Gandhiji.

Many evening functions arranged here were adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of Gandhiji.

Police and military are standing by and stringent measures are being taken to meet all eventualities.

Baroda Stunned

BARODA: The news of Mahatma Gandhiji's death spread like wild fire and crowds of people, who were stunned by the news of Mahatma's death in tragic circumstances, collected at public places on roads and in front of newspaper offices for the details.

Almost all shops cinema houses and mills in the city were immediately closed.—API.

NO WORK IN U.P.

LUCKNOW: The United Provinces Government have declared Saturday, January 31, 1948, a holiday throughout the province in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.—API

Leaguers Condemn Dastardly Attack

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30

Members of the Muslim League Party in the Constituent Assembly

King's Sympathy

LONDON, Jan. 30.

His Majesty the King has sent the following message to the Governor-General of India, Lord Mountbatten:

"The Queen and I are deeply shocked by the news of the death of Mr. Gandhi. Will you please convey to the people of India our sincere sympathy in the irreparable loss which they and indeed mankind have suffered."—Reuter.

AN EXAMPLE TO THE WHOLE WORLD

U.N. Tributes To Gandhiji

LAKE SUCCESS: News of Mahatma Gandhi's death has profoundly shocked members of the Security Council who are at present engaged in dealing with the Kashmir dispute. The following are some of the tributes that have been paid to the Mahatma here:

M. Fernand Van Langenhove, President of the Security Council, said: "Mr. Gandhi set to the world a great example of absolute devotion to the most noble ideals. The far reaching effect of his life and teaching will continue despite his death. All those in his country as well as in the rest of the world who remain faithful to his memory will go on spreading his ideals of non-violence and understanding on which the United Nations is founded".

LOFTY IDEALS

The Acting Secretary General Byron Price telegraphed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the condolences of the United Nations to the Government and people of India.

The United Nations blue and white flag at Lake Success will be flown today at half mast in tribute to Mahatma Gandhi.

Other flags will not be flown.

The message by General Price read: "The tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi is an irretrievable loss to mankind particularly at a time when the world is in such need of spiritual leadership to surmount grave problems besetting peoples.

He was a man of peace and as such exemplified the highest principles of the United Nations. We mourn his passing and hope his sacrifice may serve to further the lofty ideals to which he dedicated his life. Please convey to your Government and people of India our deep sympathy."

THE MESSAGE OF HIS LIFE

Mr. Reginald Sorensen, Member of Parliament, who was one of the British Parliamentary Delegation who visited India in 1946:

"I am quite sure he himself would desire that all who knew and loved him should neither seek revenge nor allow themselves to be obsessed by the nature of his passing.

"His life was so dominated by a sense of eternal values that I would be submissive for us to [illegible]

Bombay Mourns

(Continued from page 1)

haps the greatest man of his age. No misfortune could have been greater than the loss of such a precious life in the history of the world.

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta: The news is so shocking that I am not in a position to say anything. I am stunned.

Sir H. P. Mody: The news is stunning. It is incredible that anyone should have raised his hand against one of the noblest men who have ever lived. The mighty spiritual force is vanished and India and the world are instinctively the poorer for it.

M. L. Dahanukar: It is sad news and a national calamity. In losing Gandhiji we have lost our country's soul. Now it is up to every citizen of this country to come together and work in harmony and save the country from any crisis that may arise and thus save the soul of the country.

Hashamali Jhumdar (Muslim National Guards): The unparalleled, unbearable, sudden demise of Mahatma Gandhi is a severe blow to the heart of Indians. In his death the whole of India has lost all that it has achieved. The great personality who restored peace and brotherhood amongst the community has himself become a victims of communal hatred. It is pitiable and shameful. I, as a humble person, pay my humble tribute to Gandhiji. May his soul rest in peace.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar: This foul assassination of the Mahatma marks the culmination of the similarity, which he so dearly valued, between his mission and that of Jesus Christ. They are brothers in martyrdom.

Mr. S. A. Dange (President of the All-India Trade Union Congress): The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi at the hand of a Hindu reactionary is the greatest blow to peace in India. At the time when the bitterest atmosphere of Hindu-Muslim civil war has been fostered by the enemies of the Indian people, the removal of this apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity imposes a great task on the democratic forces of building a solid united front of the democratic toiling masses, led by the working class against foreign imperialism and internal reactionaries.

Haji Hasanali Ibrahim (President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League): The brutal and inhuman murder of Gandhiji has given the greatest shock to the whole nation and the world. Mahatma is a symbol of non-violence. He was the most powerful force of the world. His recent fast for Hindu Muslim unity in India created the highest admiration in the country. My heart is full at this the greatest tragedy in the world and I have no words to express my feelings.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: [illegible] the sacrifice of Mahatma [illegible] the path of truth and [illegible]

Security Measures All Over India

ARMY ORDERED TO STAND BY

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Within five hours of Mahatma Gandhi falling a victim to an assassin's bullet, security measures were speedily put into force by the Government of India throughout the country and commanding officers in army units were ordered to be prepared to assist the civil authorities.—A.P.I.

State Mourning For 13 Days

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

State mourning will be observed for 13 days from today, states a communique issued from the Prime Minister's Secretariat tonight. Flags will be flown at half-mast. There will be no public entertainments during this period.—A.P.I.

C.R. FLYING TO DELHI

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, is flying to Delhi tomorrow. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mrs. Bose are also flying to Delhi.

The Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union and the Corporation Workers' Union have declared one day's suspension of work tomorrow.

Trams and buses in certain parts of the city stopped running immediately after the news of the death had been broadcast by the radio.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, broadcasting tonight, said that Mahatma Gandhi had lived and died a Mahatma. Their prince of peace, the apostle of ahimsa, had died for their sake. Let them follow his principles of non-violence and raise the country from destruction and disunity.

Reinforcements of police were sent out to different parts of the city as a precautionary measure.

Mr. Grady For Ceylon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30

President Truman yesterday designated the U.S. Ambassador to India, Mr. Henry F. Grady, to be his personal representative with the rank of Special Ambassador at the Ceylon independence celebrations [illegible]

CLOTH AND YARN FOR EXPORT

Price Control Removed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30

In pursuance of the policy of progressive decontrol, the Government of India have reviewed the position with regard to price control over cotton cloth and yarn intended for export and have decided to lift the control, with immediate effect, in respect of all destinations except the following:

Australia, British East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika) and the Sudan.

The relevant notification under the Cloth and Yarn Export Control Order, 1945, appears in Section 1 of Part I of the Gazette of India published today January 31, 1948.—API.

16 KHAKSARS ARRESTED

Recruiting Volunteers For Kashmir

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30

Sixteen Khaksars who are known to have been recruiting volunteers for Kashmir and Palestine were arrested in Lucknow yesterday.

According to the police, Khaksars are being enrolled for the Arab League's International Brigade for Palestine in the Indian Union in the last few weeks with a recruiting centre at Lucknow.

It is reported that a batch of 313 Khaksars is making preparations to leave India next month for Palestine to assist the Arabs in the anti-Jews campaign.—A.P.I.

Military Accounts Clerks On Fast

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30

An initial batch of fourteen clerks of Military Accounts (Pensions) Office went on hunger strike from today as a protest against the impending retrenchment in the office of clerical staff.

At a general meeting of the Clerks' Federation, Allahabad, held this afternoon all the fourteen clerks who are on hunger strike declared their intention to fast till the order of retrenchment was cancelled.—A.P.I.

FRANCE DEMONITIZES 5,000-FRANC NOTES

PARIS, Jan. 30

The Council of the Republic, the French Upper House, met this morning to consider the bill for blocking 5,000 franc notes passed by the National Assembly early today.

The Finance Committee of the Council approved the bill by 16 votes to 14.

The bill passed yesterday on Government amendments removing the [illegible]

STATES MUSLIM LEAGUE

Don't Fall Into League Trap

KARACHI, Jan. 30

Mr. M. H. Siddiqi, Secretary of the All-India States Muslim League, in a statement to the press strongly deprecates the move to hold a meeting of the Council and the Working Committee of the All-India States Muslim League in Karachi in the first week of February.

Characterising this move as a "thoughtless imitation of the procedure adopted by the All-India Muslim League" Mr. Siddiqi says: "The division of the country into two separate Dominions, termination of British paramountcy and the accession of India (excepting a few lying within the border of Pakistan, to the Indian Dominion) have created new political issues and problems for Mussalmans of the Indian States. Their political destiny is now linked up with the Indian Dominion and hence any unnecessary association of the States Muslim League with Pakistan would serve no useful purpose."—A.P.I.

Hand Grenades At Nehru's Meeting

AMRITSAR, Jan. 30

The man who was arrested with two hand-grenades on him at yesterday's Rambagh meeting which was addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been identified. His name is Bhakhtawar Singh, hailing from Hissar District.—A.P.I.

LOANS TO REFUGEE STUDENTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Kaku T. Asrani, the General Secretary of Sind Provincial Students' Congress, has issued the following press statement.

"For the refugee students it is redeeming to note that the Government of India have made amends in the 'Press Note' regarding the Educational Loans to be granted throughout the Indian Dominion and the States.

But once again a practical handicap has been created by making the securing of first and second class in the examination as condition precedent to Educational Loans. This is most unsuited and impracticable in the prevalent circumstances.

The refugee students have not been able to put in their undivided attention and mind in their studies for the last five months or so due to awfully disturbed conditions of life in the places from which they have migrated. They are still in an unsettled state of mind.

Such state of affairs is hardly favourable for them to satisfy the above condition to entitle them the benefits of the Press Note.

I would here suggest that the granting of loans for the academic year 1948-1949 should be on the merits of the [illegible] of students [illegible] standard [illegible]

There is a proposal to erect a memorial for Mahatma Gandhi at the place of his cremation.—A.P.I.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY TODAY

Under Sec. 25 of the Negotiable Instrument Act 1881 (26 of 1881) read with the notification of the Government of India Home Dept. No 228/47 dated the 1st April 1938 the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare Saturday the 31st Jan. 1948 to be a public holiday.

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lation, expressing their "sense of profound grief and sorrow at the dastardly assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, father of the nation and one of the greatest men in the world" and appealing "to all people to keep calm and self-reliance."

Mr. Mir Laik Ali, Prime Minister Hyderabad (Deccan) said that the sudden and tragic end of Mahatma Gandhi has come as the most stunning blow to all of us.

Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, Nizam's Agent-General in Delhi said, "this day will be remembered in the history of our unhappy country as a day of deep and everlasting sorrow."

lived so nobly in service to his fellows.

"The influence he has had not only in India but upon our modern age is beyond calculation, for he bore witness to the power of the spirit and sought to implement this in all political activity.

"Whether we agree in all respects with him or not, we cannot withhold our sense of indebtedness to him."

IMMORTALISE HIS MEMORY

Mr. Morghan Phillips, Secretary of the British Labour Party: "It is with the deepest regret that the Labour Party learns of the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi.

"In all its efforts to honour its pledge to achieve Indian independence, the party was aided by the immense influence for good and peace which this great man wielded over the spirit of the peoples of India and Pakistan.

"It is our earnest wish that his memory shall be honoured and immortalised by a swift, peaceful and non-violent settlement of the differences which beset the two great dominions."

CHINESE AMBASSADOR BOWS

The Chinese Ambassador, called at Birla House and expressed on behalf of the Chinese Government and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek deepest grief and conveyed sincerest condolences. He also bowed before the body of Mahatma Gandhi. He said "Gandhiji is dead. He lives for ever."

Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, was greatly shocked when the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death was conveyed to him. Speaking with deep feeling at the country's greatest loss, Sir Archibald expressed sorrow on behalf of the fifty million people of this province. "There are no words which one can use to express one's horror and detestation of this crime," the Governor told the API.

Demonstration In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30

A large number of clerks, peons, durwans and drivers of a well-known mercantile firm near Lall Bazar police headquarters staged a demonstration last evening as a result of which almost all the officers and senior assistants of the firm were held up in their offices for over six hours.

A police party, including some armed men, arrived on the scene and dispersed the men by using tear-gas. Several persons were injured, and some of them were taken on hospital.—A.P.I.

CASES AGAINST RIOTERS IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 30

The Government of Sind have appointed a committee of high police officials to examine the cases of all the 1200 persons arrested in the recent disturbances in Karachi.

All these persons have been detained under the Sind Public Safety Ordinance and lodged in the concentration camp at Jhol, 13 miles near Hyderabad (Sind). They are being brought to Karachi and produced before the Committee which regularly meets inside the prison.

About 100 of them were discharged yesterday.—A.P.I.

sonality of the entire world has disappeared. But his personal example of sacrifice, courage and achievement will for ever remain enshrined in the memory of the world.

The Millowners' Association has called upon all the Millowners in the city to observe hartal tomorrow. Today the entire Mill Labour walked out on hearing about Gandhiji's death.

The Muslim League has called for a hartal tomorrow. A public meeting will be held at Mastan Talao tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Muslim League.

All textile mills in the city will remain closed on Saturday as a mark of respect.

MOURNING PROCESSION

A mourning procession will assemble and start from Azad Maidan at 8 a.m. on Saturday, and it will terminate at Chaupatty after passing through the following route—

Kalbadevi Road; Bhuleshwar Bomba Khana; C. P. Tank; Vithalbhai Patel Road; Lamington Road; Opera House; Sandhurst Road; Chaupatty.

The procession will be a silent one mourners walking bare-headed. There will be no slogans.

Mourning processions from other centres can also converge at Chau-

PUBLIC MEETINGS

1. 5-30 p.m. at Chaupatty.
2. 5-30 p.m. Shivaji Park.
3. 5-30 p.m. Kamgar Maidan.
4. 9 p.m. at Napoo Garden.

Sir Shapoorji Billimoria, President, Parsi Panchayat, has sent the following telegram to Pandit Nehru: "The whole Parsi community deeply mourns the great and irreparable loss suffered by India in the death of Mahatma Gandhi in whom the country loses the greatest champion of the poor, the needy and the down-trodden. May his soul rest in peace."

A.I.R. To Cover Gandhiji's Funeral Procession

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

A.I.R. Delhi will cover Mahatmaji's funeral procession tomorrow January 31, from 10-30 a. m. onwards. The running commentary on the funeral procession will be relayed by all stations of A.I.R.—API.

Kathiawar Political Conference Ends

RAJKOT, Jan. 30

The Kathiawar Political Conference, which concluded its deliberations yesterday, in a resolution unanimously welcomed the evolution of a single democratic Sourashtra State and expressed its appreciation of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's efforts in bringing about its consummation.

Darbar Gopaldas Desai presided.—API.

SIND REDUCES WHEAT RATIONS

KARACHI, Jan. 30

To conserve the existing wheat stocks the Government of Sind has reduced the quantum of wheat ration by five chataks in Karachi and eight chataks in Hyderabad per head with effect from February 1.

The present population of Karachi is estimated to be about eight lakhs.—API.

In remote antiquity when society was still in the savage state, trading consisted entirely of barter. You could, for instance, if you were a hunter exchange your tiger skin for a goat or buy a supply of grain or even get yourself a wife. And if none of the sellers wanted a tiger skin, you just could not buy anything at all!

Much as anyone wanted to save for the uncertain future, it was neither easy nor was it worthwhile. Because savings could take a strange shape: Stacks of bananas! Bags of grain! Flocks of sheep! Perishable savings, weren't they? And no dividends at the end of the year!

Today, however, neither purchasing nor saving presents much difficulty. The wise man prefers to save for the future instead of spending now and he invests his savings wisely. The money invested in National Savings Certificates is absolutely safe and it increases in value by 50% at maturity i.e. every Rs. 10/- becomes Rs. 15/- after twelve years. The interest is Income Tax free. *You can now invest any amount from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 15,000/-.* Small Savers can buy Savings Stamps for As. -/4/-, -/8/- and Re. 1/-.

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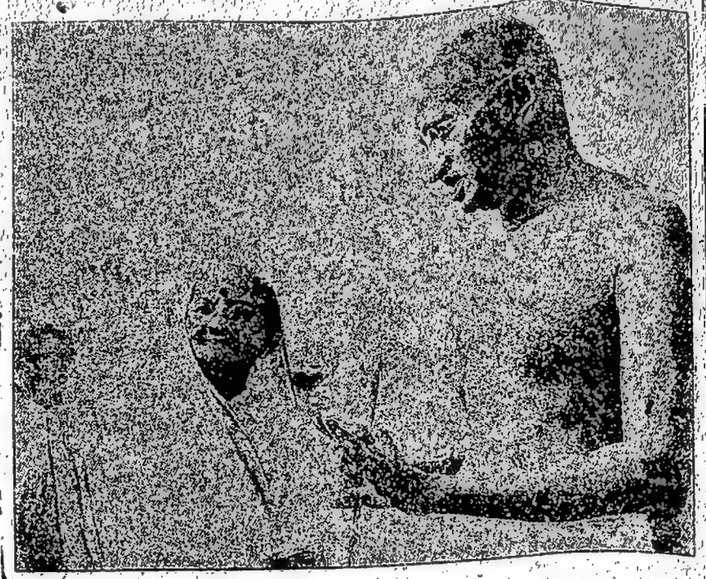
ment.
1889-90: Reads books on simple living and applies to reduce expenses by half; reads Gita for first time and is deeply impressed.
1891: June: Called to Bar; sails for India.
1893 April: Leaves for South Africa being engaged by a Muslim firm for legal work.
1894: Enrolled as Advocate o Supreme Court of Natal, being the first Indian to be so enrolled; reads religious literature including the Bible, the Koran and Tolstoy's 'The Kingdom of God Is Within You.'
1894 May: Founds Natal Indian Congress.
1896: Returns to India and starts agitation on behalf of South African Indians.
1896 Nov.: Sails for South Africa with wife and children.
1897 Jan. 13: Mobbed on landing at Durban by crowd excited by reports of his speeches in India on conditions of indentured labour in South Africa.
1899: Raises Indians' Ambulance Corps in Boer War which went into action and was mentioned in dispatches; awarded war medal.
1901: Returns to India.
1902: Called to South Africa to champion Indian's cause against anti-Asiatic legislation in Transvaal.
1903: Enrolled as Attorney of Supreme Court of Transvaal; founds Transvaal British Indian Association.
1904: Reads Ruskin's 'Unto This Last', founds 'Indian Opinion' and Phoenix settlement near Durban (Natal), organises hospital during outbreak of plague in Johannesburg; writes series of articles in Gujerati on dietetics which are later translated into English and published under the title 'Guide to Health.'
1906: Raises Indian Stretcher-bearer Corps in Zulu Rebellion; takes vow of brahmacharya for life.
1906 Sept. Addresses mass meeting of Indians at Johannesburg which takes oath of passive resistance against newly promulgated Transvaal Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance.
1906 Oct.-Dec.: Goes to England on deputation to present Indians' case to Colonial Secretary.
1907: Organises passive resistance movement; gives up legal practice to devote his life to public service.
1908 Jan. 10: Sentenced to two months' imprisonment for failure to leave Transvaal.
Jan. 30: Summoned to see General Smuts and released on reaching a compromise.
1908 Feb. 8: Nearly killed by Pathans who regarded the compromise, under which Indians were expected to give their fingerprints voluntarily, as a betrayal of Indian interests; refuses to prosecute his assailants.
1908 Aug. 16: Recommences passive resistance struggle on General Smuts's repudiation of the compromise.
1908 Oct. 15: Arrested and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.
1909 June: Leaves for England on deputation.
1909 Nov.: Sails for South Africa; writes 'Hind Swaraj' during journey.
1910 May 30: Founds Tolstoy Farm near Johannesburg (Transvaal).
1911 July: Sails for England.
1914 August: Following outbreak of war raises Indian Ambulance Corps in London.
1915 Jan.: Returns to India; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal.
1915 May 25: Founds Satyagraha Ashram (later known as Sabarmati Ashram, after the name of the river) at Ahmedabad.
1915-16: Tours India and Burma, travelling 3rd class on the railways.
1917: Successfully agitates against indentured Indian emigration; idea of making use of spinning wheel to produce handmade cloth on large scale takes root in his mind.
1917 April: Goes to Champaran (Bihar) to investigate conditions of labour in indigo plantations; arrested and later released; appointed by Bihar Government as member of committee set up to inquire into ryots' grievances.
1918 Jan-March: Takes up cause of textile labourers of Ahmedabad and fasts to secure amicable settlement of dispute; initiates satyagraha in Kaira District (Bombay) to secure suspension of revenue assessment on failure of crops.
1918 April 27: Attends Viceroy's War Conference at Delhi and addresses it in Hindustani; tours Kaira district to raise recruits for army.
1919 Feb. 28: Signs Satyagraha Pledge to secure withdrawal of Rowlatt Bills.
1919 April 6: Inaugurates all-India satyagraha movement; country-wide hartal.
1919 April 8: Arrested on way to Delhi for refusal to comply with order not to enter Punjab; escorted back to Bombay; outbreak of violence in several towns.
1919 Apr. 13: Jallianwala Bagh tragedy at Amritsar, troops firing on an unarmed crowd and killing 400.
1919 April 14: Addresses public meeting near Sabarmati Ashram and declares three-days' penitential fast; at Nadiad confesses his 'Himalayan miscalculation' regarding satyagraha; martial law declared in Punjab.
April 18: Suspends satyagraha.
1919 Sept.: Assumes editorship of the Gujerati monthly 'Navjivan' later published weekly in Hindi also.
1919 Oct. Assumes editorship of the English weekly 'Young India'; joins non-official committee of enquiry into official excesses in Punjab.
1919 Nov. 24: Presides over All-India Khilafat Conference at Delhi.
1919 Dec.: Advises acceptance of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms by Congress at Amritsar.
1920 Jan.: Leads deputation to Viceroy to press on British Government not to deprive Sultan of Turkey of his suzerainty over holy places of Islam.
1920 Aug. 1: Addresses letter to Viceroy surrendering Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, Zulu War Medal and Boer War Medal.
1920 Sept.: Special session of India National Congress accepts his programme of non-cooperation to secure redress of Punjab and Khilafat wrongs.
1920 Nov.: Founds Gujerat Vidyapith at Ahmedabad.
1920 Dec.: Nagpur Congress session adopts his resolution declaring object of Congress to be attainment of swaraj by the people of India by

Gandhi Fact

1931 Aug. 29: Sails for England as sole Congress delegate to Second Round Table Conference.
1931 Sep.-Dec.: Attends session of Conference.
1931 Dec. 5: Leaves England for India.
1931 Dec. 28: Lands in Bombay.
1932 Jan. 4: Arrested and imprisoned without trial.
1932 Sep. 20: Commences fast unto death in jail to secure abolition of separate electorates for Harijans in Communal Award.
1932 Sep. 20: Breaks fast on Government of India's acceptance of his demand regarding Harijans.
1933 Feb. 11: Founds the weekly paper 'Harijan' published in English and Hindi.
1933 May 8: Commences at noon 21 days' fast for self-purification; released unconditionally at 9 p.m.
1933 May 9: Announces suspension of Civil Disobedience movement for six weeks and calls on the Govern-



ment to withdraw its Ordinances.
1933 May 29: Breaks fast.
1933 July 26: Disbands Satyagraha ashram.
1933 July 30: Informs Government of Bombay of his decision to march from Ahmedabad to Ras with 33 followers to revive Civil Disobedience movement.
1933 July 31: Arrested and imprisoned without trial.
1933 Aug. 4: Released and rearrested for breaking a restraint order.
1933 Aug. 18: Goes on fast on being denied facilities to carry on anti-untouchability propaganda.
1933 Aug. 23: Released unconditionally.
1933 Nov. 7: Commences Harijan-uplift tour.
1934 Sep 17: Announces decision to retire from politics from October 1 to engage himself in development of village industries, Harijan service and education through basic crafts.
1934 Dec. 14: Inaugurates All-India Village Industries Association.
1936 April 30: Resolves to make Sevagram, a village near Wardha in

state of affairs in East Bengal.
Jan. 7: Resumes his historic village to village tour.
Jan. 14: Noakhali Peace Mission arrives at Kaprara.
May 30: Arrives in New Delhi. Addresses the Asian Relations Conference. Says: "One world in our time must be realised."
Apr. 2: Is forced to abandon prayer meeting due to objection against recital of Quran.
April 11: Gandhiji decided to leave for Bihar.
April 15: Gandhi-Jinnah appeal for peace.
May 4: Gandhiji-Mountbatten talks begin. Pleads for co-operation during liquidation period.
May 5: Gandhiji advises Britain to quit at once.
May 6: Gandhi-Jinnah meeting. Talks regarding the question of division of India. Refuses to accept the principle of division.
May 15: Mahatma's correspondence

with Tolstoy discovered.
May 25: Warns Britain not to meddle with map of India. Advises handing over of power to Constituent Assembly.
June 2: Reiterates stand for a United India.
Meets Mountbatten regarding Parliamentary legislation for transfer of power, warns the states that there can be no undemocratic rule after Britain quits.
June 3: Partition plan announced. Mahatma advises country not to rebel against Congress.
AUGUST 15: INDIA BECOMES FREE GANDHIJI SAYS THE USUAL JOY ON THE OCCASION OF FREEDOM IS MISSING AMONG THE PEOPLE.
1948 Jan. 13: Undertakes fast unto death for return to sanity. Fast broken after five days.
Jan. 20: First attempt to assassinate Gandhiji. Culprit caught, but Mahatma commends forgiveness.
Jan. 30: Shot at 5-5 p.m. while walking to the prayer ground. Expires thirty-five minutes later.

WHELMED

Pakistan's Minister for the Interior, Information and Education Mr. Fazlur Rahman, who arrived today in Calcutta, was so overwhelmed by the news that he could not say anything.

TERRIBLE, TERRIBLE

The enormity of the news staggered everyone who heard it. Few could at first believe it, so sudden it was. Men and women were dazed by the way it descended on them. "Terrible, terrible," said a very prominent Calcutta editor, and he went on repeating the words—All!

OFFICES CLOSED

All offices of the Government of West Bengal will remain closed tomorrow, Saturday, January 31, in respectful homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

COMPLETE CLOSURE OF ALL INSTITUTIONS

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. C. Roy Choudhry, informed the Associated Press of India that all Corporation offices, schools and workshops would remain closed in respectful homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Mayor has appealed to the citizens of Calcutta to postpone all their engagements relating to sports music and such other functions tomorrow.

Personally, the Mayor has cancelled all his programmes for tomorrow.

THE COUNTRY IS ORPHANED

Mr. Surat Chandra Bose said: "The sad and tragic news of the death of the father of the nation at the hands of a foul assassin has staggered me. No language is strong enough to condemn such an outrage. The country is orphaned and God alone knows what is in store for it. Mahatmaji is dead. When comes such another?"

His Excellency, the Governor of West Bengal, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, cancelled all his engagements for the evening.

RACING POSTPONED

The Secretary of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club announced that Calcutta racing for Saturday, January 31 has been postponed, and a further announcement will be made later.

The International Preparatory Committee of the South-East Asian Youth Conference issued a statement associating itself with the Indian youth and people in their deep mourning for Mahatmaji.

The General Secretary of the All-India Students Federation, in an appeal to students, asked them everywhere to observe complete hartal tomorrow, and organise peace and unity demonstrations.

A LIGHT EXTINGUISHED

Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, leader of the Muslim League Party in the West-Bengal Legislative Assembly, said that the light that showed the path of piety and rectitude to humanity was extinguished.

Immediately after the news was broadcast to the city by All-India Radio, city streets were deserted.

PROCESSIONS

Shops, business premises and places of amusement closed their doors immediately. In some places batches of youngmen came out shouting slogans in condemnation of all communal organisations

which they said caused Mahatma Gandhi's death.

MAY ALL HATRED END

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, said: "We have been robbed of our greatest possession by a senseless lunatic. May God help India in this hour of her greatest distress. May all hatred, all suspicion end with this sacrifice of our dearest leader."

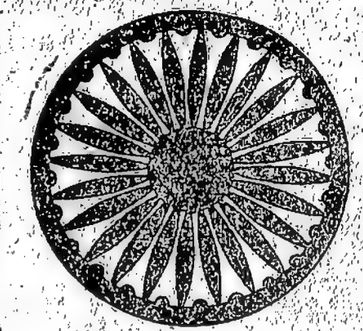
Hundreds Weep In Surat

SURAT: Hundreds in Surat were weeping when they heard the news of Gandhiji's death. People were not prepared to believe the news and huge crowds thronged the fronts of newspaper and newsagency offices to get details of the tragedy.

All the shops and business houses were immediately closed.

Madras Overwhelmed

MADRAS: The grave news of Mahatma Gandhi's death that reached Madras with the quickness of lightning is swirling through the city and province with the force of a tornado. It came as a thunder-clap and those that heard the halting mournful tones in which the radio put it out, overwhelmed with sorrow. The dirges that followed the Radio announcement the once—and yet not half an hour ago favourite songs of the greatest departed, stirred the people to their souls and many could not continue listening in. In their grief they just switched off their Radios and sat with heads hung and faces deeply drawn.



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REMAINS OF MAHATMA GANDHI COLLECTED

One Bullet Found In The Ashes

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

THE remains of Mahatma Gandhi's bones were collected this morning from the heap of ashes on the burnt-out pyre after an elaborate ritual according to Vedic rites, dipped in Ganges water and placed in a copper vessel. The remains will later be immersed in the Sangham at Allahabad.

The ashes were gathered in a white Khaddar bag. One spent bullet was found in the ashes. The ashes will also be immersed in the Sangham. Immersion will be done within the next few days.

The brick base on which the ashes lay was decked with flowers and garlands before the collection of bones and ashes, holy water was sprinkled and mantras were recited. The copper vessel which held the bones was marked on the outside with the words "Ram Ram" and flower wreaths were hung around it. The top was later covered with a cream-coloured Khaddar cloth.

The ceremony which lasted over one hour and a half was witnessed by thousands of people—Hindus, Muslims and others, who had arrived at the cremation ground from early morning, many bringing offerings of flowers. The congregation maintained discipline throughout the ceremony. The chief participant, in the ceremony was Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's third son.

Units of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Indian Air Force and the Police were stationed to maintain order.

At the ceremony were also present the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and other Ministers, the Governor of U. P., Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Governor of Assam Sir Akbar Hydari, the Nizam's Agent Nawab Zain Yar Jung, the Nawab of Chhatari and other Muslim leaders.

ATTEND CEREMONY AT PRAYAG

Devadas Gandhi's Appeal

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi in a statement says:—

Gandhiji's mortal remains are now reduced both ceremonially and physically to ashes. They will formally mingle with the sacred waters of the Ganga and Jumna at the confluence at Allahabad on a date which may be announced in a day or two. That will be a great ceremony and I hope that it will be possible for fellow mourners in their multitudes from all parts of India to attend it. Messages addressed to me have been pouring in from all over the world in an unending stream. In my present distracted condition I have hardly been able to set eyes on any printed or written word. But I shall hope to make fitting acknowledgement in due course if possible publicly, to all the heart-felt and loving words of comfort that are being showered on me and on the family circle. What has happened is incomprehensible to me, as I know it is to everybody else. Who would ever have dreamt that any individual or even a coterie of individuals could plot and carry out anything so dreadful and so shameful? What makes one feel completely unhinged is the fact that such a crime against humanity has been possible, not so much the actual physical passing away of one who always, to me or to Gandhiji, lived in perfect peace, as it was still in the midst of the ceremonies which are naturally not confined to members of the family but are participated in by thousands of people including the nation's leaders. The formal rites have been performed by my elder brother, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi who was able to fly from Nagpur. The funeral pyre burned for over fourteen hours in the accompaniment of the prayer service so dear to Gandhiji and to the repeated recitation of the entire text of the Bhagavad Gita. Gandhiji's mortal remains are now reduced both ceremonially and physically to ashes. These will be collected today. They will formally mingle with the sacred waters of the Ganga and Jumna at the confluence at Allahabad on a date which may be announced in a day or two. That will be a great ceremony and I hope that it will be possible for fellow-mourners in their multitudes from all parts of India to attend it.—A.P.I.

Withdrawal From Kashmir Debate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

An Indian Embassy spokesman last night said the possibility of a withdrawal of the Indian Delegation from the Security Council's Kashmir debate was still, as far as the Embassy was concerned, in the "rumour" stage. No instructions had been received on the matter from New Delhi.

The spokesman, the previous day, referred to such a withdrawal as "possible" and said definite word was expected from New Delhi.—Reuter.

SANE GURUJI ON 21-DAY FAST

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

The Socialist leader, Sane Guruji, started a 21-day fast on Sunday evening as a penance "for the sin of a Maharashtrian in assassinating Mahatma Gandhi."

Sane Guruji, who had undertaken a successful fast unto death a few months ago to get the famous Vithoba Temple at Pandharpur opened to Harijans, announced the decision at a public meeting of workers called by the Socialist Party to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

Sane Guruji said it was unthinkable that anybody could wish to harm the Mahatma, but the worst had been perpetrated by a Maharashtrian. As a believer in Mahatma Gandhi's ideals, therefore, he had decided to go on a fast to atone for a Maharashtrian's sin and to enable the people to purify themselves of it.—A.P.I.

Prayers Held At Cremation Ground

Nehru Lays Wreath

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

It is believed that a fitting national memorial will be built at Raj Ghat where Mahatma Gandhi was cremated.

At 5 this evening—the time when Mahatma Gandhi usually held his daily prayer meeting—prayers were held at the cremation ground. After prayers the congregation to the accompaniment of devotional chants filed round the brick base of the pyre.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, Mr. Jairamadas Daulatram, Food Minister, and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces were among the hundreds that were present.

Pandit Nehru laid a small garland of roses on the pyre and made obeisance. As Pandit Nehru emerged out of the barbed wire enclosure a crowd surged round him and shouted, "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai, Pandit Nehru-Ki-Jai."

There was a religious ceremony at Raj Ghat this morning at which Mahatma Gandhi's two sons, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi and Mr. Devadas Gandhi, were present. Prayers were offered and Mahatma Gandhi's associates sang "Ram Dhun" and other "bhajans" for nearly two hours. Many brought wreaths and flowers which were placed at the foot of the platform.

Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee, a leader of the Indian community in South Africa, visited the spot this morning and prayed.

Meanwhile at the back of the Birla House bamboo poles have been erected round the spot where Mahatma Gandhi fell in order to discourage the public from scooping handfuls of earth to preserve as sacred souvenirs. There was already a pit over a foot deep. A large number of people visited the spot today and offered prayers.

Many who visited Birla House today were permitted to have a look into the room where Mahatma Gandhi used to live and where he died. There was no furniture in the room save for the small mattress on which he used to squat and work. All his personal effects, books, papers, etc., were left as they were before his death. On the mattress was placed a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi. In front of it was kept open the 'Yerwada Charkha'. Besides the photograph was the Burmese peasant's hat which Mahatma Gandhi received from the Burmese Premier Thakin Nu recently and which he wore. There was a small vase kept, for the purpose of burning incense.

Plot to Assassinate Gandhiji

Part of a Plan To Murder National Leaders

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

It now transpires that N. V. Godse alleged assassin of Mahatmaji was present at Gandhiji's prayer meeting on January 20 when a bomb exploded. It is said that the plot at that time was that Godse would throw a hand-grenade at Gandhiji while people would disperse in confusion after the explosion. This however could not materialise, as under Gandhiji's directions, people remained calm and quiet. Later Godse is reported to have gone back and reached Delhi by air on Jan. 28. He attended Gandhiji's prayer meeting the next day to perfect his nefarious designs and plans which he finally executed on Jan. 30.

One version suggests that the man who accosted Gandhiji saying that the Mahatma was late to the prayer meeting was also an accomplice in the plot but mingled with the crowd later and bolted.

It seems that Godse at first resolved to put an end to the life of the Bombay Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai. The Government of Bombay had forfeited the security of his paper 'Agrani' amounting to Rs. 6,000 and there was a demand for Rs. 10,000 security from the 'Hindu Rashtra' the new name of 'Agrani.' On an appeal for funds more than the money demanded and forfeited from was collected by Godse and subscriptions came from far-off places like Delhi. It is understood that the police have in possession a list of Delhi subscribers to this fund.

The police arrested yesterday Mr. Bedi, District Manager of the Punjab National Bank, when he landed at the aerodrome from Bombay.

When Gandhiji commenced his fast, Godse changed his mind and resolved to assassinate Gandhiji first and Pandit Nehru, Maulana Azad, Sardar Patel and others later.

Reports mention the distribution of a pamphlet in a State near Delhi and a man in sadhu's clothes announcing that Gandhiji was killed even two hours earlier to Gandhiji's actual assassination. The man has been arrested and copies of the pamphlets are being brought to Delhi. Madanlal, the suspect in the bomb case has in a statement implicated Godse and others who are being rounded up.

It is not ruled out that prominent people would find themselves in custody if clues in the hands of the police yield substantial evidence against them. Gandhiji's assassination trial may prove a world sensation.

TRAINS HALTED AT CREMATION TIME

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

On instructions from the Railway Board trains on all railways in India were halted for 10 minutes at the time of the cremation of Mahatma Gandhi yesterday as a mark of respect to his memory.

Following Gandhiji's Death

India Govt. Likely To Define Policy

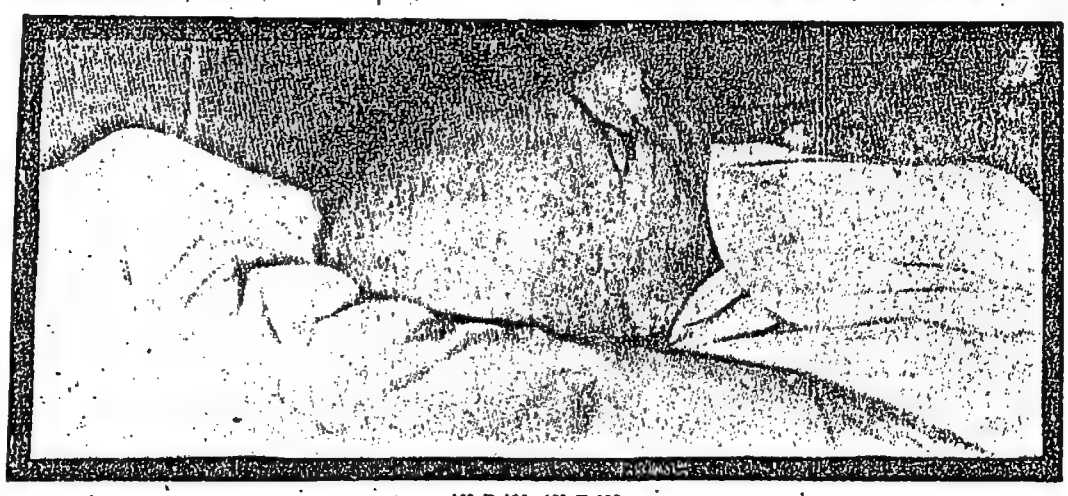
NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

IT is understood that Government are likely to issue a statement defining their policy with regard to the governance of India following Mahatma Gandhi's death. Such a declaration is thought to be necessary at the present juncture.

The capital has not yet settled down from the shock which it and the country in general sustained on account of the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

It is believed there have been consultations among members of the Government in regard to the raising of a suitable memorial to the revered leader. Suggestions are in a nebulous state and it will take some time before they take a concrete shape.

Meanwhile, it is understood, Government are likely to issue a statement defining their general policy with regard to the governance of India following Mahatma Gandhi's death. Such a declaration, it is presumed, is necessary at the present juncture. Even though Mahatma Gandhi was not even a primary member of the Congress, he enjoyed the complete confidence of the members of the Government. The Government looked to him for advice and the overwhelming public support which the Government enjoys today is in no small measure due to the personality of the Mahatma and in the realisation that the Government were generally guided by the principles enunciated by him. His death should not lead to any doubts in the public mind as to the future policy of the Government and, it is understood, the Government may issue a statement of policy.



AH RAM AH RAM

Governor-General's Reply To King's Message

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

In reply to the message of condolence sent by Their Majesties the King and Queen, H. E. the Governor-General has sent the following telegram:

"My Government and I wish to thank Your Majesties for your gracious message of sympathy to the people of India in their cruel bereavement. Mr. Gandhi's death is truly a loss to mankind which so sorely needs the living light of those ideals of love and tolerance for which he strove and died. In her hour of deep sorrow India is proud to have given to the world a man of his imperishable renown and is confident that his example will be a source of inspiration and strength in the fulfilment of her destiny."

Stray Incidents In City

2 Persons Arrested

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The City has not yet recovered from the rude shock which it received three days ago, as is evident from the continued closure of shops and other places of business.

The Police, however are continuing to send mobile patrols round the City, and are watching the situation.

All transport services are plying in the city as usual.

Except for a few cases of stone throwing on trams and buses in North Madras, the City is peaceful. Two persons have been taken into custody in connection with pelting stones on a few shops which were kept open in Elephant Gate area.

This morning, a crowd of people numbering about 300 passed by the Government Press in Mint Street, and raised slogans, and appealed to the staff of the Press to come out. Stones are said to have been thrown on the building.

It is stated that the Superintendent told the crowd that the Press would be closed, soon, after orders were received from the Government for its closure.

The crowd is stated to have become restless and indulged in more stone-throwing. On receipt of information, Mr. Sukumar, Asst. Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, Northern Range, accompanied by Mahalingam, Sub-Inspector of the Flower Bazaar and Washermanpet Stations, rushed to the scene and dispersed the crowd. The crowd on dispersal split itself into two halves. One proceeded towards Old Jail Road, and stopped in front of the P.W.D. Workshop, opposite St. Mary's Church. Stones are stated to have been pelted on trams and buses plying along the road. The Police arrived on the scene, and dispersed the crowd with canes. Later the Government Press was closed.

Stones are also reported to have been thrown by some people on a beedi factory in Beach Road, and on tramcars at the junction of Mint Street and Thiruvottiyur High Road. With the arrival of the police, the hooligans dispersed.

The Kothari market, the Washermanpet market and the Slaughter House at Vyasarpadi remained closed today. Most of the markets issued by the Corporation and private persons also remained closed, while some were kept half-open for sale of vegetables to the public.

Vegetable vendors coming into the city from villages near and around Washermanpet were seen selling vegetables in a graveyard opposite the market.

The festival of Sri Kandaswami Temple in surrounded Park Town, which has been going on for the past fortnight has been stopped today, January 31. The festival normally lasts for three weeks and concludes some time by the end of this week.

On the intervention of a few Congress volunteers a toddy shop which was kept open at 3 p. m. today, in Narayanappa Naick Street, Washermanpet, was closed.

There was a stampede for the purchase of copies of Gandhiji's picture in the City.

All except pamphlets remained closed today.

Dominion Parliament's Tribute to Mahatma

'LET US BE WORTHY OF HIM', SAYS NEHRU

Hatred And Violence Must Be Rooted Out

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

THE Constituent Assembly (Legislative) today paid its homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

The Prime Minister and Leader of the House Pandit Nehru said: "In ages to come, centuries and, might be millenia after us, people would think of this generation when this man of God trod the earth and would think of us who, however small, also break the holy ground where his foot had been. Let us be worthy of him."

Pandit Nehru, declared that this tragedy (of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination) was not merely the isolated act of a mad man. "It has come out of a certain atmosphere of violence and hatred that has prevailed in this country for many months and years, more especially the past few months. That atmosphere envelops us and surrounds us and if we are to serve the cause he put before us, we have to face this atmosphere, combat it, struggle against it, root out the evil of hatred and violence.

"So far as this Government is concerned, I trust that they will spare no means, no effort, to do that because if we do not do that, if we in our weakness or for any other reason that we may consider adequate, do not take effective means to stop this violence and this spreading of hatred by word of mouth or writing or act, then indeed we are not worthy of being in this Government, we are certainly not worth of being his followers and we are not worthy of even saying words of praise for this great soul who has departed."

"In ages to come, centuries and, might be, millenia after us, people would think of this generation when this man of God trod the earth and would think of us who, however small, also tread the holy ground where his foot had been, said Pandit Nehru. "Let us be worthy of him".

The Prime Minister said, "It is customary in this House to pay some tribute to the eminent departed, to say some words of praise and condolence. I am not quite sure in my own mind if it is exactly fitting for me or any others in this House to say much on this occasion. For I have a sense of utter shame, both as an individual and as the head of the Government of India, that we should have failed to protect the greatest treasure that we possessed.

"It is our failure, as it has been our failure in the past many months, to give protection to many an innocent man, woman and child. It may be that the burden and the task were too great for us or for any Government. Nevertheless, it is failure. The fact is that this mighty person, whom we honoured and loved beyond measure, has gone because of us. It is shame to me as an Indian that an Indian should have raised his hand against him; it is shame to me as a Hindu that a Hindu should have done this deed, and done it to the greatest Indian of the day and the greatest Hindu of the age.

"We praise people in well-chosen words and we have some kind of a measure for greatness. How shall we praise him and how shall we measure him, because he was not of the common clay that all of us are made of. He came, lived a fairly long span of life and has passed away. No words of praise of ours in the House are needed, for he has had greater praise in his life than any living man in history, and during these two or three days since his death, he has had the homage of the world. What

(Continued on Page 5)

Follow Gandhiji's Path of Truth and Ahimsa

MADRAS ASSEMBLY PAYS HOMAGE TO THE MAHATMA

House Adjourns as Mark of Respect

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

IN an atmosphere of utmost sorrow and deep emotion, the Madras Legislative Assembly this morning adopted a resolution expressing grief at the irreparable loss sustained by the Nation by the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation and the Architect of our Freedom and adjourned without transacting other business, as a mark of respect to the departed Leader. Before adjourning, the entire House stood up for a minute in solemn silence, in respectful homage to the Mahatma.

The resolution will be communicated by the Speaker to Mr. Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India. Arrangements are being made to print the resolution enclosed in black bands for communication.

The Speaker, Mr. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, presided. The Premier and other Ministers were present. The visitors' galleries were crowded.

The resolution was moved by the Leader of the House, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, and seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mahomed Ismail Sahib, Kumararaja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Mr. B. W. Batcheler and Mr. K. A. Nambiar, representing different groups in the Assembly, spoke. The Speaker made a few feeling observations before adjourning the House.

As the Leader of the House and the other members were speaking, some of the members of the Assembly and also a number of visitors in the galleries and the lobbies were seen in tears.

At the outset, the Speaker called upon Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Leader of the House, to move the resolution.

Dr. Subbaroyan then moved: "This Assembly is deeply grieved at the assassinations of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation and the Architect of our Freedom, and expresses its profound sorrow at the irreparable loss the Nation has sustained. The only way in which we can pay our homage to our great Leader is to follow the principles of Truth, Service and Ahimsa that he enunciated in his exemplary life."

Dr. Subbaroyan then spoke on his resolution in a voice surcharged with emotion, and he was almost sobbing throughout his speech.

"Words", he said, "fail me at this time, as I feel an immense void has been caused in our life today.

"Bapu as he has been and as we call him has gone at the hand of a dastardly assassin who knew not what he was doing. Even as Bapu collapsed he could only bow to God. There is no instance in history of a leader who achieved the freedom of his country through no fight, but through the suffering of his own self. The whole struggle that he made for over a quarter of a century was on the basis of love and trying to achieve a change of heart in the rulers. That success came to him, though not in the way he expected, was due to the great moral force that he exercised right through his life. He was sick at heart over the partition and had to undertake two fasts to set things right. He will go down in history with Socrates and Jesus Christ as those whose lives

(Continued on Page 5)

LET US FOLLOW HIS FOOTSTEPS

Kripalani's Broadcast

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Acharya Kripalani in a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi broadcast from All-India Radio tonight said: "Mahatmaji is no more with us in body. But if we will only follow him and work in the light by which he has illuminated our path, he shall be with us always in spirit."

"His death," Mr. Kripalani added, "only proves that the world is not yet ready for his doctrine of Truth and Ahimsa as applied by him to individual and group life. The way of truth and non-violence is yet the way of martyrdom as it has been throughout history.

"His faith in the moral law was most seriously tried by recent events. Yet he stood the test. His faith did not fail in the darkest hour of his life. Whatever may happen to those who are considered his people there must be no retaliation. There must be no reprisals. There must not be even mental violence. Whatever may happen to Hindu and Sikh houses no Muslim houses vacated through fear and violence must be occupied. Even vacated Muslim villages must remain unoccupied. If there are any Muslim women kidnapped from Pakistan they must be returned in safety and honour, even though Pakistan may not do likewise in the case of Hindu and Sikh women. Gandhiji always held that the rigour of the moral law required that one must magnify one's own faults and those of one's community and minimise the faults of others and of other communities. It is only thus that the moral law can be truly fulfilled, and when so fulfilled the results must be good. The man and the nation that works in the light of the moral law can never come to grief. Where there is dharma ultimate victory is assured."

"He showed the world" Mr. Kripalani went on to say "that the love of one people never can be inconsistent with the love of humanity. He made no distinction between a Hindu or a Muslim or a Sikh, or a member of any other community, or between an Indian and a non-Indian. For him there was only one humanity and one law and that was the moral law by which the whole world is bound and unified.

His Soul Pervades the Universe

"It was our great good fortune that such a high and noble personality was born in our midst even in our slavery and degradation. Today, it is our humiliation and shame that, he who was spared by his foreign opponents (enemies he had none) was killed at the hands of one of our own people, the people whom he had served so wisely and well. The man who never treated this crime knew not what he was doing. It was not Gandhiji who he killed. He struck at the soul of the Nation, its very soul. In Mahatmaji's departure the country has been orphaned at a time when his political and moral counsels were most needed most. He was the one man who was respectable throughout the world even in our slavery. He cemented our internal differences and divisions. To him we turned in all our difficulties, private and public. To him life and death were the same. He always said that he was in the hands of God. For him the body was nothing; the soul everything; and his soul freed from the shackles of his body pervade the universe.

Today before us, who called him our master, and derived from his, what ever little merit we possess, the task is to close our ranks and unite and work in his spirit and bring about the Swaraj of his dreams for which he had spent time to lay the barest foundations. May his blessings be with us and may God give us strength and honesty of purpose to carry forward his mission which embraced in its wide scope no particular creed, community or country, but the whole of humanity."

BAN SABHA DEMONSTRATION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

About 2,000 students and workers marched in a procession and demonstrated near the Assembly Chamber this morning with placards, "Ban Hindu Mahasabha and communal organisations," "Close down the R.S.S.," "Drive out the enemies of Nehru."

Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, the Socialist Leader, addressed the processionists before they started the march. He condemned communal organisations.—A.P.I.

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The Indian Express

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REMAINS OF MAHATMA GANDHI COLLECTED

One Bullet Found In The Ashes

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

THE remains of Mahatma Gandhi's bones were collected this morning from the heap of ashes on the burnt-out pyre after an elaborate ritual according to Vedic rites, dipped in Ganges water and placed in a copper vessel. The remains will later be immersed in the Sangham at Allahabad.

The ashes were gathered in a white Khaddar bag. One spent bullet was found in the ashes. The ashes will also be immersed in the Sangham. Immersion will be done within the next few days.

The brick base on which the ashes lay was decked with flowers and garlands. Before the collection of bones and ashes, holy water was sprinkled and mantras were recited. The copper vessel which held the bones was marked on the outside with the words "Ram Ram" and flower wreaths were hung around it. The top was later covered with a cream-coloured Khaddar cloth.

The ceremony which lasted over one hour and a half was witnessed by thousands of people—Hindus, Muslims and others, who had arrived at the cremation ground from early morning, many bringing offerings of flowers. The congregation maintained discipline throughout the ceremony. The chief participant, in the ceremony was Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's third son.

Units of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Indian Air Force and the Police were stationed to maintain order.

At the ceremony were also present the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and other Ministers, the Governor of U. P. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Governor of Assam Sir Akbar Hydari, the Nizam's Agent Nawab Zain Yar Jung, the Nawab of Chhatari and other Muslim leaders.

ATTEND CEREMONY AT PRAYAG

Devadas Gandhi's Appeal

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi in a statement says:—

"Gandhiji's mortal remains are now reduced both ceremonially and physically to ashes. They will formally [illegible] Ganga and Jumna at the confluence at Allahabad on a date which may be announced in a day or two. That will be a great ceremony and I hope that it [illegible]

SANE GURUJI ON 21-DAY FAST

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

The Socialist leader, Sane Guruji, started a 21-day fast on Sunday evening as a penance "for the sin of a Maharashtrian in assassinating Mahatma Gandhi."

Sane Guruji, who had undertaken a successful fast unto death a few months ago to get the famous Vithoba Temple at Pandharpur opened to Harijans, announced the decision at a public meeting of workers called by the Socialist Party to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

Sane Guruji said it was unthinkable that anybody could wish to harm the Mahatma, but the worst had been perpetrated by a Maharashtrian. As a believer in Mahatma Gandhi's ideals, therefore, he had decided to go on a fast to atone for a Maharashtrian's sin and to enable the people to purify themselves of it.—A.P.I.

AH RAM AH RAM

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Prayers Held At Cremation Ground

Nehru Lays Wreath

Stray Incidents In City

2 Persons Arrested

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The City has not yet recovered from the rude shock which it received three days ago, as is evident from the continued closure of shops and other places of business.

The Police, however are continuing to send mobile patrols round the City, and are watching the situation.

All transport services are plying in the city as usual.

Except for a few cases of stone throwing on trams and buses in North Madras, the City is peaceful. Two persons have been taken into custody in connection with pelting stones on a few shops which were kept open in Elephant Gate area.

This morning, a crowd of people numbering about 500 passed by the Government Press in Mint Street and raised slogans, and appealed to the staff of the Press to come out. Stones are said to have been thrown on the building.

It is stated that the Superintendent told the crowd that the Press would be closed, soon after orders are received from the Government for its closure.

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ANNOUNCEMENT
The reception arranged to be held on the 4th evening in connection with the marriage of my son, R. Krishnamurthi, stands postponed by reason of the national mourning.
K. RAJAH IYER,
Advocate-General.

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52	44	47	55

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AUCTION SALE.

The following is the auction programme for the month of February, 1948. All auctions commence at 10 a.m. unless otherwise specified:

Sl. No.	Date	Name of Depot or Location	Name of store	Name of Auctioneer.
1.	21-2-48	Cordite Factory Aruyankadu	SALVAGE—Miscellaneous Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Scrap	M/s. Chari & Co. Madras.

30,000 SINGAPORE WORKERS STRIKE

Protest Against New Malaya Federation

SINGAPORE, Feb. 1.

Thirty-thousand Singapore workers went on strike today, paralysing the port and city transport, as a protest against the inauguration which was taking place at Kuala Lumpur in the north of the new Federation of Malaya.

Workers employed by what they called "British vested interests" had been called out by the predominantly Communist Tradesman Federation of Trade Unions.

The new Left-wing "People's flag" was flown at many places to make the "day of sorrow."

At the Kuala Lumpur ceremonies, Sir Edward Gent, formerly Governor of the Malayan Union, was officially sworn in as High Commissioner for the Federation, which came into being today.

The treaty establishing the Federation, consisting of nine Malay States and the Settlements of Penang and Malacca, was signed on Jan. 21 by Sir Edward Gent, representing the King, and the Sultans.—Reuter.

HINDUSTANI CODE WITH MOSCOW EMBASSY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

It is announced that the medium of communication between India and Moscow is now Hindustani, says a Press communique.

Import Trade Control

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL
CIRCULAR No. 8/48.

Sub:

Procedure for grant of licences to importers who had previous import business in the ports of Karachi and Chittagong.

In partial modification of paragraph 9 of the Government of India Gazette Extraordinary dated the 12th December 1947, all applications from importers who formerly imported goods through the ports of Karachi and Chittagong and who now desire to import similar goods through Indian ports should be addressed to the office of the Chief Controller of Imports.

Licences will be granted on a quota basis only to such importers who have completely closed down import business through the ports of Karachi and Chittagong. Importers who continue to have their Branch Offices in Pakistan and are thus able to claim a quota from the Pakistan Government will not be considered eligible for the grant of a quota licence for Indian ports.

It is realised that such importers will not, in all cases, be in a position to produce bills of entries and invoices etc. in support of their figures of past imports. It has therefore been decided to accept in lieu of such direct evidence.

(a) evidence of any quota licence granted in previous licensing period, or,

(b) a certificate from overseas suppliers showing the quantity and value of goods supplied to the importer during the basic year, or

(c) where it is not possible to furnish either (a) or (b), a certificate from an exchange bank indicating the remittances made through the bank during the basic year on behalf of the importer for imports of specific goods.

As a special case applications received after 19th February 1948 will also be considered for the grant of quota licences to those importers who had previ[illegible]

HIS TEETH ACT AS RADIO SET

(From Our Special Correspondent).

CAPE TOWN, (By Air Mail).

The South African Broadcasting Corporation is pondering over the problem of Edward Grace, a young bank clerk, who by setting his new teeth in a certain position can hear the radio programmes perfectly and privately. Grace's silver amalgam fillings act as a crystal rectifier, bringing him music wherever he goes, but the radio people have to decide whether he should pay for a radio licence or have his teeth changed.

BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4

MADRAS

(V.U.M. 211 m. 1,420 kc/s)

7-0 a.m. Swagatam; 7-10 Classical Variety (Records); 7-30 News in Tamil, 7-30 Bhagirathi Narasimham; 8-0 News in English; 8-15 Talkie Tunes (Records); 8-30 to 9-0 Kamala Anantakrishnan.

12-30 p.m. For High Schools (Tamil); 1-0 Madar Niganchi; 1-30 News in English; 1-40 Film Fare (Records); 2-0 News in Tamil; 2-5 Gottuvadyam; A.I.R. Artist; 2-15 For high (Telugu); 2-45 Afternoon Variety (Records.)

4-0 p.m. For Women (English); 4-30 to 5-0 Tea Time Music (Records).

5-30 p.m. S. B. Dinkar Rao; 6-0 News in English; 6-10 Local Announcements Weather Report and Commercial News; 6-20 Saraswati Balaraman; 7-0 V. Rukmini: Veena; 7-15 Film Hits (Records); 7-30 News in Tamil; 7-45 Talk in Tamil; 8-0 Suptasri Haju Play in Telugu; 8-30 R. K. Srinivasan; 9-0 News in English; 9-15 "What Freedom Means to me" Talk in English by Dr. R. M. Alagappa Chettiar; 9-30 B.B.C. News Relay; 9-40 Flute Duet; 10-0 Vocal Variety (Records).

(41.32 m. 7,260 kc/s)

7-10 a.m. News in Telugu; 7-20 Variety (Records).

(31.28 m. 9,590 kc/s)

2-0 Gottuvadyam: A.I.R. Artist: 2-5 News in Telugu.

(60.98 m. 4,920 kc/s)

6-20 p.m. Lokavarta News-Talk in Malayalam; 6-30 For the Villages (Telugu); 7-15 News in Telugu; 7-30 P. Chellappa; 8-30 Variety (Records).

TRICHY

V.U.T. 395.8 m. 758 kc's)

7-15 a.m. Musical Prelude (Records); 7-20 News in Tamil; 7-30 Amalapuzha P. Krishna Nair; 8-0 News in English; 8-15 Morning Variety (Records); 8-30 to 9-0 Balam Ramamurti.

1-0 p.m. Kadambam (Records); 1-30 News in English; 1-40 Ambalapuzha P. Krishna Nair; 2-0 News Tamil 2-5 Amalapuzha P. Krishnavani 2-15 Educational Broadcast.

5-0 p.m. Tiruvalangadu N. Sundaresa Iyer Violin; 5-40 Learn to Sing; 6-0 News in English; 6-10 Local Announcements (Tamil); 6-15 For the Villages; 7-0 Tiruvalangadu Tiruvenkattan (3) Serial Sketch in Tamil; 7-15 Radio Vadya Goshti; 7-30 News in Tamil; 7-45 As in Madras; 8-0 Tiruvalangadu N. Sundaresa for Violin; 8-30 Balam Ramamurti; 8-0 News in English; 8-15 Vocal Variety 9-0 News in B.B.C. News Relay; 9-40 Local Announcements and Weather Report (Records); 9-50 J. M. Abdul Ghani: Sitar; 10 Melody Time (Records).

AKASH-VANI, MYSORE

(49.46 m. 6,065 kc.s & 310 m. 968 kc/s)

7-0 a.m. Y. N. Sreenivasa Murty Devotional Songs; 7-30 Talkie Tunes (Records); 8-0 News in English; 8-15 B. Nagendrappa: Clarinet; 9-0 News in Kannada; 9-10 National Anthem.

12-0 p.m. Programme for Women; 3-30 Vocal Music; 3-0 News in Kannada; 3-10 National Anthem.

5-30 p.m. S. Venkatasubba Rao: Veena; 6-0 News in English; 6-10 News in Hindustani; 6-15 [illegible]

Vocational Education In U. S.

TRAINING METHODS TO MEET MODERN ENDS

American educators are adapting their vocational training methods to meet the increasing need of skill and knowledge demanded in a modern and progressively changing economic society. The field of vocational education in the United States now offers opportunities to acquire knowledge and master skills used in thousands of specialized occupations, including silk screen printing, neon lighting, television, helicopter transportation, and radar, to offer a few random examples.

The rise of new industries and the advance of technology and specialization in old industries create a standing challenge to American educators. It is their task to equip American workers, young and old, with the skills and knowledge demanded in a modern and progressively changing economic society.

In this continuing effort they require, and receive, the co-operation of private individuals, farm and labor organizations, of commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises, and of local, state and Federal Government officials. As a result, the field of vocational education in the United States now offers opportunities to acquire knowledge and master skills used in thousands of specialized occupations, including silk screen printing, neon lighting bricklaying, and architectural sculpture, to offer a few random examples.

Vocational education is distinguished from other forms of American education by historical circumstance. Generally, the term applies to training in agriculture, industry and trade, business, and home economics. Instruction in these fields was considered originally to be suitable for students who were intended to work at routine tasks which required them to use their muscles rather than their minds. Today, however, educators do not consider that this idea is valid, and there is a strong trend among them to broaden "vocational" training to include the basic moral, political and cultural training that is extended to pupils who study liberal arts in connection with their training for professional or executive responsibilities.

Actually, American education has always been vocational in the sense that it prepared pupils for useful work. The Latin schools of colonial times aimed to prepare youth for theology, law, and associated professions. The rise of the academies coincided with the rise of commerce and agriculture in America, and these schools equipped pupils for navigation, land management, business and finance.

Beginnings Of Vocational Education

So-called vocational education had its beginning when the traditional apprentice system, in which experienced workers trained young assistants, failed to train new employees fast enough to match the growing demands of American industry. Moreover, operation of many new machines required training which could be gained only in special schools. Therefore, business "colleges" were established, some by manufacturers, some by publishers of shorthand books, some by employers who needed trained workers, and some by experienced workers who established themselves as teachers.

A few labor organizations also departed from the traditional method of training apprentices and founded training centers for a few specialized crafts, such as mechanical typesetting. Professional groups established schools for lawyers, chemists, architects, doctors, and nurses.

An important development in this varied system of training American workers has been the increasing interest of public educational system in establishing free vocational training schools. Since 1918, enrolments in vocational schools, financed in part by the U. S. Government, have increased from 164,000 to 2,500,000. This figure is small when compared to the number taking vocational training courses in high (secondary) schools, not to mention those who study at home by means of mail courses or manuals of instruction in various trades and crafts.

By organizing conferences, directories, bibliographies, surveys, and standards of education, the U.S. Office of Education aims to co-ordinate the multiple activities in vocational education and to help meet anticipated greater demands in, for example, such new industries as television, such new industries as television, helicopter transportation, radar, or antibiotics.

Far from confining vocational training to a minority who are not served by the conventional pattern of education, the present trend is to begin to prepare pupils for more or less specialized future vocations in all branches of the school system according to pupils' individual talents, preferences, and other qualifications.

Educators in the United States are acutely aware of the fact that, in a rapidly changing world, training methods must be adapted to meet not only only present but future needs. As expressed by Professor Elliott Smith, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology: "Every day the problems change and the problems are increasing faster than our knowledge. . . We have to educate men not only for today but for ten years from now."

As a step in this direction, a conference of 125 leading educators in law, medicine, engineering, religion and business has been scheduled to meet in Pennsylvania in April, 1948, to consider means of adjusting professional education to deal with present and future problems, both in the specific and broad social sense.—U S I S

Anti-Tuberculosis Fight in U.S.

Emphasis On Prevention And Rehabilitation

Through the combined efforts of medical science and public health programs, both governmental and voluntary, the death rate for tuberculosis in the United States has been reduced from 202 per 100,000 of the population in 1905 to 36 in 1946. Each year about 100 million dollars are spent to maintain 90,000 tuberculosis sanatorium beds. Emphasis is also laid on prevention, early treatment and rehabilitation in a co-ordinated program to eliminate this accurge.

Throughout the United States thousands of men, women and children have been buying Christmas Seats in support of the National Tuberculosis Association. These seals, placed on Christmas cards and packages, serve both as a reminder of the great work done in eradicating this disease as well as of the job yet to be done.

Forty-one years ago, when the first annual seal sale of the N.T.A. was conducted, the death rate for tuberculosis in the United States was 202 per 100,000 of the population. In 1946, through the combined efforts of medical science and public health programs, both governmental and voluntary, the rate had been reduced to 36 per 100,000

Each year about 100 million dollars is spent in the United States to maintain 90,000 tuberculosis sanatorium beds. According to Dr. Howard A. Rusk, writing in the New York 'Times', these facilities are sufficient to care for only one of every four cases requiring hospital treatment. To these costs must be added the large sums spent on public health (prevention) measures, nursing and dispensary activities, relief and lost income.

Authorities generally are agreed that the attack on the problem of tuberculosis must be made simultaneously on several fronts; prevention, early treatment and rehabilitation. Only through a co-ordinated program, they believe, can this great scourge be eliminated

Early Detection By Mass X-Ray

With the improved techniques of mass X-ray, great strides have been taken in the United States to discover tuberculosis cases in their early stages. Not only are facilities provided by the Government and private concerns for the X-ray of workers, but whole communities co-operate in X-ray programs for their citizens. For example, such a project is now being conducted in Washington, D. C. And, of course, a wide-scale program is carried on for school children.

Medical techniques developed during the last decade have been valuable in treating certain acute cases, and new drugs, while still in the experimental stage, offer encouragement.

Particular importance is being attached to rehabilitation, since tuberculosis is a chronic, recurring disease. Greater emphasis is being placed on long-range help in which the activities of an individual patient are planned in terms of the vocational, social and economic problems he will face upon leaving the hospital. Vocational rehabilitation services are provided under federal-state programs as well as by private organizations.

Combating Rag[illegible]
Misconceptions

200-Year-Old Manuscripts

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN U.S. IN 1947

1.	25-2-48	Mangalore—Ferro	West India Dhow	Madras.
2.	26-2-48 24-2-48	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Mount Road, Madras.	SALVAGE— Miscellaneous Waste Stores: SURPLUS— Leather mittens. Oil Dressed Fabric etc.	M/s. Galley & Co. Madras.
4.	25-2-48	Engineer Park, Arkonam.	Unserviceable Timber	M/s. Murray & Co. Madras.
5.	26-2-48 27-2-48	M.T. Salvage Depot, Avadi.	SALVAGE— Usual Items	M/s. Frank Abraham, Bangalore.

NOTE: 1. For further particulars, please apply to the Auctioneers indicated.
2. Inspection can be made at site two days before the date of auction on production of the Auction Catalogue.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SALT AND TAMARIND

Separate tenders in sealed covers, superscribed as instructed below are invited for the supply of Salt and Tamarind respectively to the M. & S. M. Railway Grainshops and will be received by the Deputy General Manager (Grainshops) upto 15 hours on 19—2—1948.

The total requirements in each commodity are as under:—

Commodity.	Total quantity required.	Earnest money required.	Superscribed on Tender as
SALT ..	24,000 Imp. Mds.	Rs. 600/-	GS/OR/307/VI
TAMARIND ..	9,000 "	Rs. 2,000/-	GS/OR/53/VII

Tenders for lesser quantities than shown may be submitted and will receive due consideration. Tenders from small suppliers in producing areas who are themselves concerned in the production of the commodity are specially invited to tender. Every reasonable facility will be afforded to them for correct completion of the contract.

Tenders must be submitted separately on the prescribed form for each commodity, the price of which is Re. 1/- per copy payable to Pay Master & Cashier of this Railway, Park Town, Madras. All money orders or Postal Orders towards the cost of the Tender Form should be addressed to the Pay Master & Cashier of this Railway.

Intending tenderers should obtain the tender form together with terms and conditions for supply from the office of the undersigned on the production of the official receipt granted by the Pay Master & Cashier towards the cost of the tender form. The Tender Form is not transferable and its price is not refundable.

Madras,
Dated 29—1—1948.

DY. GENERAL MANAGER,
(Grainshops).

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

MAHODAYAM AT POINT CALIMERE (VEDARANNIYAM), DHANUSHKODI AND MAHABALIPURAM (NEAR CHINGLEPUT).

It is with the greatest possible regret that the South Indian Railway Administration has to announce to the public that it will not be possible to make any special arrangements whatever for the ensuing MAHODAYAM in February 1948 and that no special trains can be run for the occasion. With a view to avoid overcrowding in trains, booking of tickets will be restricted at stations. The public are, therefore, warned to avoid travel by rail for any purposes in connection with this festival.

This decision has been forced upon the Railway by present day conditions of rail transport and it is, unfortunately, unavoidable.

MAHAMBS PILLS

FOR VITALITY & PERFECT HEALTH

Feel years younger with "Mahambs Pills" the narcotic-free herbal tonic for Vitality and Nervous debility. Guaranteed harmless, but their effects are quick and lasting. Help you to enjoy the acme of vigour and stamina, to your fullest satisfaction from the first day of their use. The pleasantest and most effective herbal tonic ever divised. One box contains ten highly concentrated doses sufficient for complete course. Price Rs. 10 per box. Postage As. 12 extra. Sold at all prominent chemists.

Agents: APPAR & CO., 286, China Bazar Road, Madras.

and Chittagong.

This notice relates to the issue of import licences for articles enumerated in parts II, III, IV and V of the Import Trade Control Schedule and to such articles which are not freely licensed.

For freely licensed items, applications should be made to the appropriate authorities stated in the Government of India Gazette Extraordinary dated the 13th December 1947.

F. A. I. RICHARDSON,
Import Trade Controller.

Custom House, Madras,
30th January, 1948.

AUCTION NOTICE

Two lorries—one Chevrolet 1939 model another International, not in working condition will be sold by public auction on Monday the 16th February 1948 at 11 a. m. at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aviation Division, Central P.W.D., No. 29, Bull Temple Road, Basavanagudi Post, Bangalore City. For conditions and other details apply to the Executive Engineer, Central P.W.D., Bangalore Aviation Division, No. 29, Bull Temple Road, Basavanagudi Post, Bangalore City.

(J. V. SRINIVASALU NAIDU)
Executive Engineer.

MENDS EVERY KIND OF SURFACE OF:- GLASSWARE CROCKERY CHINA WOOD LEATHER, PAPER, PLASTICS ETC., WATER PROOF BOIL PROOF COLOURLESS, FAST DRYING & ... RELIABLE ...

RETAIL Price Rs. 1-6-0 Per Tube. Attractive Discount to Agents.

Obtainable at:—

SPENCER & CO., Madras & Branches, GEORGE OAKES, Ootacamund, THREE BROTHERS, Muvattupuzha, Travancore, ENGLISH & SCOTTISH JOINT WHOLESALE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Calicut.

6-20 Gangaiyhar; 6-30 [illegible] Announcement; 6-35 K. Nagamuthu: Light Songs; 7-15 [illegible] Sheriff, Country of the World (10) "Switzerland" An Essay; 7-30 News in Kannada; 7-40 News in Urdu; 7-50 Dikshita 8-0 S. Ramachandra Rao: Vocal Music; 8-30 G. Ramakrishna Reddi, Finance and Currency (3) Sterling Balances, Talk in English; 8-45 T. Puttaswamiah: Vocal Music; 10-0 News in Kannada.

TRIVANDRUM

(468 m. 636 kcls)

7-0 p.m. Learn to Sing Sri Swati Tirunal's Composition; 7-15 Music by Parur P. Vaidyanathan and party; 8-30 Recitation in Malayalam; 8-45 Recorded Music:—S.G. Kittappa: V. Nagiah; 9-0 Vanchecssmangalam.

WEATHER CHART

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

The following are the observations recorded at 8 a.m. for the previous 24 hours:

STATION	Maximum	Minimum	Past 24 hrs.	Tem. Since Nov. 1.		Rainfall Since Nov. 1.	Dep Normal
RAYALASEEMA							
Anantapur	90	64	..	1.7	M	1.2	
Arogyavaram (Madanapalle)	86	63	..	2.7	..	..	
Bellary	91	68	..	0.7	M	1.5	
Cuddapah	94	68	..	0.9	M	3.8	
Kurnool	90	65	..	0.5	M	1.1	
ANDHRADESA (REST)							
Calingapatam	83	68	..	9.9	P	5.8	
Cocanada	80	69	..	4.8	M	1.7	
Masulipatam	84	70	..	8.9	P	2.3	
Nellore	88	69	..	4.7	M	11.1	
Ongole	87	68	..	4.4	..	..	
Bentachintala	89	68	..	3.6	..	..	
Vizag	80	71	..	15.3	P	9.6	
MYSORE AND COORG							
Bangalore	82	64	..	1.6	M	1.8	
Chitaldrug	89	64	..	1.1	M	2.1	
Hassan	85	60	..	1.3	M	2.6	
Mercara	77	58	..	3.0	M	0.9	
Mysore	86	65	..	2.3	M	1.0	
TAMILNAD							
Coimbatore	89	72	..	2.3	M	3.8	
Cuddalore	84	74	..	7.0	M	18.3	
Kodaikanal	62	51	0.9	10.3	M	8.3	
MADRAS	86	71	..	5.5	M	15.3	
Madura	87	71	†	2.9	M	5.6	
Negapatam	82	77	..	14.1	M	17.2	
Coty	68	43	..	3.8	M	5.5	
Palamcottah	..	..	0.5	4.7	M	8.7	
Pamban	79	74	..	8.0	M	13.9	
Salem	91	70	..	0.9	M	4.2	
Trichy	89	75	†	1.7	M	8.0	
Vellore	89	72	..	3.3	M	8.5	
KERALA AND S.K.							
Alleppey	87	76	..	8.0	..	..	
Calicut	90	74	..	3.6	M	3.2	
Cochin	88	77	..	4.3	M	4.9	
Mangalore	89	73	..	2.7	M	0.8	
Nagercoil	85	75	0.1	4.5	..	..	
Palghat	93	76	..	3.9	..	..	
Trivandrum	83	73	0.1	4.2	M	6.1	
EXTRA REGIONAL STATIONS							
Bombay	86	72	..	0.3	M	0.4	
Calcutta	85	59	..	1.9	P	0.5	
Colombo	85	72	†	15.4	M	6.9	
Delhi	77	50	..	2.5	P	1.0	
Hyderabad	88	61	..	1.1	M	0.6	
Nagpur	84	61	..	1.7	P	0.1	
Puri	83	70	..	6.6	P	2.7	

M: Minus P: Plus
†: 1 to 4 cents

COTTON RAW IN MADR.'S PROVINCE

A Press note states:

The receipts of loose cotton at presses and spinning mills in the Madras Province from Feb. 1 to 26-12-1947 amounted to 396,763 bales of 400 lb. lint as against an estimate of 356,800 bales of the total crop of 1946-47. The receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year were 439,712 bales. 475,638 bales mainly of pressed cotton were received at spinning mills and 48,395 bales were exported by sea while 141,757 bales were imported by sea mainly from Karachi and Bombay.

For Oxford Library

(By R. G. Wentlock)

One of the most important of recent literary transactions in Britain is the purchase for the Bodleian Library, Oxford, of the papers and correspondence of John Locke, the 17th century English philosopher, best known by his famous "Essay Concerning Human Understanding."

These manuscripts were left by Locke at his death in 1704 to his cousin Peter King, who afterwards became Lord King. They remained practically untouched in the desk in which Locke himself had put them, until 1942, when their owner, the present Lord Lovelace deposited them in the Bodleian Library. They have now become the property, the Pilgrim Trust having made a large contribution towards the purchase price.

The manuscripts consist of letters, journals and notebooks which give some idea of the variety of Locke's intellectual interests and also much information about the early part of his life which was spent principally at Oxford. There are 10 journals, giving a record of his life as a practising physician and a philosopher, from 1675 until his death, and there are also 28 notebooks—written in shorthand—and a large number of loose papers.

LITERARY VALUE

"Essay Concerning Human Understanding" was published in 1690, but it is now known that the draft of it dates from 1671. The notebooks have also yielded a "Discourse on the Passions" and a hitherto unknown treatise on the "Law of Nature," which appears to have been his earliest work.

Though Locke's writings placed him in the front rank of English philosophers, their purely literary value is often questioned on account of their dry matter-of-factness. Indeed, the late Professor Saintsbury, possibly the greatest, and certainly the most voluminous, English literary critic, wrote of him: "To no single man is that obstinate Philistinism of thought and expression, which is the besetting sin of 18th century litrature, due so much as to Locke."

Delhi Maharashtrians Condemn Outrage

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

A meeting of Maharashtrians presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Dominion Legislature, under the auspices of the Delhi Maharashtra Samaj today passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of Maharashtrians in Delhi expresses its deep sorrow and indignation at the fatal assault of Mahatma Gandhi at the evening prayer time on January 30. In the opinion of this meeting resort to violence because of differences of opinion is a grave peril to democracy and peaceful progress of the country. It, therefore, condemns such outrages and calls upon every citizen to root out the ideology.

"Moreover, the meeting feels deep sorrow that the prey to such dastardly cult of violence, should have been a great soul like Mahatma Gandhi, who was a devotee of truth, love and non-violence, was a sacred and world-respected saint, and was a great and unrivalled leader who brought India from slavery to independence. The meeting expresses its deep indignation and contempt for the perpetrator of the outrage and all those persons who have encouraged him.

"This meeting cannot escape the feeling of humiliation and shame at the fact that the perpetrator of the outrage, which prematurely brought to end the life, dedicated to public service, of a unique and tallest personality of the present age, should have been a Maharashtrian—more specially so when Maharashtra has been giving India inspiration for Swaraj from the time of leaders like the late Justice Ranade, Lokamanya Tilak and Gokhale.

"Maharashtra being always an advocate of democracy, the meeting is confident that every Maharashtrian will render all help he can to the Central and Provincial Governments in rooting out the cult of violence.

"It is impossible to make up the heavy loss to the country by the death of Mahatmaji at a critical period. It is enough to state that the meeting has no words in which it can adequately express its view of Mahatmaji's life-work and the sense of grief and bereavement it feels at his death. The meeting thinks that in translating his life message into action lies peace to his soul and his immortal memorial. It therefore appeals to every Maharashtrian to do so.

"The meeting shares with Mahatmaji's family their sad bereavement and requests the President to convey to Mahatmaji's relations their heartfelt condolences. The meeting further requests the President to forward a copy of the resolution to India's Prime Minister Pandit Nehru."—A.P.I.

American newspaper surveys of achievements in 1947 note the important part played by science. Outstanding event of the year was the practical emergence of atomic energy as a benefactor to mankind in a scope as yet unfathomed. Radio-isotopes, fission-born radioactive elements, have been made available by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission to scientists throughout the world to be used as "tracers" and for the treatment of diseases. They open new vistas for greater food production and already have given medical science new insight into mysterious diseases. Extensive studies in deriving power and warmth from atomic energy also were conducted during 1947.

Next to atomic progress ranges the drug streptomycin which became more widely available during the year, making possible extensive research in the treatment of tuberculosis. The year brought improvements in super-voltage X-Ray machines for treating cancer; in blood vessel operations through splicing veins and thus by-passing circulatory obstructions between the liver and the heart; in the cutting of nerves to suppress pain and heal ulcers. "Psycho-surgery" achieved surprising results with the so-called "pre-frontal labotomy," the severance of the "worry" center of the brain to control certain mental illnesses and pain from advanced cancer.

Less spectacular achievements such as a more effective method of steel production, better television, telephone service from moving vehicles, improved artificial rain and snow making, painless injections, and a roster of basic achievements crowd the fertile list of scientific advances in 1947.—U.S.I.S.

PERSIA TO BORROW FROM U. S.

Bill Presented To Majlis

TEHERAN, Feb. 1.

A bill to authorise the Persian Government to contract a 10,000,000-dollar loan from the United States to purchase arms and ammunition in the United States for the Persian Army was presented to the Majlis today by Marshall Morteza Banah, Persian War Minister. The Bill was referred to a special Parliamentary Committee for study.

Reuter adds: Last June the United States Government granted the Persian Government a 25,000,000-dollar credit for the purchase of arms, equipment and clothing from American surpluses. It was stated that most of the credit would be spend on edipment other than arms.—Reuter.

FR. MINISTER'S VISIT TO MAZARGUES

Precautionary Measures Against Demonstration

MARSEILLES, Feb. 1.

Marseilles police confined about 2,000 Indo-Chinese workers to their camp at Mazargues, outside the city, today to prevent any disturbance during a visit of the French Minister of ex-Servicemen's Affairs, M Francois Mitterand.

The Indo-Chinese had planned a demonstration to protest against the arrest last week of Tranngue Danh, leader of the Indo-Chinese autonomous delegation in Paris, for alleged acts against the integrity of France.—Reuter.

PERSONS CONVICTED UNDER ARMS ACT

Restricting Ordinance In C.P.

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 1.

The Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, has promulgated an ordinance, called the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance, restricting the release of persons accused or convicted under the Indian Arms Act with a view to preventing such persons from absconding while on bail. The Ordinance extends to the whole of the Province.

Another phase has been both the patient and the public regarding tuberculosis, especially directed toward exploding the popular misconceptions as to the disease.

For example, studies show that, with the exception of jobs bringing him in contact with free silica dust, there are but few types of work from which a person with inactive tuberculosis must be excluded.

Furthermore, it has been shown that the arrested tuberculous make good employees. A recent study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Veterans Administration, which compared 613 ex-tuberculous employees to 910 non-tuberculous, showed the former had equal rates in absenteeism and substantially lower rates in disabling injuries and labor turnover.

It is significant that the 1947 Christmas Seal portrayed a man at work, for the return of the tuberculous to productivity and self-assurance is the goal of therapy.—U.S.I.S.

ATOMIC KNOWLEDGE TODAY

INDIAN SCIENTISTS' IMPRESSION

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Prof. H. J. Bhabha, Director of Theoretical Physics at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, left London today for Paris on his way home from the U.N.E.S.C.O. Conference at Mexico City.

Interviewed, Prof. Bhabha summed up the present stage of atomic knowledge as follows: "Within the next few years an ocean liner or battleship may be driven by atomic power. The propelling plant would occupy no more space than the present engine room, though it would cost more. One loading of fuel would last a long time. I cannot say how long, though in the case of a small shore plant of a few kilo-watts, one fuelling would last about a century.

"A small plant using atomic energy as a source of power may be in operation in the United States within a couple of years.

"The atomic power will be used as a furnace, heating some fluid which will drive a turbine.

"A group of atomic scientists in America have estimated that atomic energy costs 0.85 cents per unit of power as compared with 0.65 cents per unit which is the cost of coal-generated power in the eastern United States today.

"Atomic power can never be the monopoly of any one country. With the passing of time, its use will spread over most of the world.

"India, in view of her vast supplies of the raw materials necessary for the generation of atomic power, will certainly be one of the countries in which atomic energy will be used for industrial purposes.

"For countries which are not very richly endowed with coal and where the coal has to be dragged over thousands of miles as in India, atomic power may be a very useful addition to their power production.

"In special cases in the future, atomic power may well be preferred to other sources of power.

"For example, should it be necessary to set up laboratories or power stations at very inaccessible places, as in the antarctic or in high mountains such as the Himalayas or the Tibetan plateau, far from centres of civilisation, atomic power for heating and for generation of electricity may well prove the most economical and perhaps the only answer to the problem."

Asked about future scientific research in India, Prof. Bhabha said:

"The Indian Government realises that modern science can provide for her millions a material environment never known before. It realises that from this environment can spring a new flowering of culture which for the first time in world history will be on a democratic basis."

Riots Against Anglo-Iraqi Treaty: 50 Killed

BAGHDAD, Feb. 2.

The death roll in the riots against the new Anglo-Iraqi treaty has risen to 50 with 34 badly injured.

Six more people injured last week during the demonstrations against the treaty, which led to the resignation of Sayid Salih Jabr's Cabinet, have died since Saturday. They included two girl law students.—Reuter.

[illegible] depending stream in my [illegible] condition I have [illegible] been able to set down on any [illegible] written word. But I shall hope to make fitting acknowledgement in due course if possible publicly, to all the heart-felt and loving words of comfort that are being showered on me and on the family circle. What has happened is incomprehensible to me, as I know it is to everybody else. Who would ever have dreamt that any individual or even a coterie of individuals could plot and carry out anything so dreadful and so shameful? What makes one feel completely unhinged is the fact that such a crime against humanity has been possible, not so much the actual physical passing away of one who was always so near to God. Here in Delhi we are still in the midst of the ceremonies which are naturally not confined to members of the family but are participated in by thousands of people including the nation's leaders. The formal rites have been performed by my elder brother, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi who was able to fly from Nagpur. The funeral pyre burned for over fourteen hours to the accompaniment of the prayer service so dear to Gandhiji and to the repeated recitation of the entire text of the Bhagavad Gita. Gandhiji's mortal remains are now reduced both ceremonially and physically to ashes. These will be collected today. They will formally mingle with the sacred waters of the Ganga and Jumna at the confluence at Allahabad on a date which may be announced in a day or two. That will be a great ceremony and I hope that it will be possible for fellow-mourners in their multitudes from all parts of India to attend it."—A.P.I.

Withdrawal From Kashmir Debate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

An Indian Embassy spokesman last night said the possibility of a withdrawal of the Indian Delegation from the Security Council's Kashmir debate was still, as far as the Embassy was concerned, in the "rumour" stage. No instructions had been received on the matter from New Delhi.

The spokesman, the previous day, referred to such a withdrawal as "possible" and said definite word was expected from New Delhi.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

It is believed that a fitting national memorial will be built at Raj Ghat where Mahatma Gandhi was cremated.

At 5 this evening—the time when Mahatma Gandhi usually held his daily prayer meeting—prayers were held at the cremation ground. After prayers the congregation to the accompaniment of devotional chants filed round the brick base of the pyre.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, Mr. Jairamadas Daulatram, Food Minister, and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces were among the hundreds that were present.

Pandit Nehru laid a small garland of roses on the pyre and made obeisance. As Pandit Nehru emerged out of the barbed wire enclosure a crowd surged round him and shouted, "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai," Pandit Nehru-Ki-Jai."

There was a religious ceremony at Raj Ghat this morning at which Mahatma Gandhi's two sons, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi and Mr. Devadas Gandhi, were present. Prayers were offered and Mahatma Gandhi's associates sang "Ram Dhun" and other bhajans for nearly two hours. Many brought wreaths and flowers which were placed at the foot of the platform.

Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee, a leader of the Indian community in South Africa, visited the spot this morning and prayed.

Meanwhile at the back of the Birla House bamboo poles have been erected round the spot where Mahatma Gandhi fell in order to discourage the public from scooping handfuls of earth to preserve as sacred souvenirs. There was already a pit over a foot deep. A large number of people visited the spot today and offered prayers.

Many who visited Birla House today were permitted to have a look into the room where Mahatma Gandhi used to live and where he died. There was no furniture in the room save for the small mattress on which he used to squat and work. All his personal effects, books, papers, etc., were left as they were before his death. On the mattress was placed a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi. In front of it was kept open the 'Yerwada Charkha'. Besides the photograph was the Burmese peasant's hat which Mahatma Gandhi received from the Burmese Premier Thakin Nu recently and which he wore. There was a small vase kept for the purpose of burning incense.

Following Gandhiji's Death

India Govt. Likely To Define Policy

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

IT is understood that Government are likely to issue a statement defining their policy with regard to the governance of India following Mahatma Gandhi's death. Such a declaration is thought to be necessary at the present juncture.

The capital has not yet settled down from the shock which it and the country in general sustained on account of the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

It is believed there have been consultations among members of the Government in regard to the raising of a suitable memorial to the revered leader. Suggestions are in a nebulous state and it will take some time before they take a concrete shape.

Meanwhile, it is understood, Government are likely to issue a statement defining their general policy with regard to the governance of India following Mahatma Gandhi's death. Such a declaration, it is presumed, is necessary at the present juncture. Even though Mahatma Gandhi was not even a primary member of the Congress, he enjoyed the complete confidence of the members of the Government. The Government looked to him for advice and the overwhelming public support which the Government enjoys today is in no small measure due to the personality of the Mahatma and in the realisation that the Government were generally guided by the principles enunciated by him. His death should not lead to any doubts in the public mind as to the future policy of the Government and, it is understood, the Government may issue a statement of policy.

Plot to Assassinate Gandhiji

Part of a Plan To Murder National Leaders

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

It now transpires that N. V. Godse alleged assassin of Mahatmaji was present at Gandhiji's prayer meeting on January 20 when a bomb exploded. It is said that the plot at that time was that Godse would throw a handgrenade at Gandhiji while people would disperse in confusion after the explosion. This however could not materialise, as under Gandhiji's directions, people remained calm and quiet. Later Godse is reported to have gone back and reached Delhi by air on Jan. 28. He attended Gandhiji's prayer meeting the next day to perfect his nefarious designs and plans which he finally executed on Jan. 30.

One version suggests that the man who accosted Gandhiji saying that the Mahatma was late to the prayer meeting was also an accomplice in the plot but mingled with the crowd later and bolted.

It seems that Godse at first resolved to put an end to the life of the Bombay Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai. The Government of Bombay had forfeited the security of his paper 'Agrani' amounting to Rs. 6,000 and there was a demand for Rs. 10,000 security from the 'Hindu Saurashtra' the new name of 'Agrani.' On an appeal for funds, more than the money demanded and forfeited from was collected by Godse and subscriptions came from far-off places like Delhi. It is understood that the police have in possession a list of Delhi subscribers to this fund.

The police arrested yesterday Mr. Bedi, District Manager of the Punjab National Bank, when he landed at the aerodrome from Bombay.

When Gandhiji commenced his fast, Godse changed his mind and resolved to assassinate Gandhiji first and Pandit Nehru, Maulana Azad, Sardar Patel and others later.

Reports mention the distribution of a pamphlet in a State near Delhi and a man in sadhu's clothes announcing that Gandhiji was killed even two hours earlier to Gandhiji's actual assassination. The man has been arrested and copies of the pamphlets are being brought to Delhi. Madanlal, the suspect in the bomb case has in a statement implicated Godse and others who are being rounded up.

It is not ruled out that prominent people would find themselves in custody if clues in the hands of the police yield substantial evidence against them. Gandhiji's assassination trial may prove a world sensation.

TRAINS HALTED AT CREMATION TIME

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

On instructions from the Railway Board trains on all railways in India were halted for 10 minutes at the time of the cremation of Mahatma Gandhi yesterday as a mark of respect to his memory.

[illegible] Stones are also reported to have been thrown by some people on [illegible] Bridge Road and on [illegible] factory junction of Mint Street and Tiruvottiyur High Road. With the arrival of the police the hooligans dispersed.

The Kothwal market, the washermenpet market and the slaughter House at Vysarpadi remained closed today. Most of the markets leased by the Corporation and private persons also remained closed while some were kept half-open for sale of vegetables to the public coming into the city.

Vegetable vendors coming into the city from villages near and around Washermanpet were seen selling vegetables in a graveyard opposite the market.

The festival of Sri Kandaswami Temple in Suresnder Park Town, which has been going on for the past fortnight has been since Friday, January 31. The festival normally lasts for three weeks and concludes some time by the end of this week.

On the intervention of a few Congress volunteers a toddy shop which was kept open at 7 a. m. today in Maravanappa Naick Street, Washermanpet was closed. There was a stampede for the purchase of copies of Gandhiji's picture in the City. All except panshops remained closed today.

act of a mad man. It has come out of an atmosphere of violence and hatred that has prevailed in this country for many months and years, more especially the past few months. That atmosphere envelops us and surrounds us and if we are to serve the cause he put before us, we have to face this atmosphere, combat it, struggle against it, root out the evil of hatred and violence.

So far as this Government is concerned, I trust that they will spare no means, no effort, to do that, because if we do not do that, if we in our weakness or for any other reason that we may consider adequate, do not take effective means to stop this violence and this spreading of hatred by word of mouth or writing of act, then indeed we are not worthy of being in this Government, we are certainly not worth of being his followers and we are not worthy of even saying words of praise for this great soul who has departed."

"In ages to come, centuries and, might be, millenia after us, people would think of this generation when this man of God trod the earth and would think of us who, however small, also tread the holy ground where his foot had

to the eminent departed to say some words of praise and condolence. I am not quite sure in my own mind if it is exactly fitting for me or any others in this House to say much on this occasion. For I have a sense of utter shame, both as an individual and as the head of the Government of India, that we should have failed to protect the greatest treasure that we possessed.

"It is our failure, as it has been our failure in the past many months, to give protection to many an innocent man, woman and child. It may be that the burden and the task were too great for us or for any Government. Nevertheless, it is failure. The fact is that this mighty person, whom we honoured and loved beyond measure, has gone because of us. It is shame to me as an Indian that an Indian should have raised his hand against him; it is shame to me as a Hindu that a Hindu should have done this deed, and done it to the greatest Indian of the day and the greatest Hindu of the age.

"We praise people in well-chosen words and we have some kind of a measure for greatness. How shall we praise him and how shall we measure him, because he was not of the common clay that all of us are made of. He came, lived a fairly long span of life and has passed away. No words of praise of ours in the House are needed, for he has had greater praise in his life than any living man in history, and during these two or three days since his death, he has had the homage of the world. What

(Continued on Page 5)

and moral counsels were needed the most. He was the one man who made us respectable throughout the world, even in our slavery. He cemented all our internal differences and divisions. To him we turned in all our difficulties, private and public. To him life and death were the same. He always said that he was in the hands of God. For him the body was nothing; the soul everything and his soul freed from the shackles of his body pervades the universe.

Today before us, who called him our master and derived from his whatever little merit we possess, the task is to close our ranks and unite and work in his spirit and bring about the Swaraj of his dreams for which he had only time to lay the barest foundations. May his blessings be with us and may God give us strength and honesty of purpose to carry forward his mission which embraced in its wide scope no particular creed, community or country, but the whole of humanity."

BAN SABHA DEMONSTRATION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

About 2,000 students and workers marched in a procession and demonstrated near the Assembly Chamber this morning with placards, "Ban Hindu Mahasabha and communal organisations," "Close down the R.S.S.," "Serve out the enemies of Nehru."

Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, the Socialist Leader, addressed the processionists before they started the march. He condemned communal organisations.—A.P.I.

Follow Gandhiji's Path of Truth and Ahimsa

MADRAS ASSEMBLY PAYS HOMAGE TO THE MAHATMA

House Adjourns as Mark of Respect

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

IN an atmosphere of utmost sorrow and deep emotion, the Madras Legislative Assembly this morning adopted a resolution expressing grief at the irreparable loss sustained by the Nation by the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation and the Architect of our Freedom and adjourned without transacting other business, as a mark of respect to the departed Leader. Before adjourning, the entire House stood up for a minute in solemn silence, in respectful homage to the Mahatma.

The resolution will be communicated by the Speaker to Mr. Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India. Arrangements are being made to print the resolution enclosed in black bands for communication.

The Speaker, Mr. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, presided. The Premier and other Ministers were present. The visitors' galleries were crowded.

The resolution was moved by the Leader of the House, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, and seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mahomed Ismail Sahib. Kumararaja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Mr. B. W. Batchelor and Mr. K. A. Nambiar, representing different groups in the Assembly, spoke. The Speaker made a few feeling observations before adjourning the House.

As the Leader of the House and the other members were speaking, some of the members of the Assembly and also a number of visitors in the galleries and the lobbies were seen in tears.

At the outset, the Speaker called upon Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Leader of the House, to move the resolution.

Dr. Subbaroyan then moved: "This Assembly is deeply grieved at the assassinations of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation and the Architect of our Freedom, and expresses its profound sorrow at the irreparable loss the Nation has sustained. The only way in which we can pay our homage to our great Leader is to follow the principles of Truth, Service and Ahimsa that he enunciated in his exemplary life."

Dr. Subbaroyan then spoke on his resolution in a voice surcharged with emotion, and he was almost sobbing throughout his speech.

"Words", he said, "fail me at this time, as I feel an immense void has been caused in our life today.

"Bapu as he has been and as we call him has gone at the hand of a dastardly assassin who knew not what he was doing. Even as Bapu collapsed he could only bow to God. There is no instance in history of a leader who achieved the freedom of his country through no fight, but through the suffering of his own self. The whole struggle that he made for over a quarter of a century was on the basis of love and trying to achieve a change of heart in the rulers. That success came to him, though not in the way he expected, was due to the great moral force that he exercised right through his life. He was sick at heart over the partition and had to undertake two fasts to set things right. He will go down in history with Socrates and Jesus Christ as those whose lives

(Continued on Page 5)

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A MARTYR TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE

WORLD PAYS HOMAGE TO THE MAHATMA

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The world today mourned the passing of one of its greatest figures.

From all parts of the world, from all walks of life, expressions of grief and horror at the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi were made.

The thought which ran through all messages, from King George the VI, from his Governor-General Earl Mountbatten, from General Jan Smuts, from Hindus, Muslims, politicians and writers—was that this was an irreparable loss not only to India, but to the whole world.

Lunch time crowds in London's busy streets mobbed the news stands today, as posters hastily scrawled in blue chalk announced the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

The news stirred the British people as no other event since Labour came to power in the General Election of 1945 for, to them Mahatma Gandhi was a figure symbolising India in her struggle for independence.

Indian students burst into tears. The flag of 16 nations, including those of India and Pakistan, were lowered to half-mast over the International Language Club in London, which has 50 Indian students of all creeds among its residents.

Newspapers were sold out in a few minutes, but copies were passed from hand to hand, and groups of people, shocked out the usual British phlegm, stood at street corners reading a single sheet with its bold headlines saying "GANDHI DEAD," "GANDHI ASSASSINATED."

Conversation in public houses turned on the one topic

There was considerable apprehension at the possible consequences

"This means trouble," was a remarkable frequently overheard.

The High Commissioner for India, Mr. Krishna Menon, immediately cancelled all his public engagements

STOCK EXCHANGE HIT TOO

The news abruptly stopped transactions on the London Stock market. Indian stocks, together with the prices of those concerns with interests in India, were sharply lowered as a precautionary measure against any possible selling. Indian Bank shares fell by seven shillings and sixpence.

A PIECE OF PAPER

Just before 2 p.m. (G.M.T.), a piece of white paper fluttered on the wall of the India House in London. It read simply: "Gandhi is dead" and added that there would be a special meeting of the staff this afternoon and that the office of the High Commissioner would be closed tomorrow and Monday.

It was signed by the Deputy High Commissioner.

Crowds gathered to read it. Bare headed Indian women in traditional dress and turbanned, bearded Indians who had not previously heard the news, unashamedly wept as they entered the building.

Inside, where the crowd had doubled in ten minutes, many Indians dashed tears from their faces as they stood in silent groups.

Tributes from eminent British people, many of whom have had close connection with India, started to pour into Reuter's London office within a few minutes of the assassination being announced.

The tersest was from the playwright George Bernard Shaw, who said, "It shows how dangerous it is to be too good."

TRIBUTES

Tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and expressions of horror at his death came from many prominent British people almost immediately the news was known.

Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Pakistan High Commissioner in London, said: "Having just received the news of the dastardly attack on the life of Mr. Gandhi, I am too shocked to say anything except to condemn it in the strongest possible terms."

Other tributes were: Mr. Herbert Morrison, Britain's Deputy Prime Minister and Lord President of the Council: "This is terrible news, and a tragic end to the life of a great and remarkable man."

A GHASTLY TRAGEDY

Lord Listowel, former Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India: "This is a ghastly tragedy. I felt that the loss of Mahatma Gandhi will be a loss not only to India, but to the whole world, because he has been the outstanding figure in the struggle for peace in the present generation.

"His loss will be felt everywhere. It is such an appalling calamity that I can hardly gather my thoughts."

MARTYR TO PEACE

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Fisher: "I join with India in grief and horror that Gandhi should have died at the hands of a murderer.

"He devoted his life to win men from violence to peace and brotherhood. Fanaticism and hatred have now made him a martyr for that cause."

Lord Halifax, Viceroy of India from 1926 to 1931 "The news of Mr. Gandhi's murder is the news of a great tragedy to India and to the cause for which, at any time, he was willing to give his life.

"No one has tried to serve India with greater devotion, and his friends in India and elsewhere will only hope that the lesson and effect of his tragic death may be to bring all his countrymen to understand and practise the principles that he so constantly and faithfully preached.

"I suppose there can be few men in all history who, by personal character and example, have been able so deeply to influence the thought of their generation."

PREMIER TO BROADCAST

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee is to broadcast a message on the death of Gandhiji after the 2100 (GMT) news bulletin tonight. This is the time of day when most listeners have their sets on.

Mr L. S. Amery, British Wartime Secretary for India: "All Englishmen, without difference of party, will have deeply regretted the news. It is tragic to think that he who all his life preached communal unity to Indians should himself have fallen a victim to the frenzy of communal passion.

HELONGS TO HISTORY

"His part in the history of India and Anglo-Indian relations in the last generation can only be assessed by history. At any rate, it can be said that no one contributed more to the particular way in which the charter of British rule in India has ended than Mr. Gandhi himself.

"His death comes at the close of a great chapter in world history. In the mind of India at least, he will always be identified with the opening of the new chapter which, however troubled at the outset, we should all hope will develop in peace, concord and prosperity for India."

NO REVENGE

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, a former Secretary for India and Burma and head of the Cabinet Mission to India two and a half years ago: "It is a great shock to learn of the cruel assassination of my intimate friend, Gandhiji, beloved teacher of India.

"I know that there is one wish that he would have had above all else. That is that his death should not be revenged or made the occasion for further bloodshed and violence. But should lead to reconciliation among all the peoples in the great sub-continent of Asia."

CHURCHILL SHOCKED

LONDON: Winston Churchill, former Premier of Britain, when told of Gandhi's death, said today: "I am shocked at this wicked crime."

AMERICA SHOCKED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

America was shocked and disturbed at the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination.

President Truman received the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death shortly after rising today. He immediately issued an order that he be kept fully informed of the developments and that he received prompt official details from the New Delhi Embassy as soon as they came in.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Indian Ambassador to Washington, said: "It is the most appalling tragedy in Indian history. I am too prostrate with grief to say anything more just now."

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, India's Chief Delegate to the United Nations Security Council in a special tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, told Reuter: "It is the saddest event that has overtaken us—the biggest disaster, not merely to India, but to the world".

New York Flashes The News

NEW YORK: New York Radio stations interrupted their normal programmes to "cut in" with the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death.

"The tragedy is of profound political significance", a member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Security Council told Reuters.

A member of the Pakistan Delegation said "the news is extremely regrettable".—Reuter.

ZAFRULLAH HORRIFIED

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan, head of the Pakistan delegation to the Security Council, in a statement today said: "I have been horrified at the news of this terrible tragedy. The dastardly hand of the assassin brought to a close a life dedicated to the service of India and all humanity, particularly at a moment when India stood in sore need of his healing administrations.

"It is a calamity of the highest magnitude. It is so tragic and so violent a catastrophe that it might become the forerunner of great disasters in many fields and it is devoutly hoped and prayed that in this hour of grief and distress leaders of all communities in India will unite and devote every effort to avoiding these disasters and push forward to the magnificent goals this great leader had strived and achieved. Not only India but the whole world today is vastly poorer on account of his irreparable loss.

BLOW TO FREEDOM EVERYWHERE

The novelist, Pearl Buck, in a statement on Gandhiji's assassination, said that it struck a blow to the freedom of peoples everywhere," and that "everything now depends on the people of India."

The text of her statement: "The death of Gandhi, by violence, struck a blow not only to India's rising prestige in the west, but to the whole cause of freedom of peoples.

"Today, the enemies of this cause rejoice, while others mourn the passing of one of the greatest men of human history. We sorrow, because this death, so cruelly and blindly committed, casts its shadow upon all who stand for world peace and co-operation."

"The responsibility now rests upon India to make the death of Gandhi a rallying point for fresh determination to carry out the principles for which he died. Our profound condolence goes first to Nehru, he stands alone today against the dark sky of India. What will India do with Nehru? For her own sake, before the world, let India support Nehru. There is no other who can take his place at this hour.

"India has become the symbol of a people freed from foreign rule, but, in spite of continuing strife, Gandhi's recent fast won deep respect for India. Never had his spiritual prestige, and India's, risen so high in the United States as during the past months.

WORLD WATCHES AND WAITS

"Gandhi's death comes at a strategic moment, and respect is increased to reverence for a martyr. Everything now depends upon the people of India. The world watches and waits."

GLOOM IN U.N.O.

A spirit of the darkest gloom pervaded the headquarters of the Indian delegation to the Security Council within an hour after the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. However, Indian delegates are not planning to ask for adjournment of the current Security Council meetings on Kashmir on account of Gandhiji's death, but expect that the scheduled meeting in the afternoon of January 30 may be cancelled.

In the Hotel Gotham headquarters of the Indian delegation, with the room littered with official papers, unshaven members of the delegation met and talked formally. The phrase, "It's is a damnable shame", was repeated with sincere emotion.

"WAR IS SURE"

The man-on-the-street's comment was perhaps summed up by Philip Malowsky, a driver who spent three years in India with the U.S. Army. Malowsky said of Gandhiji's death: "That means war is sure. I think India needs some help anyway."

Members of the Indian League in America hastily conferred and sadly studied news dispatches from New Delhi.

Small Indian communities scattered throughout the United States exchanged information sorrowfully and members asked each other anxiously if it would mean widespread violence in India.—U.P.A.

FRENCH SYMPATHY

The French National Assembly today adopted a resolution expressing its sympathy to India for the death of Gandhiji.—U.P.A.

A Prince Among Men, Says Smuts

CAPE TOWN: When he received the news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi, General Jan Smuts, the South African Premier, said: "I have heard of the assassination of Gandhi with the deepest grief, which I am sure will be shared all over the world.

"Gandhi was one of the great men of my time and my acquaintance with him over a period of more than 30 years has only deepened my high respect for him, however, much we differed in our views and methods.

"A Prince among men has passed away and we grieve with India in her irreparable loss."—Reuter.

A SAINT VANISHES

CAIRO: Egyptians, many of whom had only a short time before visited the mosques for Friday prayers, received the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death in shocked silence.

The Egyptian State broadcasting station interrupted its broadcast to announce the assassination.

Indians, of whom there are a number in Cairo had the greatest difficulty in believing the news which reached the city too late for the evening papers and their feelings were generally expressed by one who said, "A saint has vanished from the earth."

A TERRIBLE BLOW

PARIS: Dr. Gopaljee Samboo, President of the Indian Association in France, said in an interview with Reuters "In the name of the Indians living in Paris, I can only say that we are profoundly shocked by the news of Gandhiji's death. It is a very great loss for India, and it will take us a long time to recover from the terrible blow of the loss of the father of the Indian nation."

Dr. Samboo added that the Indian community in Paris would go into mourning—by wearing a white armband—and would hold a memorial service for the Mahatma next week.

VATICAN CITY: The news of Gandhi's death was received by the Pope and the Holy See generally "with great sorrow" because he was regarded as an "apostle of peace and friend of Christianity," Vatican Secretary of State sources said today.

These sources said that Gandhi, although he had no contacts with the Catholic Church, had often expressed great respect for Christianity through his Protestant acquaintances. He had also publicly praised the Catholic Church for its opposition to castes.

It was recalled that when Gandhi came to Rome in 1931 he wished to have an audience with the Pope, but this could not be arranged because it was thought Gandhi's usual cloth costume would not be appropriate.—UPA.

COLOMBO SHOCKED BY THE NEWS

COLOMBO: News of Mahatma Gandhi's death came as a shock and spread like wildfire through Ceylon.

Crowds gathered in the streets to listen to the All-India Radio broadcast and later besieged newsagencies and newspaper offices with phone calls seeking confirmation.

Mr. V. V. Giri, High Commissioner for India told Reuter: "It is terrible. It is too terrible news to say anything in words."

Prime Minister D. S. Senanayake said: "I am too shocked to be able think what result this tragedy will have not only in India but the whole world."

Sir Oliver Gonnetileke, Minister of Home Affairs, said: "This is an unthinkable tragedy not only to India but to the whole world. My first thoughts are of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the enormous responsibility that now rests on him".

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike Minister of Local Administration and Public Health said "I am too shocked to say anything."

Minister Senanayake and Sir Oliver later called on Mr. Giri to offer their personal condolence.

Dangerous To Be Too Good

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who at 92 is 14 years older than Mahatma Gandhi, made this comment on the news of the Mahatma's death today: "It shows how dangerous it is to be too good".

Mr. Shaw telephoned the message to Reuters from his home at Ayot Saint Lawrence, about 30 miles from London. He declined to say anything more.

INDIA HAS BECOME FATHERLESS

Jai Prakash's Call

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain in a statement said that at the very time that Mahatma Gandhi's wisdom and moral force were needed most, India has become fatherless. "Will the nation that Mahatma Gandhi founded, and the national unity for which he laid down his life survive?" The Socialist leader concluded by saying that forces of destruction and evil must be suppressed once for all.

Mr. S. A. Dange, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, said that the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest blow to the peace of India. The removal of the apostles of Hindu-Muslim unity imposes the great task of building a solid united front of the toiling masses.

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Sympathy Of Britons In India

Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University and Sir Arthur Moore, former Editor of "Statesman" in a joint statement on Mahatma Gandhi's assassination say, "As two unofficial Britons living in India may we express on behalf of many others of our countrymen here our deepest sympathy with the people of India in this moment of grief at the martyrdom of this her great son, who has died in the cause of peace"

TRUMAN'S TRIBUTE

WASHINGTON: President Truman in a statement issued from the White House, described Mahatma Gandhi as a leader of international stature whose life work would be the greatest monument to him.

LATE NEWS

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE (PRESS OF INDIA)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30

After shot fired dead Mahatma Gandhi, the culprit attempted to kill himself, but was overpowered and arrested. He was seen profusely bleeding from the head.

HOLIDAY IN PAKISTAN

KARACHI, Jan. 30

Associated Press of India was authoritatively informed that all Pakistan Government offices in Karachi will be closed tomorrow as a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi

All Government offices in the West Punjab, North West Frontier Province, East Bengal, and Sind will also be closed tomorrow.—A.P.I.

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HIND MATA
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Show Timings: Daily:—
3, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Sundays Matinee at 12 Noon

JAI-HIND
TALKIES, Byculla
Advance Booking:—
10 to 12 : 4 to 6 P. M.
Show Timings: Daily:—4 Shows: 12 Noon, 3-15, 6-30 & 9-45 P. M.
— Also at —

RIVOLI
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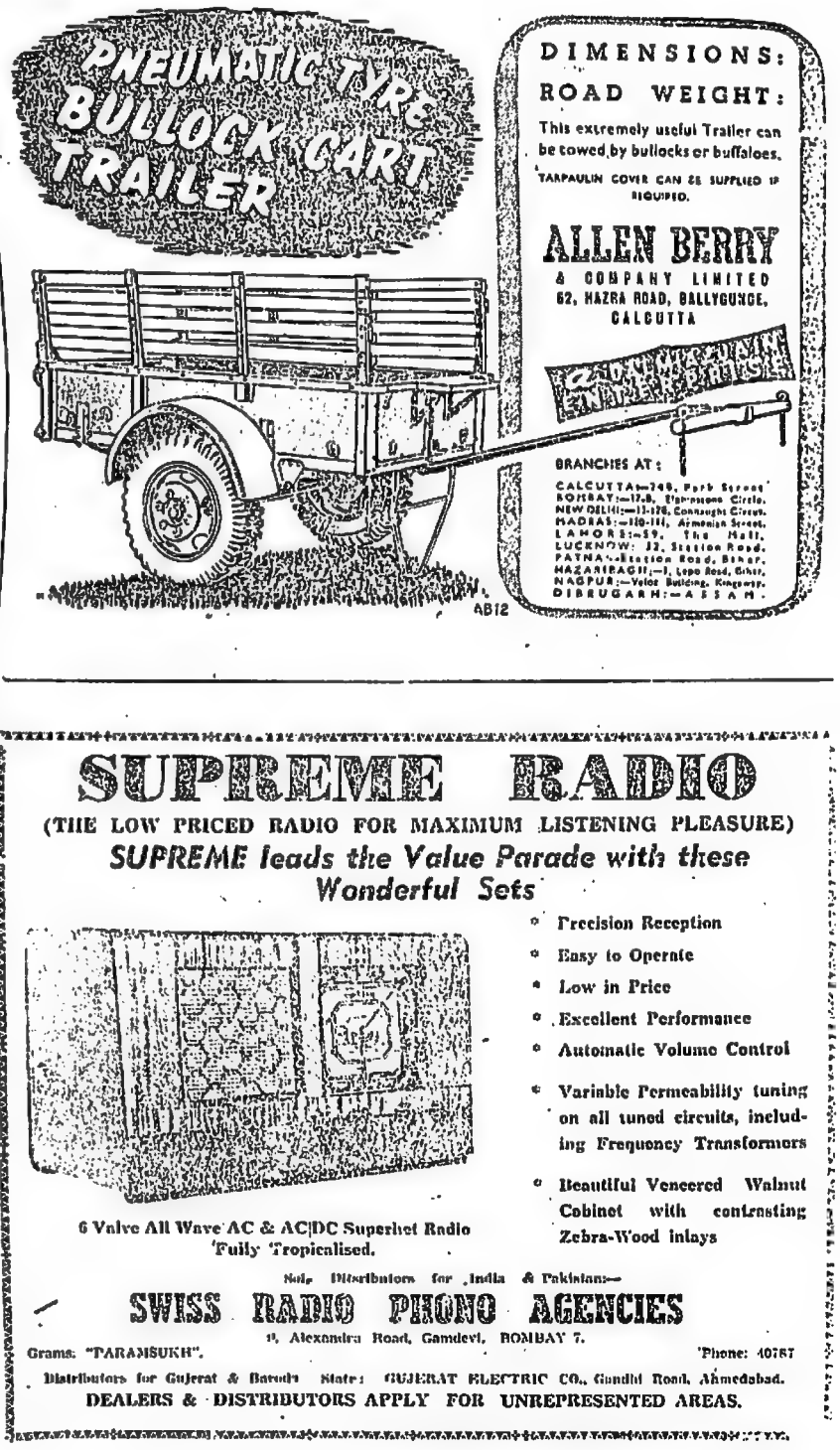

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A MARTYR TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE

WORLD PAYS HOMAGE TO THE MAHATMA

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The world today mourned the passing of one of its greatest figures.

From all parts of the world, from all walks of life, expressions of grief and horror at the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi were made.

The thought which ran through all messages, from King George the VI, from his Governor-General Earl Mountbatten, from General Jan Smuts, from Hindus, Muslims, politicians and writers —was that this was an irreparable loss not only to India, but to the whole world.

Lunch time crowds in London's busy streets mobbed the news stands today, as posters hastily scrawled in blue chalk announced the death of Mahatma Gndhi.

The news stirred the British people as no other event since Labour came to power in the General Election of 1945 for, to them Mahatma Gandhi was a figure symbolising India in her struggle for independence.

Indian students burst into tears. The flag of 16 nations, including those of India and Pakistan, were lowered to halfmast over the International Language Club in London, which has 50 Indian students of all creeds among its residents.

Newspapers were sold out in a few minutes, but copies were passed from hand to hand, and groups of people, shocked out the usual British phlegm, stood at street corners reading a single sheet with its bold headlines saying "GANDHI DEAD," "GANDHI ASSASSINATED."

Conversation in public houses turned on the one tome.

There was considerable apprehension at the possible consequences.

"This means trouble," was a remarkable frequently overheard.

The High Commissioner for India, Mr. Krishna Menon, immediately cancelled all his public engagements.

STOCK EXCHANGE HIT TOO

The news abruptly stopped transactions on the London Stock market. Indian stocks, together with the prices of those concerns with interests in India, were sharply lowered as a precautionary measure against any possible selling. Indian Bank shares fell by seven shillings and sixpence.

A PIECE OF PAPER

Just before 2 p.m. (G.M.T.), a piece of white paper fluttered on the wall of the India House in London. It

ashamedly wept as they entered the building.

Inside, where the crowd had doubled in ten minutes, many Indians dashed tears from their faces as they stood in silent groups.

Tributes from eminent British people, many of whom have had close connection with India, started to pour into Reuter's London office within a few minutes of the assassination being announced.

The tersest was from the playwright George Bernard Shaw, who said, "It shows how dangerous it is to be too good."

TRIBUTES

Tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and expressions of horror at his death came from many prominent British people almost immediately the news was known.

Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Pakistan High Commissioner in London, said: "Having just received the news of the dastardly attack on the life of Mr. Gandhi, I am too shocked to say anything except to condemn it in the strongest possible terms."

Other tributes were: Mr. Herbert Morrison, Britain's Deputy Prime Minister and Lord President of the Council: "This is terrible news, and a tragic end to the life of a great and remarkable man."

A GHASTLY TRAGEDY

Lord Listowel, former Parliamentary Under Secretary for India: "This is a ghastly tragedy. I felt that the loss of Mahatma Gandhi will be a loss not only to India but to the whole world, because he has been the outstanding figure in the struggle for peace in the present generation.

"His loss will be felt everywhere. It is such an appalling calamity that I can hardly gather my thoughts."

MARTYR TO PEACE

The Archbishop of Canterbury, deeply regretted the news. It is tragic to think that he who all his life preached communal unity to Indians should himself have fallen a victim to the frenzy of communal passion.

BELONGS TO HISTORY

"His part in the history of India and Anglo-Indian relations in the last generation can only be assessed by history. At any rate, it can be said that no one contributed more to the particular way in which the charter of British rule in India has ended than Mr. Gandhi himself.

"His death comes at the close of a great chapter in world history. In the mind of India at least, he will always be identified with the opening of the new chapter which, however troubled at the outset, we should all hope will develop in peace, concord and prosperity for India."

NO REVENGE

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, a former Secretary for India and Burma and head of the Cabinet Mission to India two and a half years ago: "It is a great shock to learn of the cruel assassination of my intimate friend, Gandhiji, beloved teacher of India.

"I know that there is one wish that he would have had above all else. That is that his death should not be revenged or made the occasion for further bloodshed and violence. But should lead to reconciliation among all the peoples in the great sub-continent of Asia."

CHURCHILL SHOCKED

LONDON: Winston Churchill, former Premier of Britain, when told of Gandhi's death, said today: "I am shocked at this wicked crime."

AMERICA SHOCKED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

America was shocked and disturbed at the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination.

President Truman received the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death shortly after rising today. He immediately issued an order that he be kept fully informed of the developments and that he received prompt official details from the New Delhi Embassy as soon as they came in.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Indian Ambassador to Washington, said: "It is the most appalling tragedy in Indian history. I am too prostrate with grief to say anything more just now."

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, India's Chief Delegate to the United Nations Security Council in a special tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, told Reuter: "It is the sadest event that has overtaken us—the biggest disaster, not merely to India, but to the world."

Dangerous To Be Too Good

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who at 92 is 14 years older than Mahatma Gandhi, made this comment on the news of the Mahatma's death today: "It shows how dangerous it is to be too good".

Mr. Shaw telephoned the message to Reuters from his home at Ayot Saint Lawrence, about 50 miles from London. He declined to say anything more.

New York Flashes

n an hour after the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. However, Indian elegates are not planning to ask for adournment of the current Security Council meetings on Kashmir on account of Gandhiji's death, but expect that the heduled meeting in the afternoon of anuary 30 may be cancelled.

In the Hotel Gotham headquarters of he Indian delegation, with the room littered with official papers, unshaven embers of the delegation met and talked ufomally. The phrase, "It's a damnable shame", was repeated with sincere emotion.

"WAR IS SURE!"

The man-on-the-street's comment was perhaps summed up by Philip Mulowsky, a driver who spent three years in India with the U.S. Army. Mulowsky sold of Gandhiji's death: "That means war is sure. I think India needs some help anyway."

Members of the Indian League in America hastily conferred and sadly studied news dispatches from New Delhi.

Small Indian communities scattered throughout the United States exchanged information sorrowfully and members asked each other anxiously if it would mean widespread violence in India.—U.P.A.

FRENCH SYMPATHY

The French National Assembly today adopted a resolution expressing its sympathy to India for the death of Gandhiji.—U.P.A.

A Prince Among Men, Says Smuts

CAPE TOWN: When he received the news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi, General Jan Smuts, the South African Premier, said: "I have heard of the assassination of Gandhi with the deepest grief, which I am sure will be shared all over the world.

"Gandhi was one of the great men of my time and my acquaintance with him over a period of more than 30 years has only deepened my high respect for him, however much we differed in our views and methods.

"A Prince among men has passed away and we grieve with India in her irreparable loss."—Reuter.

INDIA HAS BECOME FATHERLESS

Jai Prakash's Call

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain in a statement said that at the very time that Mahatma Gandhi's wisdom and moral force were needed most, India has become fatherless. "Will the nation that Mahatma Gandhi founded, and the national unity for which he laid down his life survive?" The Socialist leader concluded by saying that forces of destruction and evil must be suppressed once for all.

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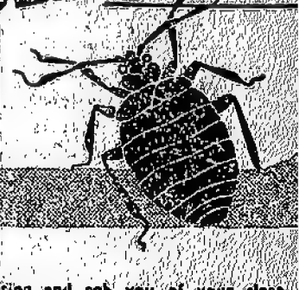

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TRATOR'S STEPS
UNAGADH

RAJKOT, Jan. 30.

strator of Junagadh in eradicate all traces of from the State has he special concessions mption of electrical d to college hostels, ques and the mosque ie also decided to re- elimination observed in yments to Muslim he Mahabat Madresa at Junagadh.

the list of public and lays, issued by the pre- ment on October 27, n replaced by the list bserved in Western In- et States so as to give to all communities in

e Administrator has the remaining of the Hospital at Junagadh as neral Hospital.

istrator of Junagadh pupils studying in the andards of secondary State from the obliga- he tuition fees fixed by December 30, 1947.—

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

arrangements in hand ipment of four Hima- o the London Zoo. The oard the aircraft at will be the second con- pandas for London. aby 'giant panda' was and some 20 months C flying boat.—API.

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BANKING AND INSURANCE BILLS WITHDRAWN

India's Parliament Meets

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

In the Dominion Parliament today the Finance Minister Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty withdrew the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to banking companies. He said that Government would shortly introduce a new bill in its place.

In making the motion for the withdrawal of the bill, the Finance Minister explained that it was his intention that the bill as amended by the Select Committee of the old Legislative Assembly should be taken up for consideration during the current session.

But on scrutiny of the Select Committee's report, he found that it had become necessary to move a number of amendments including a large number of drafting amendments. He, therefore, thought that if the bill in its present form was taken up for consideration, it would cause a great deal of confusion and take up the time of the House.

From the point of view of convenience he had decided to withdraw the old bill and introduce a new bill shortly. Such a procedure would facilitate the work of the House.

The House agreed to the motion.

INSURANCE BILL

The House also agreed to a motion by the Commerce Minister Mr. C. H Bhabha withdrawing the bill to amend the Insurance Act, 1938. Mr. Bhabha said that as a consequence of the mass migration of population and other factors, insurance companies were faced with new problems. Further, the withdrawal of the Banking Bill also affected the Insurance Bill. It was the intention of the Government, after consulting the various interests concerned to bring forward a new bill on the subject.

Mr. Bhabha suggested that the member could bring forward a resolution on the subject. It was, however, the intention of the Government to bring in a new bill shortly. The House agreed to the motion.

LABOUR BILL

The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram moved that the bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, said that the bill when passed into law would place on the Statue Book a factory law which, if properly enforced, would secure a marked and distinct improvement in working conditions in factories.

us are practicable under Indian conditions.

The provisions relating to periodical medical examination of young persons and the submission of plans of factory building are also from I.L.O. conventions. We have also freely drawn upon the British Factories Act, one of the most comprehensive pieces of legislation on this subject."

EXTENDING APPLICATION

Dealing with the existing law the Labour Minister pointed out that in general the Factories Act was now applied to industrial establishments using power and employing 20 or more persons. It was now proposed that the factories law should apply to all industrial establishments employing ten or more workers where power was used and 20 or more workers in all other cases. As a result the number of establishments covered was likely to be trebled and the number of workers protected by the Act would increase from 25 to 35 lakhs.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram stated that the distinction between seasonal and perennial factories would be done away with. The regulations regarding safety health and proper working conditions would apply to all working places, irrespective of the number of workers employed.

The bill prescribes the standards to be observed by the factory owners with regard to health and safety measures for the welfare of the workers. Labour will be associated with the management in regard to the responsibilities prescribed.

AGE OF ENTRY

Another important provision in the bill is with regard to the responsibility of the factories inspectorate to scrutinise the plans and specifications of factory buildings and their layouts in regard to employment of workers. The age of entry will be raised from 12 to 13.

Young persons will be medically examined every year. A new provision has been included to provide for the grant of holidays with pay to workers who have put in six months service. The bill also provides for the

FINANCE FOR REFUGEES

Bill To Set Up Body

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30

The establishment of a Rehabilitation Finance Administration which will be financed and controlled by the Central Government but will work as a semi-autonomous body for the purpose of helping in the rehabilitation of the refugees is provided for in a bill which the Finance Minister, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty introduced in the Dominion Parliament today.

It is pointed out that credit facilities for the settlement of refugees in business and industry cannot adequately be granted by commercial banks and other financing agencies nor can they appropriately be provided by a commercial organisation like the proposed Industrial Finance Corporation.

It is also impracticable for the state to give such accommodation direct as in the case of agriculturists, small shopkeepers, artisans and persons engaged in professions. The bill seeks to establish for this purpose a Rehabilitation Finance Administration which will be financed and controlled by the Central Government but will work as a semi-autonomous body in close collaboration with the Central and Provincial Governments and banks.

MAIN FEATURES

The main features of the bill are: The total liability of the Administration is limited to ten crores and power is given to Government to advance money to the Administration up to this limit. In order to avoid overlapping, it is intended that the minimum limit for loans advanced by the administration should correspond to the maximum amount advanced direct by the Provincial Governments. A maximum limit, say, of rupees one lakh above which the sanction of the Central Government would be required, will also be prescribed.

The maximum rate of interest to borrowers is fixed at six per cent.

To ensure safety of the loan a statutory first charge on the assets created from the loan has been provided.

Though for constitutional reasons the scope of the legislation is confined to the provinces of India, the Administration is not prohibited from granting financial accommodation to refugees settling down in States.

"Displaced person" to whom aid is sought to be given is defined as follows: 'Displaced person' means any person who is displaced from any area outside India on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances, and who is engaged or intends to engage in any business or industry in India."—A.P.I.

Boycott Of Ceylon Celebrations

COLOMBO, Jan. 30.

Nineteen leftist members of the Ceylon House of Representatives decided not to participate in the Independence celebrations next month as they assert that

AYYANGAR OBJECTS TO RESOLUTIONS

INDIA'S IMMEDIATE CONCERN IS PEACE IN KASHMIR

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 30.

The Security Council, which resumes the Kashmir debate at 7-30 p.m. GMT today, has been thrown into some confusion by India's dramatic intervention yesterday, and there is now considerable doubt among members as to how to proceed.

After Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar (India) completes his statement—which is expected to occupy at least an hour—it is almost certain that Pakistan will demand the right to reply to certain allegations made by Mr. Ayyangar.

Some measure of India's attitude to what the Council has done so far was given by Mr. Ayyangar, who told Reuter: "The Security Council is trying to avoid grappling with the real issues. My effort has been to lead them round to see things realistically and do something which will really justify their existence namely, to stop the fighting and eliminate the threat of war".

India's intervention yesterday came at a time when the Council was proceeding along the lines laid down by the two resolutions proposed by the President, M Fernand Van Langenhove. Seven out of 11 members had already expressed unqualified support for the resolutions and everyone expected the meeting to be over quickly. The Indian delegate, however, asked for the floor and announced that India could not accept the two resolutions tabled.

The position now is that the Council appears to have been cut in two parts—seven members for the resolution and four still waiting to state their position.

In Security Council circles, it is considered extremely doubtful if it is worth continuing the debate on the two resolutions, which one of the contending parties has rejected outright. On he other hand, informed circles are puzzled to see what else the Council can do at this stage without throwing the whole issue back where it started.

The Indian contention is that even if the Council passes the two resolutions proposed by M. Van Langenhove, it will virtually have done nothing to stop the fighting in Kashmir. This is the foremost task of the Council, India maintains, and must take precedence over any other issue. The first step towards stopping hostilities, India declares, is to order Pakistan to stop giving alleged help to the invaders of Kashmir.

The United Nations Security Council resumed discussion of the India-Pakistan issue yesterday.

that their interests would be protected.

The resolution on the plebiscite would act as "a convincing argument" to stop the fighting by the Tribesmen.

Mr. P. J. Noel-Baker, Britain, said his Government was prepared to accept the President's two resolutions.

He agreed with Senator Austen's warning that the situation was one which, if it continued, was likely to endanger peace and security. "I hope, therefore, that continued negotiations under your guidance will lead to agreement by both parties."

Mr. Noel-Baker said he thought the Council had not wasted any time, but if these negotiations did not lead to any result the Council would have to consider whether it should not intervene more directly in a settlement. He could not agree with the Chinese delegate that the Council should merely lay down the general principles of a settlement and leave it to the Commission to work out the details.

"My Government is doubtful whether it would be wise to leave too much to the Commission. I suggest that we should regard the Commission rather as a body to apply the decisions made in the Security Council."

Mr. Noel-Baker said he had given much thought to the phrase "under the auspices of the United Nations" and he felt that the phrase should imply not only that plebiscite must be fair, but that it must seem fair to all concerned. "Not only must justice be assured, but the plebiscite must seem fair to Muslims and non-Muslims in Kashmir itself. Unless we can get such a system, the Council would not be justified in assuming responsibility.

INDIAN OBJECTION

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar (India) intervening in the debate, said: "I have decided to intervene in an earlier stage of this debate because I fear that those members of the Security Council who have not yet spoken might be under the wrong impression that the two resolutions which have been placed by the Chairman before the Council have the agreement of both parties.

"It might be that they may

(Continued on page 7)

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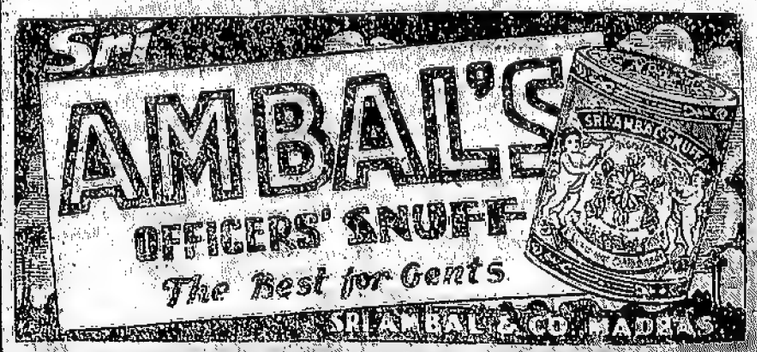

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...ross Road, Bombay 28.

OBJECTS

The Company has been formed for the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association of the Company and particularly for the purpose of manufacturing toys of metal, celluloid, wood, paper, pulp, cartoon and educational and other toys.

GENERAL SCOPE OF TOY INDUSTRY IN INDIA

With the advent of political emancipation in India, industrialisation is bound to make headway in the country. This will not only affect large industries but small industries as well. The country must be made self sufficient and need not look to other countries for supplying her necessities. For a considerable time past, the toy industry was practically unknown to India. India used to import toys principally from Japan. But after the outbreak of the last war, such imports are rare. There are very few factories in India for the manufacture of toys but the Company is practically a pioneer in the manufacture of toys which are proposed to be produced by the Company. It is the cherished object of the promoters of the Company that quality toys should be made available to the members of the public with limited means.

In order that the Company may be in a position to start work and be in a position to earn revenue from the commencement of the business, the Company has agreed to acquire and take over from Mr. Madhulal Damodar Master the sole proprietor of Handyman Toys the business of toy manufacture carried on by him in the name of "Handyman Toys" together with plants, machinery, stock in trade, etc.

After thorough investigation into the manufacturing costs, it is estimated on a most conservative basis that within a short time of the working of the factory the profits will be sufficient to provide a satisfactory return to the share holders. The Company has also secured the services of Mr. Madhulal Damodar Master the sole proprietor of Handyman Toys as stated above, and his long experience, outstanding ability and considerable knowledge of the toy industry will be available to the Company.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allot is Rs. 75,000.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION

The qualification of the Directors other than ex-officio, debenture or technical Directors shall be the holding of shares in the Company of nominal value of Rs. 5000 in his own name or jointly with others. The remuneration of Directors for their services shall be such amount not exceeding Rs. 100 as the Directors may fix for every meeting of the Board or committee of the Board attended by him.

BROKERAGE

Brokerage at the rate of four annas per share will be paid by the Company on allotment made in respect of applications bearing the stamp of any recognised broker or brokers.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

Preliminary expenses are estimated to be Rs. 7,000. This excludes underwriting commission and brokerage.

AGREEMENTS

1. PURCHASE OF PROPERTY

By an agreement dated the 2nd day of January, 1948 and made between Madhulal Damodar Master, 210, Cadell Cross Road, Bombay 28, on the one part, and the Company on the other part, the Company has agreed to purchase the said business carried on by him in the name of Handyman Toys together with plants, machinery stock in trade furniture etc. more particularly specified therein for the consideration of Rs. 57,310 to be paid and satisfied as follows:

(a) a sum of Rs. 30,310 in cash, and

(b) a sum of Rs. 27,000 by the issue and allotment as fully paid up to the vendor or his nominee of 2700 shares of Rs. 10 each.

2. MANAGING AGENCY AGREEMENT

By an agreement dated the 2nd January 1948, the Company has appointed M/s. Madhulal Damodar Master and Company as the Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 20 years from the date of incorporation of the Company on the following remuneration:

(a) a fixed monthly remuneration of Rs. 1000 per month and

(b) a commission of 10 per cent on the annual net profits of the Company.

The said M/s. Madhulal Damodar Master & Co., have however by their letter of the 31st Dec. 1947 addressed to the Company have agreed that the above said remuneration of Rs. 1000 p.m. and the above said Commission be paid to them as from the date the Company is entitled to commence business and not from the date of incorporation of the Company and that they would let go a sum of Rs. 500 p.m. out of the said fixed remuneration of Rs. 1000 p.m. till such time as the Board of Directors of the Company might determine and would not claim any commission as provided in the said Managing Agency Agreement unless and until the Company has made such profits so as to enable the Directors to declare a dividend of at least 4 per cent to all members of the Company.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Madhulal Damodar Master is a partner in the firm of M/s. Madhulal Damodar Master & Co., and is accordingly interested in the remuneration and commission payable by the Company to M/s Madhulal Damodar Master & Co. under the Managing Agency Agreement dated the 2nd January 1948.

VOTING RIGHTS

On a show of hands every member entitled to vote and present in person or by an agent duly authorised with the power of attorney shall have one vote. On a poll every member entitled to vote and present in person or by an agent duly authorised under a power of attorney or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him. The Directors may, at their own absolute and uncontrolled discretion and without assigning any reason whatsoever decline to register or acknowledge any transfer of shares.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS

Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at 210, Cadell Cross Road, Bombay 28, at any time during the usual office hours (except Sundays and holidays).

1. Copy of the Managing Agency Agreement dated the 2nd of January 1948.
2. Copy of the agreement dated the 2nd of January 1948, for the sale of the business of Handyman Toys to the Company.
3. Copy of the Balance Sheet of Handyman Toys as on 30th November 1947.
4. Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

Any person subscribing to the Company's shares shall be deemed to have full notice of the abovesaid documents.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be supplied to any member on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Application for share may be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus and application money may be paid either in cash or by cheque at the Registered Office of the Company. In case no shares are allotted the whole deposit will be returned and if the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be returned.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or from the Bankers or the authorised brokers.

...Indian Independence Act 1947.

...Council to decide on two plebiscite and the other with the cessation of hostilities in Kashmir.

The first resolution declared: "Considering that India and Pakistan recognise that the question of deciding whether Jammu and Kashmir should accede to Pakistan or to India should be done by democratic methods under the auspices of Security Council control. To ensure complete impartiality, the Security Council considers that such a plebiscite must be organised, held and supervised under its authority."

The second resolution read: "The Security Council, considering its resolutions of January 17 and 20, 1948, considering the urgency of achieving a cessation of acts of hostility and violence, adopts the following resolution:

"First, in accomplishment of its functions, the Commission of the Security Council shall take into consideration that, among the duties incumbent upon it are included those which would tend towards promoting the cessation of acts of hostility and violence, and which are of particularly urgent character.

"Second, in pursuit of this aim, the Commission shall use every diligence to assure that its mediatory action be exercised without delay."

Senator Warren Austen, United States, supported the two resolutions.

He declared: "We hold the view that no party to this transaction wants violence stopped by violence. No one wants to see superior forces sent into that area to drive out the invaders. Everyone wants to see the situation so settled by agreement that it will be unnecessary to use force.

"I think it is important that we can have before us two resolutions which show progress in agreement. Both resolutions are part of one idea. One cannot separate the military problem from that of a fair plebiscite. A fair plebiscite will naturally include the question of administration."

General McNaughton of Canada also supported the two resolutions.

Dr. T. Tsiang of China, declaring his support for the two resolutions, said: "It is obvious that the key of the problem is a plebiscite. On the other hand, if we do not restore peace in Kashmir, such a plebiscite would not be possible.

"Since the question is complicated and the Council far from the scene, it would be wise for the Council to lay down merely general principles and leave it to the Commission to work out details on the spot."

M. Guy De Latournelle, France, said his delegation hoped earnestly that the two resolutions would get the approval of the Council and of both parties.

PROTECTION TO TRIBES

Fares Al Khouri, Syria, said it was very wise to take the question step by step, and Syria would support the two resolutions fully.

There was no priority between them, but the actual fact of the stoppage of fighting would have to precede the holding of a plebiscite.

The difficulty was that all parties to the fighting were not members of the United Nations.

The Tribesmen were not under the control of any State, and the Security Council must, therefore, find the means of giving them an assurance

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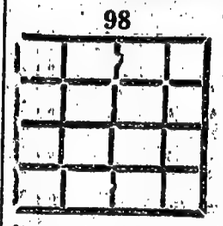
Rs. 15,000 will be awarded as first prize to the all correct solvers similar to our sealed solution one deposited in the Premier Bank of India Ltd. Madras Rs. 6,500 as 2nd prize to the 1st two rows correct and Rs. 2,500 as 3rd prize to the 1st one row correct solution, and Rs. 1,000 as 4th Prize to the 1st two numbers Correct solution.

LAST POSTING DATE 14-2-48
RESULT ON 24-2-48

98



HOW TO SOLVE:—Arrange the numbers from 17 to 32 in the given square such that each of the rows, columns and diagonals totals 98 using each number once only. Entrance fee: single entry Rs. 1-0-0 every 6 entries Rs. 5-0-0 only.

RULES:—Any number of entries on plain paper along with requisite fee at the above mentioned rate are accepted. Fees should be sent by M.O. or uncrossed Indian Postal Orders. M.O. receipt should be enclosed with a self-addressed stamped envelope for result with entries. All unpaid entries will be considered as disqualified. If a smaller amount than Rs. 25,000 is realised, the value of each prize will be reduced proportionately. The decision of the Manager in all matter, regarding this competition, must be accepted as final and legally binding. Only those that strictly adhere to these rules should compete. No correspondence will be attended to. Write your name, address and Entry figures in English only. Competitors should write on the back of the cover, his or her address, competition number of entries sent.

90

Key Solution No. 23

25	30	15	20
19	16	29	26
22	17	28	23
24	27	18	21

Address your entries and fees to
THE
Leo Trading Co.,
9, Singanna Naicken Street, (F.P.)
MADRAS 1.

decided that a special meeting of the Kar this afternoon and that the office of the High Commission would be closed tomorrow and Monday.

It was signed by the Deputy High Commissioner.

Crowds gathered to read it. Bare-headed Indian women in traditional dress and turbanned, bearded Indians who had not previously heard the news, un-

LATE NEWS

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE
(FROM PRESS OF INDIA)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30

After shooting down Mahatma Gandhi the culprit attempted to kill himself, but was overpowered and arrested. He was seen profusely bleeding from the head.

HOLIDAY IN PAKISTAN

KARACHI, Jan. 30

Associated Press of India was authoritatively informed that all Pakistan Government offices in Karachi will be closed tomorrow as a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi.

All Government offices in the West Punjab, North West Frontier Province, East Bengal, and Sind will also be closed tomorrow.—A.P.I.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 30

Today's Opening 34.96
Today's Closing not received.

Dr. Krishna Menon said with special grief and horror that Gandhi should have died at the hands of a murderer.

"He devoted his life to win men from violence to peace and brotherhood. Fanaticism and hatred have now made him a martyr for that cause."

Lord Halifax, Viceroy of India from 1926 to 1931 "The news of Mr. Gandhi's murder is the news of a great tragedy to India and to the cause for which, at any time, he was willing to give his life.

"No one has tried to serve India with greater devotion, and his friends in India and elsewhere will only hope that the lesson and effect of his tragic death may be to bring all his countrymen to understand and practise the principles that he so constantly and faithfully preached.

"I suppose there can be few men in all history who, by personal character and example, have been able so deeply to influence the thought of their generation."

PREMIER TO BROADCAST

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee is to broadcast a message on the death of Gandhiji after the 2100 (GMT) news bulletin tonight. This is the time of day when most listeners have their sets on.

Mr. L. S. Amery, British Wartime Secretary for India: "All Englishmen, without difference of party, will have

NEW YORK: New York Radio stations interrupted their normal programmes to "cut in" with the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death.

"The tragedy is of profound political significance", a member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Security Council told Reuters.

A member of the Pakistan Delegation said "the news is extremely regrettable".—Reuter.

ZAFRULLAH HORRIFIED

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan, head of the Pakistan delegation to the Security Council, in a statement today said: "I have been horrified at the news of this terrible tragedy. The dastardly hand of the assassin brought to a close a life dedicated to the service of India and all humanity, particularly at a moment when India stood in sore need of his healing administrations.

"It is a calamity of the highest magnitude. It is so tragic and so violent a catastrophe that it might become the forerunner of great disasters in many fields and it is devoutly hoped and prayed that in this hour of grief and distress leaders of all communities in India will unite and devote every effort to avoiding these disasters and push forward to the magnificent goals this great leader had strived and achieved. Not only India but the whole world today is vastly poorer on account of his irreparable loss.

BLOW TO FREEDOM EVERYWHERE

The novelist, Pearl Buck, in a statement on Gandhiji's assassination, said that it struck a blow to the freedom of peoples everywhere, and that "everything now depends on the people of India."

The text of her statement: "The death of Gandhi, by violence, struck a blow not only to India's rising prestige in the west, but to the whole cause of freedom of peoples.

"Today, the enemies of this cause rejoice, while others mourn the passing of one of the greatest men of human history. We sorrow, because this death, so cruelly and blindly committed, casts its shadow upon all who stand for world peace and co-operation."

"The responsibility now rests upon India to make the death of Gandhi a rallying point for fresh determination to carry out the principles for which he died. Our profound condolence goes first to Nehru, he stands alone today against the dark sky of India. What will India do with Nehru? For her own sake, before the world, let India support Nehru. There is no other who can take his place at this hour.

"India has become the symbol of a people freed from foreign rule, but, in spite of continuing strife, Gandhi's recent fast won deep respect for India. Never had his spiritual prestige, and India's, risen so high in the United States as during the past month.

WORD WATCHES AND WAITS

"Gandhi's death comes at a strategic moment, and respect is increased to reverence for a martyr. Everything now depends upon the people of India. The world watches and waits."

GLOOM IN U.N.O.

A spirit of the darkest gloom pervaded the headquarters of the Indian delegation to the Security Council with

had gone to the mosques for Friday prayers, received the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death in shocked silence.

The Egyptian State broadcasting station interrupted its broadcast to announce the assassination.

Indians, of whom there are a number in Cairo, had the greatest difficulty in believing the news which reached the city too late for the evening papers and their feelings were generally expressed by one who said, "A saint has vanished from the earth."

A TERRIBLE BLOW

PARIS: Dr. Gopaljee Samboo, President of the Indian Association in France, said in an interview with Reuters "In the name of the Indians living in Paris, I can only say that we are profoundly shocked by the news of Gandhiji's death. It is a very great loss for India, and it will take us a long time to recover from the terrible blow of the loss of the father of the Indian nation."

Dr. Samboo added that the Indian community in Paris would go into mourning—by wearing a white armband—and would hold a memorial service for the Mahatma next week.

VATICAN CITY: The news of Gandhi's death was received by the Pope and the Holy See generally "with great sorrow" because he was regarded as an "apostle of peace and friend of Christianity." Vatican Secretary of State sources said today.

These sources said that Gandhi, although he had no contacts with the Catholic Church, had often expressed great respect for Christianity through his Postestant acquaintances. He had also publicly praised the Catholic Church for its opposition to castes.

It was recalled that when Gandhi came to Rome in 1931 he wished to have an audience with the Pope, but this could not be arranged because it was thought Gandhi's usual cloth costume would not be appropriate.—UPA.

COLOMBO SHOCKED BY THE NEWS

COLOMBO: News of Mahatma Gandhi's death came as a shock and spread like wildfire through Ceylon.

Crowds gathered in the streets to listen to the All-India Radio broadcast and later besieged newsagency and newspaper offices with phone calls seeking confirmation.

Mr. V. V. Giri, High Commissioner for India told Reuter: "It is terrible. It is too terrible news to say anything in words."

Prime Minister D. S. Senanayake said: "I am too shocked to be able think what result this tragedy will have not only in India but the whole world."

Sir Oliver Gonnetlicke, Minister of Home Affairs, said: "This is an unthinkable tragedy not only to India but to the whole world. My first thoughts are of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the enormous responsibility that now rests on him".

Mr. S. W. P. D. Bandaranaike Minister of Local Administration and Public Health said "I am too shocked to say anything."

Minister Senanayake and Sir Oliver later called on Mr. Giri to offer their personal condolence.

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Show Timings: Daily:—
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Sundays Matinee at 12 Noon

JAI-HIND
TALKIES, Byculla
Advance Booking:—
10 to 12 : 4 to 6 P. M.
Show Timings: Daily:—4 Shows:
12 Noon, 3-15, 6-30 & 9-45 P. M.
— Also at —

RIVOLI
Matunga (B.B.)
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10 to 12 : 4 to 6 P. M.
Show Timings: Daily:—
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24
OTHER THEATRES ALL OVER INDIA
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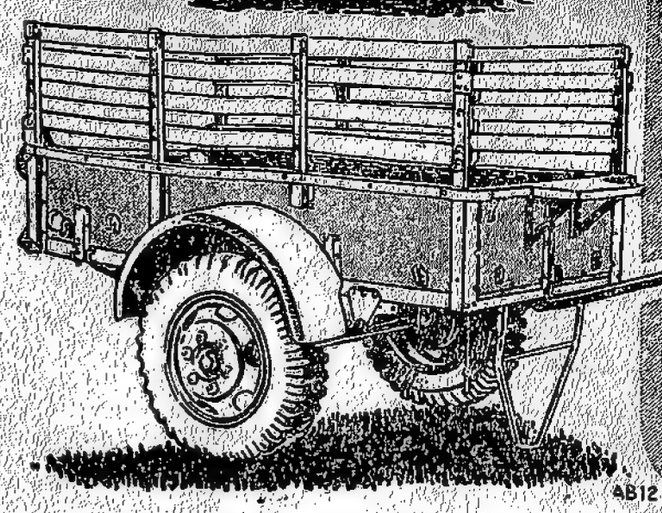

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LAHORE:—39, The Mall.
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PATNA:—Station Road, Bihar.
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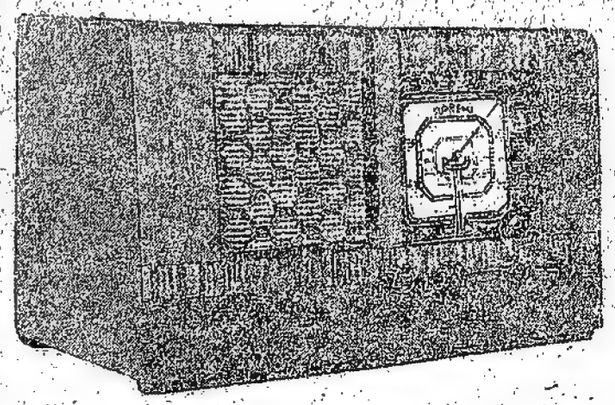

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AGENTS WANTED

WANTED an agent for the sale of our dailies at Goribidnur (Mysore State). MANAGER, "Indian Express."

WANTED Agents to sell "SWASTIC PIPING" laces manufactured by ARORA INDUSTRIES, Erode. Competitive prices.

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SEND your birth particulars or time of writing. One year reading costs Rs. 1|- and Whole life Rs. 10. Testimonials from whole world. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, P. O. Rasimkotd, Vizag Dt.

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THE P.H.S.S. Nidhi, Ltd., No. 48, Vellala Street, Purasawalkam, Madras, now accepts fixed deposits for 1 and 2 years bearing interest at 3-1/2 per cent & 4-1/2 per cent per annum resp. Interest is paid monthly. N. K. SADAGOPA MDR. Secretary.

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BEST Pount Inks, Pain Balm, Ointment, Hair Oil, Pomade, Brilliantine, etc. Terms. EAST-WEST CORPN., Palakol.

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AVAILABLE for sale: One 125" Wheel Base Studebaker Chassis (new) fit for station wagon. Immediate delivery. Contact: LAKSHMAN PRASAD & SONS, Dealers in Hindustan Ten and Studebaker Cars and Trucks, 30-C, Mount Road Madras.

1947 MODEL Sun-Beam Talbot 14 H.P. Sedan Car. Immediate delivery. Run 500 miles, black colour in show room condition. What offer? D. B. SURAPARAJU, 24|200, Rajahmundry.

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ASTHMA (Dama). The World-renowned remedy for Asthma—"LACHHMANA SUTI" cures Asthma radically by one single dose taken on the night of full-moon dated 24-2-48. Correspondence in English please. MAHATMA, SHRI JANKI SEWA ASHRAM, P. O. Chitrakot, U. P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

THANKS to Sister Alphonsa for the favours granted.—L. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT

MR. POTTA VENKATASWAMY has been appointed as our agent for the sale of our dailies at Gajapatinagaram (Vizag Dt.). MANAGER, "Indian Express."

MR. P. V. K. V. SURYANARAYANA RAJU has been appointed as agent for the sale of our dailies at Mummidivaram (E. Godavary Dt.). MANAGER, "Indian Express."

MESSRS. PADMA NEWS AGENCY have been appointed as the agents for the sale of our papers at Pithapuram and their Manager, Mr. V. Gopalakrishnamoorthy, is authorised to collect subscriptions on their behalf. MANAGER, "Indian Express."

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice having been given of the Loss of Policy No. 104638 on the Life of Mr. Gurpur Hanumantha Prabhu a duplicate policy will be issued unless objections is lodged with us within one month from this date. Bombay. R. DALASURNABHANYAM, Manager & Actuary. 1-2-'48.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited up to 10-2-1948 from persons possessing the certificate of competency for driving Steam and Diesel engines for appointment as Road Roller drivers in the Corporation on Rs. 45—2—55—3/2—60 plus the usual Dearness Allowance and House Rent Allowance.

Particulars regarding age, and their qualifications should be furnished. Only copies of the testimonials if any need be sent.

O. NARASIMHAM, Commissioner.

Ripon Buildings, Dated 28—1—1948.

Selection of Officer Cadets for Mysore State Troops

Headquarters, Mysore State Troops, Bangalore.

NOTIFICATION No. C7.81647-48 DATED 16th JANUARY 1948.

1. Applications are invited from Mysoreans by birth or by domicile for appointment as Officer Cadets in the Mysore State Troops.
2. Applicants should be between 18 and 21 years of age.
3. The minimum standards acceptable are the S.S.L.C. or a pass in the Matriculation, Senior Cambridge or other equivalent examinations.
4. All candidates will have to pass a Medical Board and a Selection Board.
5. Candidates appointed as Cadets will be required to serve on the terms and conditions of service, in force in the Mysore State Troops.
6. The applications in the prescribed form should be sent duly filled in to the Recruiting Officer and Secretary, Committee for the Selection of Officer Cadets, Headquarters, Mysore State Troops, Hebbal Post, Bangalore so as to reach him on or before 10th February, 1948.

The applications can be obtained from the Office of the Recruiting Officer and Secretary, Committee for the Selection of Officer Cadets in the Chief Commandant's Office, Hebbal Post, Bangalore from 26th January, 1948.

Applicants who have applied prior to this notification including those who were interviewed in July, 1947 should re-apply in the prescribed form.

Envelopes may be superscribed as "Applications for the post of Officer Cadets."

(Sd.) B. BEERAPPA,
Recruiting Officer and Secretary,
Committee for the Selection of Officer Cadets.

Indian Express

MADRAS' MON., FEB. 2, 1948.

FRANCE AND FRANC

IN THE PAST WEEK FRANCE experienced a financial crisis that developed into a political crisis. The decision concerning devaluation was accompanied by decrees relating to the withdrawal of 5,000 franc notes. Apart from criticism from abroad, questioning the real wisdom of the action taken without the approval of the International Monetary Fund, there was the Communist attack, based on the theory that devaluation, apart from restricting imports, would raise internal prices. M. Schuman also proposed to restore the free gold market in order to create confidence in the franc. This seemed a questionable measure to the Socialists who were reinforced by foreign critics who pointed out that the stability of all European currencies would be impaired. If Paris began to attract gold. Of course, the theory was that foreigners who took gold out would buy either French goods or let France have plenty of foreign exchange in return..

The French Assembly has been since debating the whole issue of currency reform supporting the lower exchange rate. A fall in external value to the extent of 60 per cent means eagerness to pay back debts. The Government expects to have more money soon with which to pay off its own debts. Those who had hoarded notes have become eager to pay taxes, and the State is now able to draw off idle capital for its own requirements. Since the Finance Committee which was hostile to the idea of restoring free dealings in gold has also agreed lately to the withdrawal of big notes the Schuman Government has won another round. The friends of France have made available all the coal from the Saar. Luckily there has been no industrial stoppage corresponding to the suspension of financial activity in Paris. It is now believed that the Socialists would side with the M. R. P. against the Communist and conservative parties who view devaluation as a blow to those who believed that the rise in wages would mean more than an increase in the paper money in pay-packets. The French price-level will remain high but export prospects may stimulate an increase in production since all foreigners including tourists may find French products cheaper than before.

How far experience will answer to general expectation remains to be seen, but what M. Ramadier was afraid to do about the over-valued franc has been effectively undertaken by the new Premier who overcame the first challenge to authority by using the armed forces to get over the grave transport and dock strikes. With restrictions tighter, there cannot be any export of capital; though Paris as a financial centre will be suspect for long, the payments on rentes and railway stocks will take less money out of the country. There is little doubt that more capital will be soon available for recovery and the French Government might then find it easy to rid the motor and aircraft industries. If the Marshall plan gets going, France need have no fears about imports of food or machinery.

M. Schuman has clearly anticipated Congressional approval to the Marshall plan but his whole action has been regulated by his desire to put the export trade in condition. The banks being nationalised, there cannot be quarrels over the sums due on notes. Those who complain of a camouflaged capital levy, after a regular capital levy, will perhaps get the answer that the Fourth Republic has a swollen note issue and a swollen public debt at present and contributions extracted through currency reforms will be repaid indirectly in the form of economic and financial stability.

The familiar conclusions drawn after the second post-war devaluation (the first was in December 1945) must now be duly qualified by an appreciation of M. Schuman's success with the Socialists. There is little doubt that the working class (now divided in its allegiance to the C.G.T.) will take the cut in the external value of the currency as the right means to the right end—the recovery of France. Since France has agreed to pay in more gold or francs to the I.M.F. if called upon, there cannot be criticism from Sir S. Cripps who is concerned perhaps over the partial closure of a big market to British coal and textiles. But France too is moved by like self-interest. M. Schuman has plenty of reasons to offer. More important to Britain and America today is his continuance in office.

No Smoking

THE Bombay City Council voted on Thursday in favour of a resolution demanding a ban on smoking in cinemas. Why cinemas only need not be asked? The City Council took the view that in many public places smoking is taboo, and even if non-smokers in any cinema happen to be in a minority, their own convenience comes first. Such a decision may seem very hard but there is little doubt that cinemas licensed for exhibition of films will have to accept a new condition. The ban on smoking presumably applies only to the auditorium. Outside in the lobby, those gazing at the stills and posters can indulge in a smoke—a permitted pleasure.

Patrons who pay for a show can hardly grumble if the Government accepts the City Council's resolution as a directive. The lower decks of trams and buses carry the notice 'no smoking' and cinemas can copy easily. The consumption of tobacco may fall and the excise revenue may suffer but decorum would be undeniably greater. In the first phase, those craving for tobacco might be fidgety in their seats but most will gain by concentrating on the future film on view. While smoking in theatres in many places is hardly permitted as a matter of course, cinemas have been subject only to the rule about the film being passed by the Censors.

Those standing up for liberty, even the liberty to spoil others' pleasure by their own careless action will have to take note of the plea that air-conditioning and exhaust fans don't drive out the smoke. If the majority decision means anything, it means only that there are limits to relaxation, even in cinemas and the public in a public place must be on its best behaviour. There is no use saying that a measure in restraint of smoking will not work. There are lots of rules to be observed as the Indian Ambassador found out at a Washington reception, when he was told that he could not soothe his nerves by a whiff.

If the no smoking order goes into effect the metal ashtrays attached to seats will be superfluous. There will be certainly brisker sale of nuts and sweets in the interval and the vendors will certainly lose nothing if smoking is stopped by order. The Bombay City Council, in debating the subject, heard Mr. Jamnadas Mehta enter a plea for the familiar freedom to smoke during the performance, but as usual he was in a minority just as he was in objecting to the proposal to present an address to the Prime Minister. The majority decided that public opinion locally about smoking must be respected but there was no special poll of cinema patrons about the necessity or expediency of smoking. The Council that voted an address to Pandit Nehru when he visits Bombay also decided that smoking in cinemas is indefensible. We have an open mind about what smokers can say in defence of their habit at all times and places, but a cleaner, clearer atmosphere even in artificial darkness has very real points.

INDIAN PRESS TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

"Statesman" (Delhi): This country's most illustrious figure, a person for whom all human history provides no clear parallel, is dead, slaughtered brutally; and the sense of loss is total. All communities, all areas throughout the subcontinent will acutely share it, will suffer bitter sorrow, and multitudes oversees besides.

"With the death of Mahatma Gandhi, a great, beneficient, vitalising influence has gone out of India—and the world. For many there also honoured him. His incomparable stature dwarfs that of the leaders left."

"Indian News Chronicle" (Delhi): "The man whom the world acclaims today summed up in himself not only what is greatest in Indian history and in Indian civilisation, but also what is most precious in human history. His burning faith in abiding human values must sustain our people in the coming days. He is no longer amidst us, but his still, small voice must remain our guide. Without that guidance we shall be completely lost."

"The Star of India" (Muslim daily, Calcutta), writing under the caption "The Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhiji" has died a martyr in every sense of the word—a martyr in the cause of decency, humanity, understanding and love. "And a cause has never been known to die through the martyrdom of its chief exponent." Jan. 30, the paper adds, will be ever remembered as a dark dismal day in the history of India, when the most revered man of the age and the most loved of all Indians fell by the hand of one his own countrymen.

Last Will and Testament—Do or Die

"Amrita Bazar Patrika" By his death, as well as by the manner of that death, Gandhiji has left to us his last will and testament—Do and die. We man in his lifetime achieved a much-freedom for 400 million submerged people. No man by the incident and the manner of his death has so challenged the inmate godliness of the soul of 1,000 millions to arise, to strive, to conquer and not to yield. Like Gandhiji was a mighty rebel, in death Gandhiji is humanity's beacon-light.

"Jai Hind" (Calcutta): India's sin is too awful. She must bear the responsibility, no matter if it was the act of one mad individual. She can expatiate her sin only if Mahatma Gandhi's death stirs the conscience of India and Pakistan and makes the Hindu and Muslim embrace each other in everlasting love, friendship and goodwill. Then this peerless specimen of humanity, this martyr in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity, will not have died in vain.

Vatican Tribute

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 31.

Tribute to the depth and sincerity of Mahatma Gandhis religious feelings was paid in editorial comment in the Catholic newspaper "Observatore Romano" this afternoon.

The paper said: "Above all Mr. Gandhi knew, loved and followed Christianity. Although he professed not to be interested in religion but in philosophy, he saw in Christ a redeemer from passions, from slavery, injustice, violence and oppression.'

IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.

The Indian flag flew at half-mast as Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and the staff of the Indian Embassy mourned Mahatma Gandhi.

All Russian papers carried a 12-line announcement of his death from Tass, official Soviet news agency, from London, quoting Reuter, and describing Gandhiji as "the well-known Indian political leader."

There was no editorial comment.

Muslims Deeply Indebted To Gandhiji

Paying tributes to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the President of the Assam Provincial Muslim League, Mr. Abdulla Nurul Huq, said "The whole world will be horified at his death. Muslims of India are deeply indebted to him. Gandhiji fought hard for the amelioration of the condition of the Muslims and Hindus, and his untimely and sudden death is indeed a tremendous loss to the country, and specially to the Muslims."

Mr. Huq appealed to the Muslims in the province to observe Sunday next as a day of silence irrespectful hemage to Mahatma Gandhi, and to convene public meeting for propagating communal amity.

Last Homage To Bapuji

MILLIONS PRAY FOR DEPARTED SOUL

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

Millions of Bombay citizens paid their last homage to Mahatma Gandhi at the Chowpatty seaface this evening when they gathered to offer prayers for the departed leader.

The prayer meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, and other Ministers of the Bombay Government, the Mayor, the Sheriff, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. and other leading Congressmen and socialists were present on the platform.

Verses from the Bhagavat Gita and the Upanishads were recited and the favourite song of Mahatma Gandhi, "Vaishnava Janato" was sung.

The whole gathering, which is estimated at more than three lakhs, stood in prayerful silence for two minutes.

A number of processions organised by students, Socialists and other organisations had converged at Chowpatty for the meeting.

Bombay Muslims Bemoan The Loss

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

Muslims of Bombay at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League today adopted a resolution expressing their deep sense of grief and sorrow "at the the inhuman assassination of the father of the nation.

"Mahatma Gandhi stood as a symbol of peace and non-violence for the whole world" said the resolution adding "he made consistent and unflinching efforts for the maintenance of peace and harmony between the various communities in India."

The meeting appealed to every Indian to make every effort to continue the greatest aim of Gandhiji's life to "maintain harmony and cordial relations between various communities to further the progress of our great country."

Procession In Surat

SURAT, Jan. 31.

A two-mile long procession was taken out this afternoon to mourn the death, of Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhiji's portrait bedecked with flowers and khadi yarn was placed in a car which was preceding a unit of the Surat Police and Congress volunteers. After passing through various localities of the town the procession terminated in the Killa Maidan where a public meeting attended by over one and a half lakhs of people was held. The crowd in a subdued and reverent tone joined in Ram Dhun." After prayers a two minutes silence was observed.

Mr. Kanyalal Desai, President of the G.P.C.C. addressing the gathering urged them to follow the teachings of this father of the nation so that the freedom that he won for us could be preserved.

Eternal Soul Force

Prof. N. G. Rangai "Although physically no longer with us, our Bapu is chiranjeevi, the eternal soul forces and for millenniums to come, he will continue to inspire, ennoble and guide our country and the world even as intimately and lovingly as Buddha and Christ have been doing.

Let us vow at this moment of national and world disaster, that we will all do our very best to fulfil his mission of service to humanity and love of every living being in the world, of national unity and salvaging the toiling masses."

Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar: "No single person can take Bapu's place. Therefore all that is noble, truthful and brave in the country must forthwith sublime to take charge of the command, rendered vacant by his tragic death."

The Indians of Bombay in a telegram to India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on Mahatma Gandhi's death, say: "We are deeply moved by the sudden assassination of "Bapu." He is physically gone but his spirit and great name will remain with us all for years on end."

Mr. Ramdas Kitlacharlu, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, in a statement on Mahatma Gandhi's death says:

"The tragedy has cast a deep gloom, and the country feels itself orphaned. We are singularly unfortunate in losing at a fateful moment in our history when his cementing influence and constructive faculties were so much needed. Let the loss inspire us to new heights of efforts for achieving his cherished ideals."

In Karachi

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

Hundreds of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsees congregated on the Clifton Beach at 6-45 p.m. here to mourn the loss of Gandhiji.

The Indian Sind Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. Sri Prasad and Mr. Abdul Rab Nishtar, Minister for Communications in the Pakistan Government, Mr. V. Viswanathan, Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan; Mr. Ichram, Indonesian Representative in Karachi; Nawabzada Rahat Saeed; Swami Ranganathananda of the Ramakrishna Mission addressed the meeting. After hymns from the Gita, prayers in Sanskrit and verses from the Quran had been recited, Mr Sri Prakasa and others bathed in the sea.

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar in his speech said that Gandhiji's life was dedicated to all the peoples of the world irrespective of caste, colour or creed.

He asked the congregation to vow that Gandhiji's life—communal harmony, nonthey would follow the principles of violence and justice and the Muslim section of the congregation responded with the word "Ameen" (so be it).

Sardar Nishtar said that it was indeed a tragedy that so great a man as Gandhiji had been removed from their midst at a time when he was needed most.

He said that he had been shocked to hear of the news of Gandhiji's assassination. He could hardly believe it. What made the tragedy greater was that the apostle of non-violence should have met such a violent end.

He said that Hindus and Muslims as also the other communities of this sub-continent were most unfortunate in having to suffer this tragedy and loss.

He appealed to the people to keep the memory and ideals of Gandhiji living by believing in the teachings of the architect of the country's freedom.

Nawabzada Rahat Chattari quoted verses from the Quran (the ones that used to be recited at Gandhiji's prayer meetings) and said that all the peoples of the sub-continent must now vow that they will carry out the principles of Gandhiji—the principles of non-violence, communal harmony and justice—for which he had the supreme sacrifice.

Swami Ranganathananda of the Ramakrishna Mission Karachi, said: "Let us pray in solemnity and sincerity and ask the Almighty to give us political, social, moral and spiritual wisdom.

"We must think in terms of humanity, we must think in terms of the brotherhood of man.

"The world is now hoping that out of the soil that produced the Mahatma will now come a message of permanent peace and goodwill for which the Mahatma had worked unceasingly."

"We have gathered here to pray to realise in ourselves something of that beauty and greatness that was the Mahatma" he said and added: "To the Mahatma death was nothing. He was aware of death for all he lit the torch of freedom, non-violence, truth, beauty and goodness which we must now carry forward to illumine the world with, so that we and the world may achieve that freedom which is beautiful and which the Mahatma selflessly strived for and gave his life for."

Mr. Ichram, the Indonesian Representative in Pakistan, said: "Let us pray for the soul of the Mahatma. Let us pray that his teachings will be practised and that through them we will bring about that peace he had preached to the whole world."

Mr. Sri Prakasa said: "One lesson we must learn now. As, it is this: It is our bounden duty to carry on his work with sincerity and honesty.

"The life work of the Mahatma was Hindu Muslim unity.

"His work and his life was not only for India and Pakistan but for the whole world.

"We should resolve not to go back. We must carry his message forward. The end has not been achieved. We have not yet got real freedom. This real freedom we must now achieve but we must achieve it through the principles of Gandhiji, through non-violent means, through Hindu-Muslim unity.

"Gandhiji is not only of the Hindus but of the Muslims, the Sikhs, the Jews, the Christians, in fact of all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

"He wanted peace and unity. We must search our hearts. The best way in which we can remember him and pay homage to him is by being ever true to his principles.

"On the banks of the Jumna he is now being cremated. Let us resolve and vow that whatever we say "Gandhiji-ki Jai we will mean it and we will prove that we say it sincerely and mean it by carrying out his principles."

Karachi Muslims' Resolution

A meeting of the Karachi Muslims wholesale cloth merchants' Association was held in the Gordhandas Market under the Presidentship of Seth Abdul Gafoor Suleman Dadarwala, at noon and the following resolution was passed:

"The members of the Association deeply regret to hear the sudden death of Mahatma Gandhi, the peace lover and the great leader of India who worked throughout his life for freedom, peace and non-violence."

Two-Mile Long Procession In Calcutta

A two-mile long procession of mourners started from Wellington Square in Central Calcutta shortly after 10 this morning.

Led by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. C. Roy Choudhury, who is also President of the Central Shanti Sena Committee, the procession was composed of people belonging to various religions and of all shades of political opinion, including a large number of women.

The procession after parading the main streets in North Calcutta proceeded to the Keoratala Burning Ghat in South Calcutta.

Streams of people, who were late in coming out and therefore unable to join the main procession led by the Mayor, formed themselves into another huge procession, which also paraded the main streets in North Calcutta and proceeded to the Keoratala Burning Ghat along Central Avenue, Chowringhee and Russa Road. Enjoined by the West Bengal Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy, and the Mayor the processionists observe the mournful silence all along the died.

The processionists carried Congress flags and Mahatma Gandhi's portraits of various sizes profusely decorated with flowers, and posters depicting the ideals for which Mahatma Gandhi lived and died.

Holiday in E. I. R. & B. N. Rys.

All offices and workshops of the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways throughout their entire systems remained closed today and all trains stopped for ten minutes between 3-55 p.m. and 4-5 p.m. in respectful homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi states the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta.

Meerut Stunned

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's death by assassination stunned Meerut. All shops and cinemas were immediately closed and streets were deserted. Flags were lowered. There is gloom all over the town.

JUBBULPORE: All Government offices, colleges and schools were closed today. Flags flew half-mast at all Government offices. Complete hartal will be observed in the city for three days.

MORVI: A huge mourning procession which was led and addressed by the Maharaja of Morvi offered prayers in memory of Mahatma Gandhi. All offices schools and markets are closed. Flags on all buildings flew at half-mast.

The national flag will fly half mast on the Gujerat States Deputy Regional Commissioner's office in Baroda today.

Gloom in E. Punjab

News about the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi plunged the whole of East Punjab into gloom.

Mr. Bhagwan Dayal Sharma, Sardar Swaran Singh, Sardar Pratap Singh and Mr. Prithiv Singh Azad, East Punjab Ministers on receipt of news left for Delhi by car. The Provincial Congress Committee has telegraphically directed Congress Committees all over the Province to observe hartal and hold mourning meetings tomorrow. The Provincial Congress Committee has also sent a telegram to the A.-I.C.C. and Mr. Devadas Gandhi "whole of Punjab is mourning."

Congress workers met tonight and offered prayers to the soul of Mahatma Gandhi and condemned the dastardly assassination.

Hartal in Jullundur

For the first time kitchen fires did not kindle in Jullundur. Restaurants and milkshops also remained closed.

Hartal was observed throughout Jullundur. Political, social and religious organisations held meetings to condemn the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and passed orgdolence resolutions.

In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

The city observed complete hartal today as pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi A large mass of people collected on the river bank where prayers were offered for Mahatma Gandhi.

The Millowners' Association held a special meeting and passed a resolutio of condolence describing Mahatma Gandhi as the Messiah of the world.

The President of the City Muslim League has called upon Muslims to observe three days hartal.

W. Punjab Communists Stunned

The Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the West Punjab said in a statement "The Communist Party of the West Punjab mourns the loss of a champion of the minorities and a friend of both the Dominions. We are sure that the toiling masses of India and Pakistan together with the progressive sections of the people will unitedly defeat the reactionary forces that have been on the offensive against our freedom for the last 18 months."

IN C. P. AND BERAR

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

The whole of Central Provinces and Berar today mourned the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi and prayed for peace to his soul.

All Government offices in the Provinces were closed today and flags were flying at half-mast on Government an public buildings. Hartal was observed in all towns and educational institution and markets and bazaars are closed.

In Nagpur this afternoon Mr. Manigaldas Pakvasa, Governor, Central Provinces joined in two minutes silent prayers offered by students and Professors of Nagpur University at the University Convocation hall in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

All newspaper offices in Nagpur were closed today.

The Rotary District Conference, which was to begin its two-day session here today adjourned without transacting any business.

All the delegates stood for two minutes silent prayer after they had passed the resolution placing on record "the great and irreparable loss which the world in general and India in particula. had suffered."

The Rotarian Governor Sir Behram N. Karanjia, moving the resolution asked the Rotarians to continue to work for Mahatma Gandhi's ideals of unity, harmony peace and goodwill among men.

In Dacca

DACCA, Jan. 31.

Dacca mourned Gandhi's death by observing a complete hartal. Business was totally suspended, all Hindu and Muslim shops, bazars, commerical houses, banks and educational institutions, offices and courts remaining closed.

Pakistan flags were flown half-mast on Government buildings and other institutions. There was no vehicular traffic and even rickshaws and hackey carriages were not plying. The chartered air service between Calcutta and Dacca was suspended for the day.

In the afternoon, a mile-long procession of Hindus and Muslims with a life-size portrait of Mahatma Gandhi silently paraded the six-mile-long route from Victoria Park to the Curzon Park, where a meeting was held. After eulogisations from the bible Quran and Gita, the gathering of about 25,00 people observed two minutes silence for the peace of Gandhiji's soul.—A.P.I.

Agra Shocked

AGRA, Jan. 31.

Agra was shocked to hear Mahatma Gandhi's death yesterday. All bazaars and business houses were immediately closed. All courts, colleges, schools and other public and private institutions remained closed today. Mohalla and ward meetings are being held and processions taken out to mourn the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

The whole city is stunned to hear the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death. With n a few minutes, the news had spread all over the city and immediately all shops and cinemas were closed.

In Benares

BENARES, Jan. 30.

The entire city was plunged into grief on hearing the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi. All the markets were closed and people started running in panic. Hearing the tragic news, Sampurnanand, Minister of Education and Labour, U. P. said, our feeling are too deep for words. It is a truism to say that not only India's loss but the loss of humanity is irreparable.

AMRIT KAUR'S ADVICE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister and disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, in a broadcast tonight on the death of the Mahatma said, "In the twinkling of an eye our greatest and most beloved leader, our friend, philosopher and guide was taken from us. More than leader, he was a father to us all. Not for nothing did we call him Bapu. And we are today orphans.

"It is impossible to estimate his loss at this critical juncture in our history. I am sure that we shall miss his wise counsel more and more as the days pass by. He has led us faultlessly to our goal of political independence. The communal strife that started almost immediately after Aug. 15 wounded him to the depths. An India wedded to violence he could not tolerate. He saw the moral deterioration in us and as a loving father, he again unwearingly pointed out to us the right way. With his infinite love he was trying to quench the anger that raged in many breasts. He was the one man who who stood between us and disaster, for lawlessness and disorder and hate and violence can lead nowhere else.

"The fury of a mad man has taken his frail body from our midst, but who can kill his spirit? He can never die and we shall continue always to feel his presence near us and we shall, I hope, be truer to him now than when he was with us.

"He has won the martyr's crown. His soul is at rest. But he had to offer the supreme sacrifice for us. Let us not forget our pledge. Every one of us must hang his head in utter shame that one of our own had fallen so low as to put an end to his precious life. May God forgive him and may we try to forgive the assassin, as surely Bapu must have forgiven him and loved him even as he was firing at him.

"Bowed down with grief as we are and enveloped as we are since yesterday in the black clouds of despair, let each one of us pledge ourselves not give away to either. Let us have the strength to follow the path of truth and love which he would have had us follow and thereby, in God's good time, wipe out the ghastly stain which has today tarnished the fair name of this country. May God have mercy on us all and give us the strength to be true to Bapu and thus build up the India of his dreams."

Bohra Chief's Message

SURAT, Jan. 31.

His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb, head Priest of the Dawoodi Bohra community, in a telegram to Pandit Nehru says "Profoundly shocked and grieved to hear of the death of Gandhiji. His passing away at this critical juncture is a calamity. May God give us strength and courage to tide over this critical crisis. We all share the nation's grief and assure you our full support and sympathy in the hour of agony and sorrow."—A.P.I.

Sacrificed Life for Sake Of Indian Unity

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU who is again laid down with fever since yesterday and was feeling very uneasy the whole day today was in tears to hear the news. "I am stunned to hear this tragic news. The noblest man, the greatest patriot and the father of Indian independence has sacrificed his life for the sake of Indian unity. I hope those of the Congressmen who are left behind will prove worthy of him and his traditions. The country is overwhelmed all over, but even now let us act on the traditions of Mahatma Gandhi.

MR. M. A. MASTER, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in a statement on Mahatma Gandhi's death says "Our hearts are full of sorrow and our minds overpowered by anguish. The loss of Bapu is a great personal loss to everyone."

Mr. Master adds "Mahatma Gandhi has made the name of India immortal in the world. He is gone, but he shall live for ever in the hearts of his grateful people. May wisdom dawn on us and may we get the strength and character to live like brothers in India and may we have the vision to so shape our economic future that the common man may be able to live in peace and plenty."

MR. GANGARAM, Khanna, P. Working President of the Gujerat Prantic Hindu Sabha has sent Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Mr. Devadas Gandhi and Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee: "Gujerat Prantic Hindu Sabha deeply shocked to learn Mahatma Gandhi's tragic death which is a great national calamity and prays for eternal peace to his soul.

MR. M. S. ANEY Governor of Bihar, has sent the following telegram of condolence to Mr. Devadas Gandhi on the death of Mahatma Gandhi

"News of deplorable murder of revered Babu so stunned me. His death is a world calamity. Our beacon light is quenched. I have no words to express my feelings and to console you. Our best solace will be in recalling the lessons taught by the great leader during his life time."—A.P.I.

H. E. SIR AKBAR HYDARI, Governor of Assam has sent the following message to Mr. Devadas Gandhi:

"We are all benumbed with grief and mourn with you on the death of your father who is also the father of our country and helper of the helpless. May his example and supreme sacrifice continue to

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NARASAPUR PORT

Sir,—I am glad that the Madras Government have decided to throw open the Narasapur Port for coastal trade. But it is not enough. Narasapur was a foreign port for 300 years. And the bulk of its business was done with foreign ports. Therefore, it must be declared a foreign port also simultaneously. A dredger at the river's mouth and a Railway siding up to Vemuladeevi are desirable additions. For a shipbuilding yard also, Narasapur provides an ideal site. The previous seaport at Perupalem may be shifted to Kalipatnam.

O. V. SUBBA RAO.

Bezwada.

INADEQUATE RELIEF

Sir,—As a result of the recent deputation of the ryots of Nellore delta, the Government of Madras were kind enough to increase the F.O.R. rate of rice from Rs. 11-1-0 to Rs. 11-9-3 per maund. This will benefit the ryots precious little, since the increase works out to nearly Re. 8 per putti of 22.8 maunds of paddy and gives no relief to ryots who grow Molagolukulu paddy at great sacrifice. So it is requested that the Govt. will consider the whole question again and enhance the rate by another one rupee per maund of rice. This is especially indicated in view of the fact that our paddy was badly attacked with 'Blast' disease which reduced the yields considerably.

V. KODANDARAMA REDDY.

Thotapalligudur.

M.V. TAX AND PETROL RATION

Sir,—In district headquarters other than Madras City the Motor Vehicle Taxation department is under the Sub-Treasury. After the war the number of vehicles on the road has increased and the owners find it difficult to get the tax paid at the Sub-Treasury due to the want of proper control. The clerk in charge of this department has to do other work also. I have had trouble this month while paying the tax for my car. I had to stand before the clerk for three hours and to wait on the peons to get the tax receipt. It is high time that the Madras Government transfers the work to the Police stations (three or four in the towns) and see that car owners are not given much trouble. If the Government is not going to do this there will be complaints. In my opinion the Police Department will do this in a better way than at present. For petrol ration also car owners who registered after 15th January are not able to get coupons since the clerk says he has no stock of coupons.

P. V. NATH.

Trichy.

OPPOSITION TO MALABAR PROVINCE

I

Sir,—I am surprised to note in your esteemed columns that a meeting of the Malayalees was held on Sunday last and a resolution was passed opposing the demand for a separate Malabar province. I am a Malayalee residing in the city and with due respects to your correspondent, I have no knowledge of any such meeting having taken place. How could any one call it a meeting of the local Malayalees, when no notice of the meeting was given to the Malayalees residing in the city either by printed leaflets or at least through an announcement of the meeting place and time in the local dailies?

Madras. K. P. SREEKUMAR.

II

Sir,—Even supposing the gathering of Malayalees who opposed the formation of Malabar into a separate province was a representative one (which was not) what is it that the resolution says? It says: "that a Malabar Province without Cochin and Travancore will be economically unwise and administratively unsound and so would cause considerable delay in the formation of Aikya Kerala." The implications thus are: (1) Those who passed the resolution are for the formation of Aikya Kerala which alone is economically wise and administratively sound; (2) but they are against the formation of a Malabar Province which will only delay the formation of Aikya Kerala; and (3) this is to say they are for the immediate formation of an Aikya Kerala by the liquidation of ruling families of Travancore and Cochin and the severance of Malabar from the rest of the present Province, all being done simultaneously as otherwise it would be economically unwise and would further delay the formation of the province of their liking. If the implications are not the above, then the gathering has played a cruel hoax on the readers of your paper.

E. KUNHI KANNAN NAIR.

Madras.

SPREAD OVER THE BURDEN

Sir,—With reference to the heated discussion in the Madras Legislative Assembly regarding the amount of compensation to be paid to ramindars, in the event of passing the Estates Abolition Bill, may I offer a suggestion to the Ministry of Revenue, Madras and the Congress High Command for consideration? For instance in the case of old guaranteed railways such as Madras, G.I.P., etc. Railways taken over from the old British incorporated companies previously owning and working them, the procedure adopted was to fix the compensation at 25 times the commuted annual average net revenue for the last three years and to issue Government script for the same, at the current rate of interest and also to arrange for its discharge by so many equated payments. This is the best way to avoid an immediate cash outgoing of Rs. 10 crores which might be used for improvement of neglected irrigation works in the zamindaris or estates to be abolished. Such equated payment will not throw the entire burden on the present generation and will also avoid possible complaints of cash disbursement. Future revenues of the estates should be proved to be capable of bearing the interest on the debt now created on account of the abolition of zamindaris, and the provision of annual payments in the budget will give a chance to the legislators to review the progress and efficacy of the Bill which has created so much heat on the floor of the House. In the event of the Province being divided, the burden of debt caused by the abolition of zamindaris can be taken over by the respective provinces.

"SIGHT SEER."

Mysore.

TELUGUS IN TAMIL NAD

Sir,—It is now certain that an Andhra Province would be formed before long. But the advocates of Andhra Province have not thought it fit to clarify their attitude towards the 40 lakhs of Telugu-speaking population domiciled in the southern districts. They have been residing in Tamil Nad for three, four and even five generations. Their customs, culture and tradition are the same as those of Tamils, though their mother-tongue remains Telugu.

It is therefore difficult to merge themselves with pure Andhras unless there is an assurance that we shall be treated as equals. The fact that the Andhra leaders are silent on this aspect of the agitation leads one to believe that they are not mindful about us; they want a separate province but they are not eager to consolidate the Andhra as a whole. Would they be treated as strangers in Andhra Desha, in the event of their migrating to Andhra Desa? Already we are experiencing some difficulties in our social contacts with pure Andhras residing in Andhra districts or in the city of Madras. It is therefore expedient that the President of the Andhra Maha Sabha and other Andhra leaders should give thought to this question. In the event of our electing to remain in Tamil Nad the domiciled Andhras should not be left to be treated as aliens or even as fifth-columnists for no fault of their's on any dispute between the two provinces arising. We are confident that our Tamilian brethren will give us the same treatment as we have been enjoying at their hands during the last so many generations, inasmuch as we cannot call ourselves Tamilians and a separate political unit called the Andhra province is to be constituted shortly, it is natural that such things should be clarified both by the Andh

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ASTHMA (Dama). The World-renowned remedy for Asthma—"LACHHMANA BUTI" cures Asthma radically by one single dose taken on the night of full-moon dated 24-2-48. Correspondence in English please. MAHATMA, SHRI JANKI SEWA ASHRAM, P. O. Chitrakot, U. P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

THANKS to Sister Alphonsa for the favours granted.—L. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT

MR. POTTA VENKATASWAMY has been appointed as our agent for the sale of our dailies at Gajapatinagaram (Vizag Dt.). MANAGER, "Indian Express."

MR. P. V. K. V. SURYANARAYANA RAJU has been appointed as agent for the sale of our dailies at Mummidivaram (E. Godavary Dt.). MANAGER, "Indian Express."

MESSRS. PADMA NEWS AGENCY have ... agents for the sale

Indian Express

MADRAS' MON., FEB. 2, 1948.

FRANCE AND FRANC

IN THE PAST WEEK FRANCE experienced a financial crisis that developed into a political crisis. The decision concerning devaluation was accompanied by decrees relating to the withdrawal of 5,000 franc notes. Apart from criticism from abroad, questioning the real wisdom of the action taken without the approval of the International Monetary Fund, there was the Communist attack, based on the theory that devaluation, apart from restricting imports, would raise internal prices. M. Schuman also proposed to restore the free gold market in order to create confidence in the franc. This seemed a questionable measure to the Socialists who were reinforced by foreign critics who pointed out that the stability of all European currencies would be impaired, if Paris began to attract gold. Of course, the theory was that foreigners who took gold out would buy either French goods or let France have plenty of foreign exchange in return.

The French Assembly has been since debating the whole issue of currency reform supporting the lower exchange rate. A fall in external value to the extent of 60 per cent means eagerness to pay back debts. The Government expects to have more money soon with which to pay off its own debts. Those who had hoarded notes have become eager to pay taxes, and the State is now able to draw off idle capital for its own requirements. Since the Finance Committee which was hostile to the idea of restoring free dealings in gold has also agreed lately to the withdrawal of big notes the Schuman Government has won another round. The friends of France have made available all the coal from the Saar. Luckily there has been no industrial stoppage corresponding to the suspension of financial activity in Paris. It is now believed that the Socialists would side with the M. R. P. against the Communist and conservative parties who view devaluation as a blow to those who believed that the rise in wages would mean more than an increase in the paper money in pay-packets. The French price-level will remain high but export prospects may stimulate an increase in production since all foreigners including tourists may find French products cheaper than before.

How far experience will answer to general expectation remains to be ...

in a smoke—a permitted pleasure.

Patrons who pay for a show can hardly grumble if the Government accepts the City Council's resolution as a directive. The lower decks of trams and buses carry the notice 'no smoking' and cinemas can copy easily. The consumption of tobacco may fall and the excise revenue may suffer but decorum would be undeniably greater. In the first phase, those craving for tobacco might be fidgety in their seats but most will gain by concentrating on the future film on view. While smoking in theatres in many places is hardly permitted as a matter of course, cinemas have been subject only to the rule about the film being passed by the Censors.

Those standing up for liberty, even the liberty to spoil others' pleasure by their own careless action will have to take note of the plea that air-conditioning and exhaust fans don't drive out the smoke. If the majority decision means anything, it means only that there are limits to relaxation, even in cinemas and the public in a public place must be on its best behaviour. There is no use saying that a measure in restraint of smoking will not work. There are lots of rules to be observed as the Indian Ambassador found out at a Washington reception, when he was told that he could not soothe his nerves by a whiff.

If the no smoking order goes into effect the metal ashtrays attached to seats will be superfluous. There will be certainly brisker sale of nuts and sweets in the interval and the vendors will certainly lose nothing if smoking is stopped by order. The Bombay City Council, in debating the subject, heard Mr. Jamnadas Mehta enter a plea for the familiar freedom to smoke during the performance, but as usual he was in a minority just as he was in objecting to the proposal to present an address to the Prime Minister. The majority decided that public opinion locally about smoking must be respected but there was no special poll of cinema patrons about the necessity or expediency of smoking. The Council that voted an address to Pandit Nehru when he visits Bombay also decided that smoking in cinemas is indefensible. We have an open mind about what smokers can say in defence of their habit at all times and places, but a cleaner, clearer atmosphere even in artificial darkness has very real points.

INDIAN PRESS TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

"Statesman" (Delhi): "This country's ...

Last Homage To Bapuji

MILLIONS PRAY FOR DEPARTED SOUL

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

Millions of Bombay citizens paid their last homage to Mahatma Gandhi at the Chowpatty seaface this evening when they gathered to offer prayers for the departed leader.

The prayer meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, and other Ministers of the Bombay Government, the Mayor, the Sheriff, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. and other leading Congressmen and socialists were present on the platform.

Verses from the Bhagavat Gita and the Upanishads were recited and the favourite song of Mahatma Gandhi, "Vaishnava Janato" was sung.

The whole gathering, which is estimated at more than three lakhs, stood in prayerful silence for two minutes.

A number of processions organised by students, Socialists and other organisations had converged at Chowpatty for the meeting.

Bombay Muslims Bemoan The Loss

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

Muslims of Bombay at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League today adopted a resolution expressing their deep sense of grief and sorrow "at the the insuman assassination of the father of the nation.

"Mahatma Gandhi stood as a symbol of peace and non-violence for the whole world' said the resolution adding he made consistent and unflinching efforts for thhe maintenance of pence and harmony between the various communities in India."

The meeting appealed to every Indian to make every effort to continue the greatest aim of Gandhiji's life to "maintain harmony and cordial relations between various communities to further the progress of our great country."

Procession in Surat

SURAT, Jan. 31.

A two-mile long procession was taken out this afternoon to mourn the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhiji's portrait bedecked with flowers and khadi yarn was placed in a car which was preceding a unit of the Surat Police and Congress volunteers. After passing through various localities of the town the procession terminated in the Killa Maidan where a public meeing attended by over one and a half lakhs of people was held. The crowd in a subdued and reverent tone joined in "Ram Dhun." After prayers a two minutes silence was observed.

Mr. Kanyalal Desai, President of the G.P.C.C. addressing the gathering urged them to follow thhe tenets of thhe father of the nation so that the freedom that he won for us could be preserved.

Eternal Soul Force

Prof. N. G. Ranga: "Although physically no longer with us, our Bapu is chiranjeevi, the eternal soul forces and for millennium to come, he will continue to inspire, ennoble and guide our country and the world even as intimately and lovingly as Buddha and Christ have been doing.

Let us vow at this moment of national and world disaster, that we will all do our very best to fulfil his mission of service to humanity and love of every living being in the world, of national unity and salvaging the toiling masses."

Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar: "No single person can take Bapu's place. Therefore all that is noble, truthful and brave in the country must forthwith cohbine to take charge of the command rendered vacant by his tragic death."

The Indians of Bombay in a telegram to India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on Mahatma Gandhi's ... Christians, in fact of all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

"He wanted peace and unity. We must search our hearts. The best way in which we can remember him and pay homage to him is by being ever true to his principles.

"On the banks of the Jumna he is now being cremated. Let us resolve and vow that whatever we say "Gandhiji-ki Jai we will mean it and we will prove that we say it sincerely and mean it by carrying out his principles."

Karachi Muslims' Resolution

A meeting of the Karachi Muslims wholesale cloth merchants' Association was held in the Gordhandas Market under the Presidentship of Seth Abdul Gafoor Suleman Dadarwalla, at noon and the following resolution was passed:

"The members of the Association deeply regret to hear the sudden death of Mahatma Gandhi, the peace lover and the great leader of India whoworked throughout his life for freedom, peace and non-violence."

Two-Mile Long Procession In Calcutta

A two-mile long procession of mourners started from Wellington Square in Central Calcutta shortly after 10 this morning.

Led by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. C. Roy Choudhury, who is also President of the Central Shanti Sena Committee, the procession was composed of people belonging to various religions and of all shades of political opinion, including a large number of women

The procession after parading the main streets in North Calcutta proceeded to the Keroatala Burning Ghat in South Calcutta.

Streams of people, who were late in coming out and therefore unable to join the main procession led by the Mayor, formed themselves into another huge procession, which also paraded the main streets in North Calcutta and proceeded to the Keoratala Burning Ghat along Central Avenue, Chowringhee and Russa Road. Enjoined by the West Bengal Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy, and the Mayor the processionists observe the mournful silence all along the died.

The processionists carried Congress flags and Mahatma Gandhi's portraits of various sizes profusely decorated with flowers, and posters depicting the ideals for which Mahatma Gandhi lived and died.

Holiday in E. I. R. & B. N. Rys.

All offices and workshops of the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways throughout their entire systems remained closed today and all trains stopped for ten minutes between 3-55 p.m. and 4-5 p.m. in respectful homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi states the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta.

Meerut Stunned

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's death by assassination stunned Meerut. All shops and cinemas were immediately closed and streets were deserted. Flags were lowered. There is gloom all over the town.

JUBBULPORE: All Government offices, colleges and schools were closed here today adjourned without transacting any business.

All the delegates stood for two minutes silent prayer after they had passed the resolution placing on record "the great and irreparable loss which the world in general and India in particula had suffered."

The Rotarian Governor Sir Behram N. Karanjia, moving the resolution asked the Rotarians to continue to work for Mahatma Gandhi's ideals of unity, harmony peace and goodwill among men.

In Dacca

DACCA, Jan. 31.

Dacca mourned Gandhi's death by observing a complete hartal. Business was totally suspended, all Hindu and Muslim shops, bazars, commerical houses, banks and educational institutions, offices and courts remaining closed.

Pakistan flags were flown half-mast on Government buildings and other institutions. There was no vehicular traffic and even rickshaws and hackey carriages were not plying. The chartered air service between Calcutta and Dacca was suspended for the day.

In the afternoon, a mile-long procession of Hindus and Muslims with a life-size portrait of Mahatma Gandhi silently paraded the six-mile-long route from Victoria Park to the Curzon Park, where a meeting was held. After excitations from the bible Quoran and Gita, the gathering of about 25,00 people observed two minutes silence for the peace of Gandhiji's soul.—A.P.I.

Agra Shocked

AGRA, Jan. 31.

Agra was shocked to hear Mahatma Gandhi's detah yesterday. All bazaars and business houses were immediately closed. All courts, colleges, schools and other public and private institutions remained closed today. Mohalla and ward meetings are being held and processions taken out to mourn the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

The whole city is stunned to hear the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death. With.n a few minutes, the news had spread all over the city and immediately all shops and cinemas were closed.

In Benares

BENARES, Jan. 30.

The entire city was plunged into grief on hearing the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi. All the markets were closed and people started running in panic. Hearing the tragic news, Sampurnanand, Minister of Education and Labour, U. P. said, our feeling are too deep for words. It is a truism to say that not only India's loss but the loss of humanity is irreparable.

AMRIT KAUR'S ADVICE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister and disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, in a broadcast tonight on the death of the Mahatma said, "In the twinkling of an eye our greatest and most beloved leader, our friend, philosopher and guide was taken from us. More than leader, he was a father to us all. Not for nothing did we call him Bapu. And we are today orphans.

"It is impossible to estimate his loss at this critical juncture in our history. I am sure that we shall miss his wise counsel more and more as the days pass by. He has led us faultlessly to our goal of political independence. The ...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NARASAPUR PORT

Sir,—I am glad that the Madras Government have decided to throw open the Narasapur Port for coastal trade. But it is not enough. Narasapur was a foreign port for 300 years. And the bulk of its business was done with foreign ports. Therefore, it must be declared a foreign port also simultaneously. A dredger at the river's mouth and a Railway siding up to Vemuladeevi are desirable additions. For a shipbuilding yard also, Narasapur provides an ideal site. The previous subport at Perupalam may be shifted to Kalipatnam.

G. V. SUBBA RAO.

Bezwada.

INADEQUATE RELIEF

Sir,—As a result of the recent deputation of the ryots of Nellore delta, the Government of Madras were kind enough to increase the F.O.R. rate of rice from Rs. 11-1-0 to Rs. 11-9-3 per maund. This will benefit the ryots precious little, since the increase works out to nearly Rs. 8 per putti of 22.8 maunds of paddy and gives no relief to ryots who grow Molagolukulu paddy at great sacrifice. So it is requested that the Govt. will consider the whole question again and enhance the rate by another one rupee per maund of rice. This is especially indicated in view of the fact that our paddy was badly attacked with 'Blast' disease which reduced the yields considerably.

V. KODANDARAMA REDDY.

Thotapalligudur.

M.V. TAX AND PETROL RATION

Sir,—In district headquarters other than Madras City the Motor Vehicle Taxation department is under the Sub-Treasury. After the war the number of vehicles on the road has increased and the owners find it difficult to get the tax paid at the Sub-Treasury due to the want of proper control. The clerk in charge of this department has to do other work also. I have had trouble this month while paying the tax for my car. I had to stand before the clerk for three hours and to wait on the peons to get the tax receipt. It is high time that the Madras Government transfers the work to the Police stations (three or four in the towns) and see that car owners are not given much trouble. If the Government is not going to do this there will be complaints. In my opinion the Police Department will do this in a better way than at present. For petrol ration also car owners who registered after 15th January are not able to get coupons since the clerk says he has no stock of coupons.

P. V. NATH.

Trichy.

OPPOSITION TO MALABAR PROVINCE

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Sir,—I am surprised to note in your esteemed columns that a meeting of the Malayalees was held on Sunday last and a resolution was passed opposing the demand for a separate Malabar province. I am a Malayalee residing in the city and with due respects to your correspondent I have no knowledge of any such meeting having taken place. How could any one call it a meeting of the local Malayalees, when no notice of the meeting was given to the Malayalees residing in the city either by printed leaflets or at least through an announcement of the meeting place and time in the local dailies?

Madras. K. P. SREEKUMAR.

II

Sir,—Even supposing the gathering of Malayalees who opposed the formation of

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED IN MADRAS LEGISLATURE

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

CONDOLENCE resolutions on the death of Mahatma Gandhi will be moved tomorrow in both Houses of the Madras Legislature.

A resolution will be moved on the floor of the Madras Legislative Assembly when it meets at 11 a.m. tomorrow. The Assembly will adjourn after adoption of this resolution. No other subject will come up before the House.

The resolution will be moved by the Leader of the House, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, if he has by the hour the Assembly meets, returned to Madras from Delhi where he proceeded yesterday morning to represent the Madras Ministry at the funeral of Mahatma Gandhi. Should Dr. Subbaroyan not be back in Madras by that time, the condolence resolution will be moved by the Premier, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar.

The resolution will be seconded by the Leader of the Opposition. Speeches will be made by a small number of other members, and the Assembly will then adjourn.

Legislative Council

A resolution of condolence will likewise be moved on the floor of the Madras Legislative Council when it re-assembles at 3 p.m. on Monday, Feb. 2. The resolution will be moved by the Leader of the House, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, and seconded by the Leader of the Opposition. The Council will adjourn after speeches from a few other speakers.

Probable Dates of Reassembling

The dates on which the two Houses of Legislature will reassemble will be announced by the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Legislative Council in the respective Houses.

Enquiries, however, show that the Assembly is likely to meet again on Feb. 17, and the Council on Feb. 21.

Ministers Cancel All Engagements

The Premier and all the other Ministers of Madras have cancelled their tours and public engagements up to and inclusive of Wednesday, Feb. 11, in view of the announcement of thirteen days' State Mourning from Jan. 30, made by the Indian Union Prime Minister's Secretariat, New Delhi.

MADRAS-HYDERABAD INCIDENTS

Muslim Detenus To Be Released

CABINET DECISION

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

A meeting of the Madras Cabinet was held this morning at "Cooum House," Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier, presiding. The meeting commenced at 9-15 a.m., and lasted an hour and a half.

It was announced by the Minister for Information, Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, after the conclusion of the meeting, that Government have decided to release all the Muslims detained in connexion with disturbances in the Madras-Hyderabad border. Government, the Minister stated, were ordering such release particularly as a mark of homage to Mahatma Gandhi. Government's aim in taking this step was to avoid [illegible] and remove suspicion [illegible]

Situation Tense In North Bombay

POLICE OPEN FIRE SEVERAL TIMES

Military Called Out

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

Although the clamping down of curfew in affected areas and Police vigilence prevented large-scale disturbances last night in predominently Hindu localities residences and shops of supporters of Hindu Mahasabha received the attention of angry mobs during early hours of this morning in widespread areas of northern part of Bombay. The localities affected are Kurla, Mahim, Kingsway (Matunga,) Bolwada (Parel) and Dadar.

Several attempts at looting of shops setting fire to house of Hindu Mahasabha supporters and attacks on restaurants and petty shops whose owners are known to hold pronounced pro-Hindu Mahasabha views were made by crowds in five different localities. The result, was that the Police had to resort to firing five times to disperse angry crowds which persisted in acts of looting and incendiarism.

A tense situation has developed in the northern part of the city. Police are taking vigorous measures to prevent large-scale disturbances. Police reinforcements supported by military detachments have been sent to the northern parts of Bombay.

The Police opened fire several times to dispers a determined mob which was stoning and making a persistent attempt to attack the residences of prominent adherents of the Hindu Mahasabha near the Dadar Railway Station and in the vicinity of Shivaji Park.

A number of casualties occurred.

The attacks were repeatedly made between eleven and half-past eleven. Police precautions are being tightened up with a view to preventing the disturbances from spreading to other localities.

Savarkar's Secretary Arrested

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

Mr. Savarkar's bungalow was subjected to a heavy shower of stones by the crowds who had earlier attacked persons distributing sweets in the vicinity. A group of people forced their way into the house by the back door and ransacked some rooms on the ground floor, while others at the main entrace broke window panes. Police reinforcements prevented further encroachment, and Mr. Savarkar, who was on first floor, is safe.

Later the crowd stoned the residence of Mr. Savarkar's brother Dr. N. D. Savarkar. One stone hit Dr. Savarkar on the head and he has been taken to hospital. Mr. V. G. Damle, Secretary to Mr. V. D. Savarkar and Mr. Apparao Kasar, a leader worker of the R.S.S. have been taken into custody by the Police.

SATURDAY'S INCIDENTS

BOMBAY Jan. 31.

"Two knife attacks occurred here today. One of the attacks proved fatal." It is officially announced.

The Director of Publicity, Bombay states: "Instances of rowdism involving attempts to loot and arson and stone-throwing were reported form some parts of the city. The police fired in all 17 rounds to restore order. Seven persons were injured in firing. [illegible] reports show that last night [illegible]

DANIEL THOMAS' TRIBUTE

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Mr. Daniel Thomas, Minister for Prohibition and Transport paying his tribute to Mahatma Gandhi writes:

A great darkness has fallen on the land and a sense of personal and national desolation has overwhelmed the hearts and minds of the people throughout the country. The beloved father of the people and the venerated leader, not only of India, but of the world at large, has passed away. It was destined that the Apostle of love and peace, who had preached and practised his doctrine of Ahimsa to the wonder and admiration of the world, should meet his end at the hands of a common assassin. Perhaps, it is fitting that it should be so. Christ preached His saving evangel of love and performed His miracles of healing and redemption; but was crucified on the Cross. Mahatma Gandhi, who all his life, was a devout follower of Christ's life and teaching, has achieved a similar end. Christ, Buddha, Mahomed and Gandhi. These names are abiding land-marks in the history and progress of mankind. Scientists tell us that though a star may be extinguished in the heavens, its light will continue to shine on earth for millions of future years. Though the physical presence of Mahatma Gandhi is ended, the light of his life will continue to shine and irradiate the hearts of millions of people for long ages to come.

Everyone in the country, man and woman, bemoans personally the loss of a beloved father. That enchanting smile of his and that inspiring voice can be seen and heard no more. But let us go forward and treasure in our hearts the spirit and example of Mahatma Gandhi and re-dedicate ourselves to the cause and service of our Motherland and for the spreading of peace and goodwill for all mankind.

In his life, Mahatma Gandhi was the pillar of the people's hope and the centre of a world's desire. In his death, his country and the world experience the bitterness of death and of desolation. But he is not dead. His spirit will be a living inspiration and a beacon light to guide the people of this country to a destiny worthy of its great traditions and worthy of the life and death of Mahatma Gandhi himself.

"Dear Friend, far-off, our last desire
So far, so near in woe and weal,
Behold we dream a dream of good
And mingle all the world with Thee."

"No Mourning Will Satisfy This Great Soul"

MR. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMY AIYAR: "The greatest man of the age and among the few of the greatest in world's history, the architect of Indian freedom and the Father of the nation has fallen a victim to the cruel and misguided hand of one of his own countrymen for whose welfare he dedicated his life. Mr. Krishnaswamy Aiyar was so shocked by the news that he could not summon physical strength to proceed to Delhi as planned.

Continuing Mr. Krishnaswamy Aiyar said: "No mourning will satisfy this great soul. Our loyalty to Mahatmaji can only be demonstrated by striving to live up to the ideals for which he stood and sacrificed his life by helping and promoting communal harmony and national solidarity by words and deeds and the giving of our best to the service of this country."

MR. T.R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, President, All-India Liberal Federation, writes: "It is not yet easy to size up the magnitude of this calamity in its consequences to the present state of affairs in the country."

DR. M. ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR: The seeker after truth and light has passed away plunging India in utter darkness." The world mourns the loss of her noblest son. He, who wanted to wipe every tear from every eye, has left us bringing fresh tears to every eye. If these tears help us to cleanse our hearts of all malice, then, perhaps, we shall be still his followers."

MR. V. S. RAMASWAMI NAIDU, former Sheriff of Madras said: "It may take one thousand years to find Sankara Madhwa [illegible] combined in one in

HARTAL OBSERVED IN CITY

Thousands of Citizens Take Sea Bath

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

MADRAS City went into spontaneous mourning today by observing a complete peaceful hartal as a mark of respect to the revered memory of Mahatma Gandhi whose cremation took place at Delhi.

In response to Pandit Nehru's call, thousands of citizens of Madras took their bath in the sea between 4-15 and 5-45 p.m.

All the Government Offices, business concerns, markets, shops, Petrol bunks and hotels were closed and all the transport services (trains, trams, buses, etc.) were suspended. The Muslim population of the city all joined the hartal and closed all their shops, restaurants and business houses.

The Fort St. George, Secretariat and all other offices are closed and the Assembly session has been adjourned. The Indian Union Tricolour was flying half-mast in the Fort St. George, the High Court, the Harbour, Central Station, Ripon Buildings and other public and prominent private buildings.

Apart from the streams of people who were seen wending their way on foot through the many highways of the city with Gandhiji's magical name on their lips, perfect peace and calm reigned in the city as a result of the spell of gloom and grief cast by the calamity of Gandhiji's sudden end. The Central Station and Mount Road area and other thorough fares presented a deserted appearance and it looked like a dead city. Many of these people, old and young who did not seem to have come out on any business except to share their sorrow with each other, were seen wearing black ribbons as a sign of mourning.

Train services in the South Indian Railway and the M. & S. M. Railway were suspended today. No train left the Central Station this morning and the passengers bound for various places who had come to the station hoping to catch their trains were disappointed. Most of them squatted in the Central Station premises with their baggage.

Enquiries at the Central Station show that the M. & S. M. Railway authorities decided not to move any trains between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. today. Consequently all the trains in the M. & S. M. Railway were stopped at about 10 a.m. at the nearest Railway station.

In the South Indian Railway, instructions have been received at Egmore from the headquarters at Trichinopoly to cancel all shuttle trains and also the suburban train service today. After about 10-30 a.m., "through" trains were directed to be taken to the nearest loco shed at the time of running and restarted at 6 p.m. The No. 7 Dhanushkodi Passenger which was to have left Egmore at 11-40 a.m. will leave at 6 p.m. today. The No. 12 Passenger will also leave Villupuram at 6 p.m. The No. 18 Cuddalore Passenger due to arrive at Egmore at 2 p.m. is held up at Chingleput and will leave by 6 p.m.

All the electric trains stopped running by about 10-30 a.m.

The Ministers of the Madras Government observed the day by fasting and in prayer.

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister, spent the day reciting the Bhagavad Gita and Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Reve-

STEPPING UP INDIA'S FOOD PRODUCTION

J. Daulat Ram Suggests Emergency Machinery

Reply to Demand for More Manure to Madras

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Practical steps to increase India's food-grain production in 1948 were discussed by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Agriculture Minister, with the Ministers from C.P. and Berar, Mysore, Orissa and East Punjab and with the officials of other areas, who attended the meeting of the governing body of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram stated that while the general question of increasing India's food production had been discussed often before, at this informal conference they should concentrate on measures for increasing the sowings of crops in 1948 so as to secure the maximum food outturn at the end of the year.

It was necessary therefore to discuss only such schemes which could be implemented in the current year and which would be readily acceptable to the cultivators.

The representative from Madras inter alia stated that the demands of his Province were (1) high priority for the movement of manures (2) large supplies of pumping sets for the areas affected by the failure of the monsoon, and more iron and steel for agricultural implements (3) priority for the movement of diesel oil and an additional allotment at least for the next few months (4) prohibition of inter-provincial movement of groundnut cake and (5) the supply of more tractors and larger supplies of nitrogenous manures.

On behalf of the Central Government, the action already taken in regard to the various points raised, was explained. There were world shortages of diesel oil and nitrogenous manures, and India's production of iron and steel had fallen by a third since pre-war. Even so, specific quantities were being earmarked to Provinces and agriculture, from the steel quotas allotted to them.

The Agriculture Minister from Orissa desired more oilcake and pumps to increase production in his Province. He would also welcome technical advice to increase fish supplies particularly in the Chilka lake.

The Mysore Minister required pumps for agricultural needs, assistance in securing tractors for the cultivation of waste land, and larger supplies of trucks and petrol for transport.

On behalf of the Central Government, it was explained that owing to earlier commitments to other areas, no tractors were available for Mysore for the next kharif crop, but it might be possible to supply a unit of 15 tractors in time for the rabi sowings.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram in his concluding remarks suggested the establishment of emergency machinery both at the Centre and the Provinces for increasing the food output during the next two seasons.—A.P.I.

ROLE OF ARMY IN NEW INDIA

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A SMART APPEARANCE

—How Hussein, the mechanic, was promoted to driver

1. *"Baijnath Singh has promised to find us a good man when he retires," said Rai Bahadur. "We shall miss his driving after twenty years service."*

2. *"A good suggestion, Baijnath, I will promote Hussein," said Rai Bahadur. "You tell me he drives well and I can see his smart appearance will please the memsahib."*

3. *"Thank you for getting me the job, Baijnath," said Hussein. "I did little."*

4. *"I thank God," said Hussein. "I could not ask for a better master."*

they will help to eliminate all fear of disturbances in the country, particularly in the border areas and thus contribute to the maintenance of peace in the Province.

53 Men To Be Released

The total number of Muslims detained in connection with the disturbances in Hyderabad—Madras border area and now to be released is estimated to be about 53.

ANDHRA VODDARS CONFER

ANANTAPUR, Jan. 29.

The perpetual misery, poverty and degradation from which the Andhra Voddar community was suffering were mainly due to the failure of the Government to treat them on a par with other minority communities and take adequate measures to better their conditions, was the view expressed by Mr. A. Narayanappa, President, addressing the 12th Andhra Voddars' Conference at Gempalli recently.

He said that illiteracy coupled with several social evils, including drink, was responsible for their present deplorable position in society. However, he said, the 16 lakhs of Voddars could pride themselves in having contributed to the progress of the country by helping to construct irrigational resources like tanks and wells.

The President advocated the immediate formation of welfare societies on co-operative basis to tackle the educational, economical and social problems of Voddars. Liquidation of illiteracy among Voddars was the most urgent problem he said. He appealed to Voddars to send their children to schools.

More than 4,000 delegates from all over Andhra Desa and Mysore attended the Conference.

A provincial welfare committee with Mr. A. Narayanappa as President was constituted to organise welfare associations in each village in Andhra Desa.

The Conference adopted a number of resolutions requesting the Government to provide better educational facilities for the benefit of Voddars, to entrust Voddars' Welfare Societies with all construction works and to give them air representation in local boards, municipalities and legislatures on a par with other minorities.—F.O.C.

MYSORE MAHARAJA IN TUMKUR

New General Hospital Declared Open

TUMKUR, Jan. 31.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declared open the new General Hospital in Tumkur last evening.

The President of the Municipal Council, Mr. B. C. Nanjundiah, presented an address on behalf of the Tumkur Municipal Council. He requested the Maharaja to make liberal grants for carrying out improvements in the town. The establishment of a first grade college was also prayed for.

Mr. B. Hutchegowda, presenting an address on behalf of the District Board, requested the Maharaja to make liberal grants to the Board, to hand over to the Board the entire collection of local cess, etc.

The Board of the Sri Siddaramanna Charities Trust also presented an address to the Maharaja.

His Highness the Maharaja replied to the address suitably.

Later, the Maharaja laid the foundation-stone of Sri G. M. Siddaramanna Girls' Hostel and Industrial School for Women.—P.O.C.

Ministers' Discussion On Situation in Province

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

The situation in the Province vis-a-vis certain incidents that have occurred in a few places—Erode, Rajapalayam, Tiruvannamalai and Bezwada as well as Madras City—is understood to have been considered by the Premier and other Ministers when they met at "Cooum House" this morning.

The Inspector-General of Police, and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, were present for consultation.

The situation, it is learnt, is under com-

injured.

The police opened fire in the Girgaum area this morning after clashes had occurred there between supporters of Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha. The trouble is reported to have started after Hindu Maha Sabha volunteers had distributed sweets outside their offices. Congress supporters raided the Hindu Maha Sabha office.

Part of the Girgaum area has been sealed off by the police who have drawn a rope-cordon around the troubled area up to the vicinity of Princess Street. Police with sten guns at the ready are patrolling the area in jeeps.

Curfew has been imposed on the Girgaum area up to 7 p.m.

The police had to open fire 10 times in the Dadar-Mahim area (northern suburbs of the city) this afternoon to disperse crowds which persisted in looting shops, and five persons received bullet injuries.

The timely arrival of a police party prevented a hostile mob from setting fire to building in Thakurdwar in which volunteers of the R.S.S. organisation were living. For nearly 15 minutes a large crowd was engaged in determined attack on the building and the volunteers resisted the attempt. The crowd dispersed when the police arrived on the scene.

A small gathering is reported to have attacked the office of a Marathi weekly paper in the Girgaum area.

The situation was reported to be generally quiet at 10 tonight.Reuter.

VIOLENT REACTION IN KOLHAPUR

Curfew Imposed

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 31.

There was a sudden violent reaction here this morning to the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi when a crowd, several hundred strong, went round the town wrecking, looting and burning houses, offices and business premies belonging to prominent members of the Hindu Maha Sabha and Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh.

The trouble spread from one area to another until several places in turn were affected. Police pickets have been posted at the chief trouble-spots. Among the premises set on fire was a film studio belonging to the local President of the Hindu Mahasabha, a large dispensary belonging to the Vice-President of the Hindu Mahasabha and many shops and houses.—

Curfew was imposed in the municipal limits of Kolhapur city from 10-0 p.m. tonight to 8-0 a.m. tomorrow following the incidents of the day in which buildings and properties worth several lakhs were destroyed by fire. After two hours' interval, curfew will be reimposed from 10-0 a.m. tomorrow, Feb. 1 to 10 a.m. Monday, Feb 2.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Vasantrao Bagal, told pressmen tonight in view of the tense situation prevailing in the city it has become necessary to enforce precensorship of news with immediate effect.

A few people were injured, two of them seriously, when the police opened fire to disperse a mob, several hundred strong, which attacked the residence of Dr. Bapat, the local Hindu Mahasabha leader.

The situation deteriorated in the afternoon when troops were called out and posted at strategic positions.

Arson and looting assumed enormous proportions. Mahadwar Road, the principle street in the city, being the worst affected area where more than 40 shops were completely burnt.

A Secondary School, a bank, a printing press, chemists and druggists shops and other business houses were also set on fire.

Crowds armed with sticks, pick axes and crude oil were still at large in the city at 4-0 p.m. shouting anti-Hindu, Mahasabha and anti-Brahmin slogans.

The trouble had its origin in rumours that Hindu Sabha persons had distributed sweets in the city in the morning.—A.P.I.

AGRARIAN CONFERENCE POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

In view of the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi, the conferences of Gandhi Seva Sangh, Go Seva Sangh and the Agrarian Reforms Committee of the Congress, to be held at Wardha in the first week of February, have been indefinitely postponed.—A.P.I.

HAVANA: The International Trade Organisation committees generally expressed profound sympathy for the people of India on Gandhiji's death. Mr. S. A. Hamie and Mr. I. H. Usmani of the Pakistan delegation called on the Indian delegation im-

peace. The only tribute we can pay to our great leader is to work for peace and unity. He died a martyr's death and he gave his blood and life for his country.

MRS. RADHABAI SUBBAROYAN, President, Women's Indian Association in a statement on Mahatma Gandhi's death says:—

"We are too greatly stunned and our hearts bleed with overwhelming grief. We cannot think or speak. We mourn with our people and the world the loss of the greatest and most indefatigable friend of the poor, weak and downtrodden and we pray, long live our beloved Mahatmaji in spirit eternal amidst us and guide us to continue striving for his ideals."

Homage on Behalf of Scouts

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR, Provincial Scout Commissioner, writes on behalf of the Joint Board of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association, Madras:

"On behalf of the United Board of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association of Madras Presidency, we convey our inexpressible sorrow at the tragic loss of the greatest scout of the world, Mahatma Gandhi. May his inspiring message and life guide all Scouts and Guides throughout this great country."

MR. E. V. RAMASWAMI, leader of the Dravidian Federation, on hearing news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"As soon as I heard that Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead I couldn't believe the news. When I realised that it was a fact I was greatly staggered. This is a very very reprehensible act.

By the heartrending and unexpected end of this great man our people should learn to behave in such a manner that there are no political and religious animosities and beastly riots hereafter. That shall be the only honour and respect that we shall show this great man."

MR. P. T. RAJAN, Leader of the "Justice Party" said:—The unexpected and tragic end of Gandhiji came as a great shock to us. Political differences have not stood in the way of our partymen appreciating in full his unique contribution for the freedom of this great land. For over a quarter of a century he has been wielding an enormous influence as champion of the oppressed and depressed and of non-violence. Gandhiji is dead but his spirit lives. May it guide our people at this critical juncture of our history."

DEWAN BAHADUR V. BHASHYAM IYENGAR, President Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madras, writes: "Gandhiji's frail and mortal frame has crumbled at the hands of an assassin. God's will be done. He is a martyr for truth; for non-violence, for universal peace. We may not, however, give way to despair or doubt. Our duty is to keep to the fixed star he has been sublimated into and steadfastly cling to the best that he stood for. May the faith that he lived in and taught us, not flicker in us even for a moment."

KUMARARAJAH SIR M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR writes: "The world today mourns the loss of the greatest man of the age and thetruest servant of humanity that has ever lived. The biggest disaster has overtaken the world and our only solace is that though our beloved leader, the great architect of our freedom is dead, he lives for all time to come. Our Mahatmaji died a martyr. We must take his priceless teachings to heart and earnestly endeavour to bring about peace on earth and goodwill among mankind.

MR. K. CHANDRAMOULI, Minister for Local Administration: "I was shocked to hear the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest saint and apostle of Peace to the World. India has been inspired by his life and attained freedom, and out of his ashes, may India live to spread her message of Peace and goodwill to the World.

Madras Hindu Sabha Leaders' Condemnation

MR. PARASURAM JETHANAND, General Secretary of Madras Hindu Mahasabha has issued the following statement: The Madras Hindu Mahasabha condemns this cowardly assassination of the great leader and appeals to the Indian people to maintain the calm, spirit and fulfil the work for Indian unity.

Man, With the Spirit of Divinity

The American Consulate General, Madrace condoling the death of Mahatma Gandhi says:—

"Even as this noble son of India sacrificed his life in the cause of freedom and brotherly love, so was it God's will that Lincoln, whom we call the great emancipator, should die that a young nation might live. Americans share your grief and your hope, for they too have undergone the tragic experience. Brother's hand was turned against brother. Each strove for high ideals, but could not agree. The strife between kinsmen left many wounds, but unity was achieved, and both south and north venerate the name of the great [illegible] who gave his life that man should

Minister for [illegible] Prayer.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam, Education Minister, visited the Ramakrishna Mutt.

VAST CROWDS TAKE SEA BATH

Tens of thousands of citizens of Madras took their bath in the sea between 4-15 and 5-45 p.m. at the beach near the High Court, Royapuram, Triplicane and Mylapore and various other points of the City's coast in connection with the cremation of Mahatma Gandhi at Delhi this evening.

Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier of Madras, who went on a fast and observed silence today by way of homage to Mahatmaji's memory, took his bath in the sea opposite Sri Parthasarathi Temple in Triplicane. The Premier started for the beach immediately after the announcement of the cremation of Gandhiji's body at Delhi made by the A.I.R. Mr. K. Madhava Menon and Mr. V. Kurmayya, Ministers, also took their bath in the sea.

Mammoth crowds drawn from George Town and neighbouring areas collected at the High Court Beach from about 3 p.m. By 4-15 p.m. the crowds swelled practically into another sea of human heads between the High Court and the sea front. People started bathing shortly after 4-15 p.m. and it went on for about an hour and a half.

From Mylapore also a very large crowd wended their way towards the sea and nearly 10,000 people took their bath. The size of the crowd in this area was much larger than in any other place.

In the Royapuram Beach about 500 persons took their bath including a number of labourers.

Mammoth crowds were on the move from one end of the coast to the other in perfect orderliness and silence. The crowds were regulated by contingents of the City and Traffic Police posted at different points.

MINOR DISTURBANCES

A tailor shop is stated to have been looted to-day. The Police have arrested three persons in this connected and the looted proprty is said to have been recovered. Two persons in Royapuram and Washermanpet areas are reported to have been assaulted and they were treated in hospital.

A hut in Pullanthope and a tailor's shop in Kondithope caught fire this evening. In the latter case, the fire is stated be due to a lighted 'Oodubathi' left in the shop. Fire engines were rushed to the spot and the fire was put out. Another case of fire incident in a hut in Vyasarpadi also occured and the fire was put out. Four persons were arrested in this connection.

A few minor cases of assault are also reported in George Town area.

RESTORATION OF TRAIN SERVICES

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

Through train service in the M. & S. M. Ry and the S.I.Ry was resumed last evening.

The outgoing trains in both the Railways left as scheduled and the incoming trains arrived a few hours late.

"Humanity has produced few men with the spirit of divinity in them.

It is India's glory to have given birth Gandhiji. He came in her hour of need he was with us when the entire world had need of a Mahatma. His passing grieves us, but he lives. He lives in the gospel which he gave to all who would listen. The drama of his death has focussed world attention on that gospel. May we who carry on have humility, the courage and the kindness to justify his faith in mankind.

Mr. S. RAMANATHAN, Ex-Minister, Madras writes: "Gandhiji is an idea and hence beyond the reach of assassins. Perhaps from Gandhiji's own point of view the removal of his frail frame 'may be an advantage to him for he will talk to us hereafter without any physical encumbrance. This thought should be a solace to India struck with grief.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Premier of East Punjab, said: "India has lost its father and we are orphans for the rest of our life. The blow that has fallen upon us is truly terrifying. Bapu is no more. Gandhiji is dead but Gandhism

PANDIT NEHRU'S CALL TO DEFENCE FORCES

AMRITSAR, Jan. 30.

Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru addressing an impressive military parade here this morning said that in the new independent India, the Indian army should work harder to make itself and the country stronger and greater than ever before in the eyes of the world.

Nearly five thousand men marched past and the Prime Minister took the salute. The parade was held behind the massive structure of the famous Gobindgarh Fort. A huge crowd witnessed the parade.

Pandit Nehru said that primarily the duty of the army was to defend the country from internal as well as external danger. Now they were soldiers of a free country. "The world is watching us," he declared, "and we should not bring discredit on ourselves." The Indian army, he added was the servant of the people. Both the people and the army should trust and help each other. There should be full identity of interests between the army and the people. The army should become a full-fledged national force for the good of the people and the country. The Indian army was drawn from all parts of the country and it should serve the interests of all people of the country, not any particular community, or religion or province. He was also glad that the Gurkhas were now officered by Indians or men from Nepal.

Apart from defending the country internally and externally, Pandit Nehru stated there was another duty for the soldiers of the Indian army—they should help in their own villages and districts to improve the economic lot of the common man.

India, the Prime Minister declared, did not want to attack Pakistan, but if India were attacked she could well defend herself. He deplored the communal disturbances in the country since August 15 last year which he thought discredited the country abroad.

Earlier Pandit Nehru witnessed a rally of Congress workers and national volunteers and hoisted the national flag at Jallianwallah Bagh. Last night, he dined with the army officers at their mess and addressed them.—A.P.I.

DECONTROL OF COTTON CLOTH IN BOMBAY

Govt. Repeal Orders Of Restrictions

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

Following the decision of the Government of India to relax the existing control of cotton cloth, the Government of Bombay have decided to remove the various restrictions imposed by it on the distribution and sale of cotton cloth in the Province, says an official announcement tonight.

The Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order, 1945, the Bombay Hand Printers Licensing Order 1944, the Bombay Cloth Rationing Order 1945, the Bombay Ready Made Clothing (Trade, Control and Licensing) Order 1945 and the Bombay Cotton Cloth and Yarn Brokers' Licensing Order, in so far as it affects cotton cloth will, therefore, cease to be operated in the City of Bombay and suburban districts. The rationing of cloth is also no longer in force.

The purchase, distribution and movement of cotton cloth in the province will accordingly be free; there will be no licenses required for the sale and storage of cloth.

The existing restrictions on yarn will however, continue.—A.P.I.

Recurring Grant to All-India Cattle Show

COMMITTEE'S DECISION TO REQUEST CENTRE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The eighth meeting of the All-India Cattle Show Committee was held here yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture.

The members agreed to approach the Central Government for a recurring grant of Rs. 1,75,000 for meeting the increased activities of the Committee. It was also agreed to abolish the Hissar breed of cattle for exhibition purposes.

Sir Datar Singh was elected Vice-President of the All-India Cattle Show Committee, Rai Bahadur P. N. Nanda as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Shri Desraj, Revenue Minister, Bharatpur and Mr. B. N. Handa as members.

The next All-India Cattle and Poultry Show will commence in Delhi on February

Replied Baijnath. "You can thank yourself for your good appearance." with '7 o'CLOCK' blades and you can see the happy result."

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authorised to [illegible] on their
behalf. MANAG[illegible] Express"

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice having been given of the Loss of policy No. 104838 on the Life of Mr. Gurpur Ionumantha Prabhu a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, K. BALASUBRAHMANYAM,
[illegible]-2-48. Manager & Actuary.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited up to 10-2-1948 from persons possessing the certificate of competency for driving Steam and Diesel engines for appointment as Road Roller drivers in the Corporation on Rs. 40—2—60—4—80 plus the usual Dearness Allowance and House Rent Allowance.

Particulars regarding age, and their qualifications should be furnished. Only copies of the testimonials if any need be sent.

C. NARASIMHAM,
Commissioner.

Ripon Buildings,
Dated 28—1—1948.

Selection of Officer Cadets for Mysore State Troops

Headquarters, Mysore State Troops, Bangalore.

NOTIFICATION No. C7.818/47-48
DATED 16th JANUARY 1948.

Applications are invited from Mysoreans by birth or by domicile for appointment as Officer Cadets in the Mysore State Troops.

Applicants should be between 18 and 21 years of age.

The minimum standards acceptable are the S.S.L.C. or a pass in the Matriculation, Senior Cambridge or other equivalent examinations.

All candidates will have to pass a Medical Board and a Selection Board.

Candidates appointed as Cadets will be required to serve on the terms and conditions of service, in force in the Mysore State Troops.

The applications in the prescribed form should be sent duly filled in to the Recruiting Officer and Secretary, Committee for the Selection of Officer Cadets, Headquarters, Mysore State Troops, Hebbal Post, Bangalore so as to reach him on or before 10th February, 1948.

The applications can be obtained from the Office of the Recruiting Officer and Secretary, Committee for the Selection of Officer Cadets in the Chief Commandant's Office, Hebbal Post, Bangalore from 26th January, 1948.

Applicants who have applied prior to this notification including those who were interviewed in July, 1947 should re-apply in the prescribed form.

Envelopes may be superscribed as "Applications for the post of Officer Cadets."

(Sd.) B. BEERAPPA,
Recruiting Officer and Secretary,
Committee for the Selection of Officer Cadets.

No Smoking

THE Bombay City Council voted on Thursday in favour of a resolution demanding a ban on smoking in cinemas. Why cinemas only need not be asked? The City Council took the view that in many public places smoking is taboo, and even if non-smokers in any cinema happen to be in a minority, their own convenience comes first. Such a decision may seem very hard but there is little doubt that cinemas licensed for exhibition of films will have to accept a new condition. The ban on smoking presumably applies only to the auditorium. Outside in the lobby, those gazing at the stills and posters can indulge

seen, but what M. Ramadier was afraid to do about the over-valued franc has been effectively undertaken by the new Premier who overcame the first challenge to authority by using the armed forces to get over the grave transport and dock strikes. With restrictions tighter, there cannot be any export of capital; though Paris as a financial centre will be suspect for long, the payments on rentes and railway stocks will take less money out of the country. There is little doubt that more capital will be soon available for recovery and the French Government might then find it easy to run the motor and aircraft industries. If the Marshall plan gets going, France need have no fears about imports of food or machinery.

M. Schuman has clearly anticipated Congressional approval to the Marshall plan but his whole action has been regulated by his desire to put the export trade in condition. The banks being nationalised, there cannot be quarrels over the sums due on notes. Those who complain of a camouflaged capital levy, after a regular capital levy, will perhaps get the answer that the Fourth Republic has a swollen note issue and a swollen public debt at present and contributions extracted through currency reforms will be repaid indirectly in the form of economic and financial stability.

The familiar conclusions drawn after the second post-war devaluation (the first was in December 1945) must now be duly qualified by an appreciation of M. Schuman's success with the Socialists. There is little doubt that the working class (now divided in its allegiance to the C.G.T.) will take the cut in the external value of the currency as the right means to the right end—the recovery of France. Since France has agreed to pay in more gold or francs to the I.M.F. if called upon, there cannot be criticism from Sir S. Cripps who is concerned perhaps over the partial closure of a big market to British coal and textiles. But France too is moved by like self-interest. M. Schuman has plenty of reasons to offer. More important to Britain and America today is his continuance in office.

No Smoking

THE Bombay City Council voted on Thursday in favour of a resolution demanding a ban on smoking in cinemas. Why cinemas only need not be asked? The City Council took the view that in many public places smoking is taboo, and even if non-smokers in any cinema happen to be in a minority, their own convenience comes first. Such a decision may seem very hard but there is little doubt that cinemas licensed for exhibition of films will have to accept a new condition. The ban on smoking presumably applies only to the auditorium. Outside in the lobby, those gazing at the stills and posters can indulge

genius figure, a person for whom all human history provides no clear parallel, is dead, slaughtered brutally; and the sense of loss is total. All communities, all creeds throughout a sub-continent will acutely share it, will suffer bitter sorrow, and multitudes overseas besides.

"With the death of Mahatma Gandhi, a great, beneficient, vitalising influence has gone out of India—and out of Pakistan, for many there also honoured him. His incomparable stature dwarfs that of the leaders left."

"Indian News Chronicle" (Delhi): "The man whom the world mourns today summed up in himself not only what is greatest in Indian history and in Indian civilisation, but also what is most precious in human history. His burning faith in abiding human values must sustain our people in the coming days. He is no longer amidst us, but his still, small voice must remain our guide. Without that guidance we shall be completely lost."

"The Star" of India" (Muslim daily, Calcutta), writing under the caption "The light that is no more" says that Gandhiji has died a martyr in every sense of the word—a martyr in the cause of decency, humanity, understanding and love. "And a cause has never been known to die through the martyrdom of its chief exponent." Jan. 30, the paper adds, will be ever remembered as a dark dismal day in the history of India when the most revered man of the age and the most loved of all Indians fell by the hand of one his own countrymen.

Last Will and Testament—Do or Die

"Amrita Bazar Patrika" By his death, as well as by the manner of that death, Gandhiji has left to us his last will and testament—Do and die. No man in his lifetime achieved so much—freedom for 400 million submerged people. No man by the incident and the manner of his death has so challenged the inmate godliness of the soul of 2,000 millions to arise, to strive, to conquer and not to yield. In life Gandhiji was a mighty rebel, in death Gandhiji is humanity's beacon-light.

"Jai Hind" (Calcutta): India's sin is too awful. She must bear the responsibility, no matter if it was the act of one mad individual. She can expatiate her sin only if Mahatma Gandhi's death stirs the conscience of India and Pakistan and makes the Hindu and Muslim embrace each other in everlasting love, friendship and goodwill. Then this peerless specimen of humanity, this martyr in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity, will not have died in vain.

Vatican Tribute

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 31.

Tribute to the depth and sincerity of Mahatma Gandhis religious feelings was paid in editorial comment in the Catholic newspaper "Observatore Romano" this afternoon.

The paper said: "Above all Mr. Gandhi knew, loved and followed Christianity. Although he professed not to be interested in religion but in philosophy, he saw in Christ a redeemer from passions, from slavery, injustice, violence and oppression.'

IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.

The Indian flag flew at half-mast as Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and the staff of the Indian Embassy mourned Mahatma Gandhi.

All Russian papers carried a 12-line announcement of his death from Tass, official Soviet news agency, from London, quoting Reuter, and describing Gandhiji as "the well-known Indian political leader."

There was no editorial comment.

Muslims Deeply Indebted To Gandhiji

Paying tributes to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the President of the Assam Provincial Muslim League, Mr. Abdulla Nurul Huq, said "The whole world will be horified at his death. Muslims of India are deeply indebted to him. Gandhiji faught hard for the amelioration of the condition of the Muslims and Hindus, and his untimely and sudden death is indeed a tremendous loss to the country, and specially to the Muslims."

Mr. Huq appealed to the Muslims in the province to observe Sunday next as a day of silence irrespectful homage to Mahatma Gandhi, and to convene public meeting for propagating communal amity.

We are deeply moved by the assassination of "Bapu." He is physically gone but his spirit and great name will remain with us all for years on end."

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, in a statement on Mahatma Gandhi's death says:

"The tragedy has cast a deep gloom, and the country feels itself orphaned. We are singularly unfortunate in losing at a fateful moment in our history when his cementing influence and constructive faculties were so much needed. Let the loss inspire us to new heights of efforts for achieving his cherished ideals."

In Karachi

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

Hundreds of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsees congregated on the Clifton Beach at 4-0 p.m. here to mourn the loss of Gandhiji.

The Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. Sri Prakasa; Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar, Minister for Communications in the Pakistan Government; Mr. V. Viswanathan, Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan; Mr. Idham, Indonesian Representative in Karachi; Nawabzad Rahat Saeed; Swami Ranganathananda of the Ramakrishna Mission addressed the meeting. After hymns from the Gita, prayers in Sanskrit and verses from the Quran had been recited, Mr. Sri Prakasa and others bethed in the sea.

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar in his speech said that Gandhiji's life was dedicated to all the peoples of the world irrespective of caste, colour or creed.

He asked the congregation to vow that Gandhiji's life—communal harmony, nonthey would follow the principles of violence and justice—and the Muslim section of the congregation responced with the word "Ameen" (so be it).

Sardar Nishtar said that it was indeed a tragedy that so great a man as Gandhiji had been removed from their midst at a time when he was needed most.

He said that he rad been shocked to hear of the news of Gandhiji's assassination. He could hardly believe it. What made the tragedy greater was that the apostle of non-violence should have met such a violent end.

He said that Hindus and Muslims as also the other communities of this sub-continent were most unfortunate in having to suffer this tragedy and loss.

He appealed to the people to keep the memory and ideals of Gandhiji living by believing in the teachings of the architect of the country's freedom.

Nawabzada Rahat Chattari quoted verses from the Quran (the ones that used to be recited at Gandhiji's prayer meetings) and said that all the peoples of the sub-continent must now vow that they will carry out the principles of Gandhiji—the principles of non-violence, communal harmony and justice—for which he had the supreme sacrifice.

Swami Ranganathananda of the Ramakrishna Mission Karachi, said: "Let us pray in solemnity and sincerity and ask the Almighty to give us political, social, moral and spiritual wisdom.

"We must think in terms of humanity. We must think in terms of the brotherhood of man.

"The world is now hoping that out of the soil that produced the Mahatma will now come a message of permanent peace and goodwill for which the Mahatma had worked unceasingly."

"We have gathered here to pray to realise in ourselves something of that beauty and greatness that was the Mahatma" he said and added: "To the Mahatma death was nothing. He was aware of death for all he lit the torch of freedom, non-violence, truth, beauty and goodness which we must now carry forward to illumine the world with, so that we and the world may achieve that freedom which is beautiful and which the Mahatma selflessly strived for and gave his life for."

Mr. Idham, the Indonesian Representative in Pakistan, said: "Let us pray for the soul of the Mahatma. Let us pray that his teachings will be practised and that through them we will bring about that peace he had preached to the whole world."

Mr. Sri Prakasa said: "One lesson we must learn now. An, it is this: It is our bounden duty to carry on his work with sincerity and honesty.

"The life work of the Mahatma was Hindu Muslim unity.

"His work and his life was not only for India and Pakistan but for the whole world.

"We should resolve not to go back. We must carry his message forward. The end has not been achieved. We have not yet got real freedom. This real freedom we mustnow achieve but we must achieve it through the principles of Gandhiji, through non-violent means, through Hindu-Muslim unity.

"Gandhiji is not only of the Hindus but of the Muslims, the Sikhs, the Jews, the

ernment offices. Complete hartal will be observed in the city for three days.

MORVI: A huge mourning procession which was led and addressed by the Maharaja of Morvi offered prayers in memory of Mahatma Gandhi. All offices schools and markets are closed. Flags on all buildings flew at half-mast.

The national flag will fly half mast on the Gujerat States Deputy Regional Commissioner's office in Baroda today.

Gloom in E. Punjab

News about the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi plunged the whole of East Punjab into gloom.

Mr. Gopichand Bhargava, Sardar Swaran Singh, Sardar Pratap Singh and Mr. Prithiv Singh Azad, East Punjab Ministers on receipt of news left for Delhi by car. The Provincial Congress Committee has telegraphically directed Congress Committees all over the Province to observe hartal and hold mourning meetings tomorrow. The Provincial Congress Committee has also sent a telegram to the A.-I.C.C. and Mr. Devadas Gandhi "whole of Punjab is mourning."

Congress workers met tonight and offered prayers to the soul of Mahatma Gandhi and condemned the dastardly assassination.

Hartal in Jullundur

For the first time kitchen fires did not kindle in Jullundur. Restaurants and milkshops also remained closed.

Hartal was observed throughout Jullundur. Political, social and religious organisations held meetings to condemn the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and passed orgdolence resolutions.

In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

The city observed complete hartal today to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi A large mass of people collected on the river bank where prayers were offered for Mahatma Gandhi.

The Millowners' Association held a special meeting and passed a resolution of condolence describing Mahatma Gandhi as the Messiah of the world.

The President of the City Muslim League has called upon Muslims to observe three days hartal.

W. Punjab Communists Stunned

The Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the West Punjab said in a statement "The Communist Party of the West Punjab mourns the loss of a champion of the minorities and a friend of both the Dominions. We are sure that the toiling masses of India and Pakistan together with the progressive sections of the people will unitedly defeat the reactionary forces that have been on the offensive against our freedom for the last 18 months."

IN C. P. AND BERAR

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

The whole of Central Provinces and Berar today mourned the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi and prayed for peace to his soul.

All Government offices in the Provinces were closed today and flags were flying at half-mast on Government and public buildings. Hartal was observed in all towns and educational institution and markets and bazaars are closed.

In Nagpur this afternoon Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor, Central Provinces joined in two minutes silent prayers offered by students and Professors of Nagpur University at the University Convocation hall in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

All newspaper offices in Nagpur were closed today.

The Rotary District Conference, which was to begin its two-day session

violence he could not tolerate. He saw the moral deterioration in us and as a loving father, he again unwearingly pointed out to us the right way. With his infinite love he was trying to quench the anger that raged in many breasts. He was the one man who who stood between us and disaster, for lawlessness and disorder and hate and violence can lead nowhere else.

"The fury of a mad man has taken his frail body from our midst, but who can kill his spirit? He can never die and we shall continue always to feel his presence near us and we shall, I hope, be truer to him now than when he was with us.

"He has won the martyr's crown. His soul is at rest. But he had to offer the supreme sacrifice for us. Let us not forget our guilt. Every true Indian must hang his head in utter shame that one of our own had fallen so low as to put an end to his precious life. May God forgive him and may we try to forgive the assassin, as surely Bapu must have forgiven him and loved him even as he was firing at him.

"Bowed down with grief as we are and enveloped as we are since yesterday in the black clouds of despair, let each one of us pledge ourselves not give away to either. Let us have the strength to follow the path of truth and love which he would have had us follow and thereby, in God's good time, wipe out the ghastly stain which has today tarnished the fair name of this country. May God have mercy on us all and give us the strength to be true to Bapu and thus build up the India of his dreams."

Bohra Chief's Message

SURAT, Jan. 31.

His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb, head Priest of the Dawoodi Bohra community, in a telegram to Pandit Nehru says "Profoundly shocked and grieved to hear of the death of Gandhiji. His passing away at this critical juncture is a calamity. May God give us strength and courage to tide overthis crisis. We all share the nation's grief and assure you our full support and sympathy in the hour of agony and sorrow."—A.P.I.

Sacrificed Life for Sake Of Indian Unity

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU who is again laid down with fever since yesterday and was feeling very uneasy the whole day today was in tears to hear the news. "I am stunned to hear this tragic news. The noblest man, the greatest patriot and the father of Indian independence has sacrificed his life for the sake of Indian unity. I hope those of the Congressmen who are left behind will prove worthy of him and his traditions. The country is overwhelmed all over, but even now let us act on the traditions of Mahatma Gandhi.

MR. M. A. MASTER, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in a statement on Mahatma Gandhi's death says "Our hearts are full of sorrow and our minds overpowered by anguish. The loss of Bapu is a great personal loss to everyone."

Mr. Master adds "Mahatma Gandhi has made the name of India immortal in the world. He is gone, but he shall live for ever in the hearts of his grateful people. May wisdom dawn on us and may we get the strength and character to live like brothers in India and may we have the vision to so shape our economic future that the common man may be able to live in peace and plenty."

MR. GANGARAM, Khanna, P. Working President of the Gujerat Prantic Hindu Sabha has sent Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Mr. Devadas Gandhi and Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee: "Gujerat Prantic Hindu Sabha deeply shocked to learn Mahatma Gandhi's tragic death which is a great national calamity and prays for eternal peace to his soul.

MR. M. S. ANEY Governor of Bihar, has sent the following telegram of condolence to Mr. Devadas Gandhi on the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

"News of dastardly murder of revered Babu has stunned me. His death is a world calamity. Our beacon light is quenched. I have no words to express my feelings and to console you. Our best solace will be in recalling the lessons taught by the great leader during his life time."—A.P.I.

H. E. SIR AKBAR HYDARI, Governor of Assam has sent the following message to Mr. Devadas Gandhi:

"We are all benumbed with grief and mourn with you on the death of your father who is also the father of our country and helper of the helpless. May his example and supreme sacrifice continue to

Cochin and Travancore will be economically unwise and administratively unsound and so would cause considerable delay in the formation of Aikya Kerala." The implications than are: (1) Those who passed the resolution are for the formation of Aikya Kerala which alone is economically wise and administratively sound; (2) but they are against the formation of a Malabar Province which will only delay the formation of Aikya Kerala; and (3) this is to say they are for the immediate formation of an Aikya Kerala by the liquidation of ruling families of Travancore and Cochin and the severance of Malabar from the rest of the present Province, all being done simultaneously as otherwise it would be economically unwise and would further delay the formation of the province of their liking. If the implications are not the above, then the gathering has played a cruel hoax on the readers of your paper.

K. KUNHI KANNAN NAIR.

Madras.

SPREAD OVER THE BURDEN

Sir,—With reference to the heated discussion in the Madras Legislative Assembly regarding the amount of compensation to be paid to zamindars, in the event of passing the Estates Abolition Bill, may I offer a suggestion to the Ministry of Revenue, Madras and the Congress High Command for consideration? For instance in the case of old guaranteed railways such as Madras, G.I.P., etc. Railways taken over from the old British incorporated companies previously owning and working them, the procedure adopted was to fix the compensation at 25 times the commuted annual average net revenue for the last three years and to issue Government script for the same, at the current rate of interest and also to arrange for its discharge by so many equated payments. This is the best way to avoid an immediate cash outgoing of Rs. 10 crores which might be used for improvement of neglected irrigation works in the zamindaris or estates to be abolished. Such equated payment will not throw the entire burden on the present generation and will also avoid possible malpractices in cash disbursement Future revenues of the estates should be proved to be capable of bearing the interest on the debt now created on account of the abolition of zamins, and the provision of annual payments in the budget will give a chance to the legislators to review the progress and efficacy of the Bill which has created so much interest on the floor of the House. In the event of the Province being divided, the burden of debt caused by the abolition of zamindaris can be taken over by the respective provinces.

"SIGHT SEER."

Mysore.

TELUGUS IN TAMIL NAD

Sir,—It is now certain that an Andhra Province would be formed before long. But the advocates of Andhra Province have not thought it fit to clarify their attitude towards the 40 lakhs of Telugu-speaking population domiciled in the southern districts. They have been residing in Tamil Nad for three, four and even five generations. Their customs, culture and tradition are the same as those of Tamils, though their mother-tongue remains Telugu.

It is therefore difficult to merge themselves with pure Andhras unless there is an assurance that we shall be treated as equals. The fact that the Andhra leaders are silent on this aspect of the agitation leads one to believe that they are not mindful about us; they want a separate province but they are not eager to consolidate the Andhra as a whole. Would they be treated as strangers in Andhra Desha, in the event of their migrating to Andhra Desa? Already we are experiencing some difficulties in our social contacts with pure Andhras residing in Andhra districts or in the city of Madras. It is therefore expedient that the President of the Andhra Maha Sabha and other Andhra leaders should give thought to this question. In the event of our electing to remain in Tamil Nad the domiciled Andhras should not be left to be treated as aliens or even as fifth-columnists for no fault of their's on any dispute between the two provinces arising. We are confident that our Tamilian brethren will give us the same treatment as we have been enjoying at their hands during the last so many generations, but inasmuch as we cannot call ourselves Tamilians and a separate political unit called the Andhra province is to be constituted shortly, it is natural that such things should be clarified both by the Andhras and the Tamils alike. Before deciding to return to Andhra Desa or declare our allegiance to the Andhra Government, we should like to know where we stand and how the Andhra leaders view this matter. We form a very large number that we cannot be ignored easily or dismissed cheaply as we have been treated hitherto.

T. J. V. NAIDU.

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SHAKEN WORLD MOURNS THE MAHATMA

S. A. Indians Weep For Their Champion

ALL CLASSES IN UNION SHARE INDIA'S GRIEF

(From Our Special Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 31.

SOUTH Africa has flung political, colour and racial distinctions to the winds in mourning Mahatma Gandhi's death.

Indians in the Union, who have lost their greatest friend, guide and champion, wept bitterly and long in their homes and in the streets.

People in all phases of the Union's public life—Cabinet Ministers, journalists, churchmen and all—have joined in India's sorrow. Indians throughout South Africa forgot communal feelings in paying tributes to the man whose loss was a tragedy for India. The dastardly crime has been universally condemned. All Indian shops were closed for two days and people attended memorial services.

Crowds of people wept bitterly and mournfully discussed the repercussions the calamity will have on India.

The first memorial meeting in Johannesburg was held by the Transvaal Hindu Seva Sama) under the chairmanship of Mr. P. S. Joshi. Thousands attended.

"Prophets die martyrs' death", declared Mr. Joshi, "and Mahatma Gandhi's assassination was historically and spiritually as significant as the crucifixion of Christ. Mahatmaji is dead, but his name will forever be enshrined in the millennial epoch as the saviour of India, the noblest servant of humanity and the greatest man since Buddha.

"Mahatma Gandhi served South Africa from the beginning to the end, and Indians here will miss his guidance at a time when political developments loom large on the horizon."

Dr. Y. M. Dadoo paid tribute to the greatest man of age for laying down his life for the cause so dear to him.

Newspapers have devoted columns for special memoirs and denounced the crime editorially.

Chief Rabbi Dr. A. L. Rabinowitz, who will devote his next sermon to Mahatma Gandhi, compared him with Moses who achieved greatness through the spiritual idea.

Danish Premier Curses Last War

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 30.

The Danish Premier, Hans Hedtoft, said in a written statmentn to Reuter today that the Danish people had heard the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death with the greatest regret.

"The fact that Mr. Gandhi in his advanced age has been killed immediately after putting his life into the battle for peace in India will all the civilised world over be taken as proof of the brutality the last war has created in people's minds," the Danish Premier said.

PLEDGE TO UPHOLD GANDHIJI'S FAITH

DURBAN, Jan. 31.

More than 5,000 Indians of all sects and denominations, at a meeting held here today in memory of Mahatma Gandhi took the following pledge:

"On this day of cremation of great Mahatma Gandhi, we solemnly declare that the most sincere mark of tribute we can pay to his memory is to pledge ourselves to uphold his faith in the value of human dignity and continue his philosophic work in South Africa until truth and justice are vindicated and freedom won".

Addressing the meeting, Dr. Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress, said: "We must work to continue to Mahatma's ideal using the Mahatma's philosophy of Satyagraha, here in Africa as he developed it in India with such outstanding success.

One of the persons attending the meeting was Miss Mary Barr, European woman, one-time Mahatma Gandhi's disciple. She said: "Antipathy between Muslims and Hindus was one of the things he fought against and genuine respect to his memory can only be expressed through joining all hands."

At Natal Indian Organization's meeting Mr. J. W. Godfrey told 3,000 Indians that Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence has already borne fruit in bringing Muslim and Hindu together.

A prayer meeting was also held in Johannesburg when a resolution was passed saying that it was on South African soil that Mahatma Gandhi started his political career leading to lifelong devotion to the cause of peace. "His great weapon of passive resistance, first utilised in the Union against racial discrimination and later with triumphant results against British imperialism, is the weapon which we have been privileged to inherit and utilise to achieve our democratic birthrights. Gandhiji left us at a time when the South African Indian community is engaged in a struggle which is continuance of the struggle launched by him during his South African stay and which received his wholehearted blessing and support," the resolution said. The gathering solemnly pledged to be true to the ideals for which Mahatma Gandhi lived and died.

Our Asian Neighbours Grieve For Gandhiji

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

Black flags were hoisted over Rangoon's rooftops tonight. All Hindu as well as Muslim shops and stores closed down immediately and cinemas suspended night shows.

Key Ministers of the Burmese Cabinet held an emergency meeting, which was attended by President Sao Shwe Thaike and other prominent personalities.

Foreign Minister U Tin Tut told Reuter, "Burma is profoundly shocked by the news of Gandhi's assassination. Mahatmaji was held in great respect and admiration by every Burman, and all Burma mourns with India the loss of a great Indian hero and saint."

The British Ambassador Mr. R. J. Bowker and the Burmese Foreign Minister called on the Indian Ambassador, Dr. M. A. Rauf, and expressed condolence over Gandhi's assassination.

The British Embassy cancelled a party arranged for this evening as a mark of sorrow for Gandhi's death.

Rangoon was observing today as a day of mourning. The Government declared a holiday and most shops and business houses closed.

The Burmese President, Sao Shwe Thaiki, said that all Burma is grief-stricken at the death of Mahatma Gandhi "out of a sense of tender obligation and grateful goodwill for the keen interest the great Indian leader had taken all through his life in the cause of Burma's independence".

The President expressed the hope that the Indian people would "rise to the occasion and face the dire misfortune that has befallen them with calmness and fortitude worthy of a great nation."

The Pakistan Charge D'Affaires Ibne Hassan said: "The tragic manner in which Mahatma Gandhi has been removed was the culmination of the sacrifice which he had undertaken to foster harmony between the communities in India and to restore friendship between India and Pakistan".

Indonesia Mourns Loss As Her Own

BATAVIA, Jan. 31.

In a message to Pandit Nehru, Dr. Mohamed Hatta, Republican Premier, said, "We mourn Gandhiji's loss as our own."

President Soekarno also sent a message expressing sympathy.

Indian shops throughout Indonesia closed today. In the Republican capital, Jogjakarta, flags everywhere were at half-mast.

The condolences of the Netherlands East Indies Government were today conveyed to the Indian Consul-General here.

A note was also handed in from Sir Hubertus van Mook, in which the Lt.-Governor-General said, "The whole world has become poorer." Dr. Van Mook added that he believed Gandhi's influence would outlive all the violence and animosity of mankind blinded by war.

The Indian community throughout Indonesia will go into mourning for 13 days.

CEYLON'S GRIEF

COLOMBO, Jan. 31.

The House of Representatives today passed a resolution expressing on behalf of the people of Ceylon its grief and sympathy with the people of India. Prime Minister Senanayake, moving the resolution, said the Mahatma was the symbol of all that was best in the East.

Australian Premier's Message

CANBERRA, Jan. 31.

Australian Prime Minister Joseph B. [illegible] said, "The Government and people of Australia learned with horror and deep regret of the tragic death of Mr. Gandhi who will be remembered in Australia as a man who worked for the good of humanity and the ways of peace. We send to the Government and people of India our deepest sympathy."

'Prophet, Lived Far Ahead Of Times'

TOKYO, Jan. 31.

General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces in Japan, said in a statement today on Gandhiji's death: "Nothing more revolting has occurred in the history of the modern world than the senseless assassination of this venerable man. He had come through time and all the circumstances of his oft-repeated ideologies is to be regarded as the very symbol and apotheosis of peace. That he should die by violence is one of those bitter anachronisms that seems to refute all logic.

"In the evolution of civilisation, if it is to survive, all men cannot fail eventually to adopt his belief that the process of mass application of force to resolve contentious issues is fundamentally not only wrong but contains within itself the germs of self-destruction.

"Gandhi, however, was one of those prophets who lived far ahead of the times".

JAP PREMIER'S MESSAGE

TOKYO, Jan. 31.

Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama said he had always had the deepest respect for Gandhi's lifelong devotion to the cause of Indian independence and freedom as well as world peace. It was especially tragic that such a great pacifist had fallen victim to brute force and violence but he firmly believed that the will of the great Indian leader would be realized by the Indian people.

The Indian Ambassador, Sir Rama Rau, said Gandhi was the greatest man India had produced since Buddha. It was India's special tragedy that he did not live long enough to reach the goal to which he had dedicated his life—the unity of the people of India.

Hirohito Deeply Shocked

TOKYO, Jan. 30.

Emperor Hirohito was deeply shocked by the news on Gandhiji and he told Imperial household officials that "this is an event of great sorrow.".

CHINA'S SYMPATHY

NANKING, Jan. 31.

President and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek and other leading Government officials today sent condolences to Pandit Nehru.

"We are stunned and deeply grieved at Mahatma Gandhi's assassination," they said. "It is, indeed, a heart-breaking tragedy that the saintly crusader of peace through non-violence should fall a victim of violence.

"To you, his family, to the Congress Party and the Indian people, the Chinese people and we send heartfelt sympathy."

Premier Changchun in a note to Pandit Nehru wrote. "I was greatly shocked by the sudden and untimely death of Mahatma Gandhi. Not only India but all mankind has lost one of its greatest leaders.

"In your boundless sorrow, please accept my profound sympathy and know that his death will be an eternal inspiration to all fellow-Asiatics to whom his life will forever be a source of pride."

Foreign Minister Wang Chieh's note said, "My Government and myself are deeply shocked to learn of Mahatma Gandhi's death. In his passing away India has lost an inspiring leader and [illegible]

Britain's Homage To Prince Of Peace

BRITISH PARLIAMENT STUNNED

Political Scene Overshadowed

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The British political scene will be overshadowed next week by the tragedy of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination which stunned Parliament yesterday, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

It is likely to be the first matter to be discussed on Monday, when Prime Minister Clement Attlee, an old friend of Mahatma, and other leaders will pay tributes to his memory.

Over 100 British ministers and members of Parliament knew Mahatma Gandhi personally.

Whatever their political convictions, they are at one in describing him as the most remarkable man they have ever encountered.

The incorporated Hindu Association of Europe today cabled condolences on the death of Mahatma Gandhi to Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

The cable read: "President and members of Hindu Association in London are deeply distressed to hear of the tragic death of Mahatmaji, the greatest benefactor of mankind. His passing is an irreparable loss to our country".

Ireland's Tribute

THE PRESIDENT OF EIRE, Mr. Sean Okelly, sent the following message today to Lord Mountbatten adds a Dublin message.

"Permit me to offer to the Indian Government and the Indian people my most profound sympathy with them in the bereavement that has befallen them through the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi.

"The people of Ireland, in union with lovers of liberty in all lands, mourn the loss of one whose noble self-sacrificing life in the service of his country was an inspiration to all.

"May it please God to grant to India and the whole world that charity, brotherhood and peace for which he so very earnestly prayed and worked."

Prime Minister EAMON DE VALERA telegraphed this message of sympathy to Pandit Nehru:

"I have learned with profound sorrow of the tragic death of Mr. Gandhi and hasten to offer you and the people of India the heartfelt sympathy of the Irish Government and people.

"The loss is not India's alone. The world has lost a great leader, whose influence will long survive his death.

In spite of this grievous loss we hope that India will not cease to go forward undiscouraged to the attainment of the ideals for which Mr. Gandhi strove."

Casey's Tribute

Mr. R. G. CASEY, former Governor of Bengal, who is in London on a visit from Australia, said in tonight's B.B.C.'s television programme that many people outside India regarded Mr. Gandhi as a revolutionary, but he could only say Mr. Gandhi was one of the most remarkable men he had been privileged to meet. Referring to "this dreadful assassination" he declared: "One can only hope and pray that in the high state of tension the people of India find themselves today, this will not supply the spark to the cinder that is India."

Dr. E. W. BARNES, Bishop of Birmingham: "Mr. Gandhi struck a gleam amongst the religious teachers of our age, for in this era of violence he showed the power of Non-violence. He had magnificent courage, complete honesty, and a strange blend of humility."

Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER, Minister of Defence, speaking in Sheffield said that Gandhi was one of the few great towering lives that would stand out in a century of history. He would stand out the world a great teacher of peace. I am sure your colleagues, like yourself, will all carry on with fortitude and dedication."

Statue of Gandhiji For Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 31.

Mr. R. Jumabhoy, President of the India Chamber of Commerce here, announced tonight the launching of an appeal for 100,000 straits dollars to erect a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in Singapore.

"Greatest Indian Ever Lived"

BANGKOK, Jan. 31.

Three thousand Indians, the women sobbing and the men near tears, this evening heard Mr. Bhagwat Dayal, the Indian Charge d'Affaires here, pay a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi as the "greatest Indian ever lived."

Saying that the occasion demanded more than mere mourning, he called for the banishing of all passions from the hearts of Indians—passions so foreign to Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Bhagwat Dayal said every Christ had his Judas, this dastardly assassination only proving that Mahatma Gandhi was succeeding in his mission of peace. India would not and should not turn back, but should proceed on the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi and take to heart the message which, as truest citizen of the world, Mahatma Gandhi had contributed to the world.

The meeting sent a resolution of deepest sympathy to Pandit Nehru.

Hindu temples here are to hold special services tomorrow.

Burma's Gift To Mahatma, A Day Too Late

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31

U Ohn, special representative of Thakin Nu, Burmese Prime Minister who had arrived here last night with the intention of presenting Mahatma Gandhi a "Khamauk", Burmese peasant helmet, in token of the admiration and esteem Burma had for Mahatma Gandhi, today paid Burma's last homage to Mahatma Gandhi. He was too late to present the helmet.

Thakin Nu in a letter sent to Mahatma Gandhi through U Ohn said "The inscription in Burmese on the helmet records the wish of my countrymen and myself that you may live for many, many years longer to the benefit of India and the world."

The letter added: "When I saw you in Delhi last December you were kind enough to indicate your willingness to accept a small gift from me and this I now send with this letter by U Ohn, my special representative.

"It is a Khamauk or helmet after the pattern of those worn by millions of our agricultural peasants to protect themselves from sun and rain when they are working outdoors in the fields, which give food not only to my countrymen but also to many of yours.

"The cultivators form the bulk of the population of our country as indeed they do in India also. I have chosen this precise gift for you because of its symbolic significance. As the Khamauk protects our peasants from torrents of rain and from the burning heat of the sun, so does Mahatmaji protect the great Indian people whom he leads from the storm of violence and from the burning heat of communal hatred. This little tribute represents the admiration and esteem in which we in Burma hold one who is so great an exponent of the universal benevolence which is the cardinal feature of the Buddhist faith which we hold.

"The inscription in Burmese on the helmet records the wish of my countrymen and myself that you may live for many, many years longer to the benefit of India and the world. This gift is also a token of our wish for the perpetual continuance of the friendship and goodwill which have long existed between our two countries.—[illegible]

British Press Views

LONDON, Jan. 31.

"The Yorkshire Post" writes today: "It must be hoped that the enormity of the crime will awe Hindus and Muslims alike into a new response to the appeals being made to them to abandon communal hatred and killing. Gandhi has died that India and Pakistan might live in peace and harmony. It is for his fellow-countrymen to show in this moment of supreme testing that they are worthy of his example and of his memory and that he has not died in vain."

THE NEWS CHRONICLE: "What may happen now in India the mind hardly dares to contemplate. Yet after the work of Gandhi it is not presumptuous to hope for a miracle. It may be that the death of this leader who was held in so much reverence by so many millions will raise men to heights they have not hitherto attained. It may be that the love against which the gun has no power will evoke out of this great tragedy the beginnings of peace and unity for India. Men have been shocked into sub-limity before". (The News Chronicle also printed under the heading "The greatest Indian since Buddha" an article which Edward Thompson, Oxford scholar and author and 'Friend of Gandhi, wrote before he died nearly two years ago.)

Last Failure or Final Triumph?

THE DAILY HERALD: Printed in its editorial column world tributes paid to Gandhi, and in an article the paper's principal commentator on world affairs, W. N. Ewer, assessed the significance of Gandhi's life-work. "He has, as he would have wished, given his life in the effort to bring peace to his country," Ewer said. "Was this a last failure or the final crowning triumph? We cannot yet know."

THE DAILY WORKER: said, Gandhi's death comes as a terrible shock to world humanity." The paper added that "if in this hour of danger for India its leaders can clasp hands over his poor bullet-shattered body, they will display bullet statmenship which can not for the use of power by force but for his principles and his adhesion to Non-violence in all his work of getting people together.

Palme Dutt's Appeal

The work for which Gandhi gave his life, for communal co-operation and true independence of India, must go forward, Mr. Rajani Palme Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the British Communist Party, said.

"The greatest responsibility lies on all Indian leaders, equally in the Indian Dominion and Pakistan, to draw close together in this hour of trial for India's future, and seek to end division and find the common path forward for those great aims of democratic co-operation and true independence which Gandhi symbolised.

"Gandhi has lost his life truly as a martyr in the fight against communal conflict—the evil legacy of imperialist partition which he himself foretold as the inevitable outcome of the settlement of last August."

At India House, over 300 members of the staff crowded into the library to hear Mr. Menon pay tribute to Gandhiji in the words, "This is the saddest moment of our time."

Standing in front of the Mahatma's picture, thrown into fine relief by lights on each side, the High Commissioner added in soft tones, often inaudible: "If we had carried out what he has preached before, he would not have been the victim of this crime. The whole world is shaken."

After a pause he went on: "We must spend the rest of our lives trying in some small measure to consummate the standards he set.

"Mahatma Gandhi's contribution cannot be measured in our age, but since he is dead, we shall try on our own to contribute to the ideals and doctrines he preached."

Then, overcome with emotion, Mr. Menon left the room with the words "I can say no more."

After a few moments of silent prayer, the gathering slowly filed out.

There is to be a memorial service open to the public at India House tomorrow.

This afternoon the High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. Norman Robertson, called on Mr. Menon at India House.

The Australian High Commissioner in London, Mr. J. Beasley, sent a message of condolence.

South African and Southern Rhodesian representatives called later.

An Emergency meeting of the London Muslim League tonight passed a resolution on Gandhiji's assassination stating: "The members vehemently condemn such a dastardly act and hereby pay their humble tribute to one of the greatest men of the age."

M. Rene Mauriol, French Ambassador to Britain:

"I am greatly shocked and deeply grieved at the terrible news."

Lord Vansittart, former Chief British Diplomatic Advisor:

"The death of Mr. Gandhi is not only terrible in itself but also a sad commentary on the state of our present civilisation.

"The life of even a saint is no longer safe in our times. This is a direct result of the effects of two world wars and the spread of totalitarianism which has led to a steady breeding from human life of the sanctity which our creed has always placed upon it."

Dr. Soebardjo, representative in Britain of the Republic of Indonesia:

"That the prophet of peace and non-violence should meet his death in this way is a great tragedy for the world. We Indonesians, who have long revered him for his lifelong battle against oppression and misery, join wholeheartedly in mourning the loss of a leader who had during his long lifetime become a living legend to us."

Chowdry Akbar Khan, Muslim President of the Indian Radical Democratic Party said:

"It is the most despicable act in Indian history. The world has lost the greatest pacifist and Indians have their Bapu (Father)."

Mr. Tayab Shaikh, London representative of the Indian Radical Democratic Party and the Indian Federation of Labour:

"It is a dastardly crime committed at a time when both India and Pakistan needed the service most of the greatest man of our subcontinent."

Mr. Sabir Ahmed, General Secretary of the Pakistan Students Federation in Britain: "It is the greatest shock India ever experienced. The cold-blooded assassination of this greatest living soul will be condemned by all."

Mr. V. A. Bengari, founder of the Hindu Association of Europe:

"It is the biggest blow to the world in general and to the Hindus in particular. It is a blow to world peace. The murder of the Mahatma is the blackest chapter in Indian history."

Dr. Cheng Tien-Hsi, Chinese Ambassador in London:

"The world must be shocked by the assassination of Mr. Gandhi. He was one of the greatest men in history.

"While lamenting his death, it is to be hoped that his martyrdom will hasten the accomplishment of the sacred task he left unfinished."

Mr. Reginald Sorensen, M. P., who was one of the British Parliamentary Delegation who visited India in 1946:

"I am quite sure he himself would desire that all who knew and loved him should neither seek revenge nor allow themselves to be obsessed by the nature of his parting.

"His life was so dominated by a sense of eternal values that it would be incongruous for us to do otherwise than feel gratitude at a life lived so rightly in service to his fellows.

"The influence he has had not only in India but upon our modern age is beyond calculation, for he bore witness to the power of the spirit and sought to implement this in his political activity."

A Gandhi Memorial In Washington

TRAGEDY STUNS AMERICA

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

PLANS to set up a memorial in Washington to Gandhiji were speeded up today as New York newspapers used their largest type to announce the assassination and filled columns with tributes to his greatness.

Mr. Emmanuel Celler (Democrat—N. Y.) conferred with Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, on ways of hasting his plans for a monument to be paid for by the American public.

The New York "Herald Tribune" for the first time for months used a big banner headline right across its front page to announce "Gandhi slain by Hindu fanatic at New Delhi. Nehru urges peace."

In addition to a column-long despatch from Delhi on the front page, the paper carried two whole pages of tributes, obituary and pictures.

The picture newspapers 'Daily Mirror' and 'Daily News' both displayed large front-page photographs of Gandhi at his prayer meetings together with streamer headings.

The "New York Times" used a three-column main heading "Gandhi is killed by a Hindu. Shaken world mourns." The "Times" devoted two pages to news of the assassination, tributes and pictures.

The New York "Herald Tribune" said: "Gauged by the accomplishments of his contemporaries, Gandhi was truly a giant figure. To his contemporaries he was the Mahatma, the "great soul." It was only in relation to the colossal task he had set for himself that he could be said to have fallen short."

It added that if Gandhi failed it was a "magnificent failure."

"Even his failure which Gandhi himself seems to have felt so deeply amid the bloodshed and hatred of India's young independence may be qualified by the future. For a man whose political activity was deeply rooted in the things of the spirit, assassination may have been a fulfilment far more than a mere tragic irony. Gandhi's influence undoubtedly will extend beyond the funeral pyre. It may well be more powerful than ever as his example stands out amid the contending ambitions of the new India."

A Century Before His Time

The New York "Daily Mirror" said: "The Mosiems have lost a Hindu friend who loved them because they were as much his own kin as human beings. Gandhi loved all mankind. Gandhi was before his time—perhaps a century before his time."

The New York "Daily News" said: "Gandhi, long destined to go down in Indian history as a saint, is now a martyr as well."

The "San Francisco Chronicle" said, "He in our time was one of the greatest spiritual leaders—among 350,000,000, the greatest." The paper said it was to be hoped that the initial reaction following his death would give way to a more solemn contemplation of the Gandhi creed. If that should happen, the spirit of Gandhi might triumph where Gandhi himself failed.

Leaders of two Protestant inter-denominational agencies said Gandhi's death marked "the passing of a truly great soul and servant of humanity who devoted his life to the attainment of peace for which Christians so fervently pray."

The two agencies were the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, composed of 70 Foreign Mission Boards, and the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The agencies both cabled their condolences to Pandit Nehru.

Statesmanship, A Solemn Obligation to Mahatma

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

The Baltimore Sun declared today, "The tragedy of Mahatma Gandhi's death is not only his loss, but the fact that the most potent force in warring India has destroyed him, and in doing so, denied his teaching. He, like the refugees he tried to protect, is a victim of communal self-assertion.

"In the hush that this common sorrow brings to India, there is hope and an opportunity. The underlying unity of spirit it betokens is the soil in which tolerance and understanding must be rooted. Now is the time for temporal leaders who survive Mahatma Gandhi to slough off the despair into which this loss must plunge them and strike with renewed vigour for an enduring settlement which will permit both India and Pakistan to harvest the fruit of the independence they have won.

"Whatever the United Nations can do to advance such a settlement, it should be pressed now with the utmost vigour. Statesmanship is a solemn obligation to Mahatma Gandhi's memory. Let us hope that the indestructible moral idea which Mohandas Gandhi bequeathed to the people of India will be powerful enough to quell their passions."

Britain's Warning To Palestine Commission

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 31.

Britain has made it clear to the U.N. Palestine Commission that she would view very unfavourably any attempt by the Commission to reach Palestine earlier than two weeks before the termination of the Mandate, probably at the beginning of May.

Britain's views were put last night by Sir Alexander Cadogan, highlights of whose statement were:

1. His Majesty's Government cannot allow the formation of an armed militia in Palestine before the Mandate is terminated.

2. British forces will protect Commission members during the fortnight between their arrival and the termination of the Mandate but not afterwards.

3. H.M.G. cannot agree to let the Commission go around Palestine delimiting frontiers as long as the British are in control.

4. Arab legion and Transjordan frontier forces will be withdrawn from scene before termination of the Mandate.

5. H.M.G. cannot agree to lend any of its Government employees to help the Commission.

"APPROACH RUSSIA IN GANDHIJI'S NAME

Brailsford's Call To Britain

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Mr. N. K. Brailsford, author on Indian affairs, suggested in a tribute to Gandhiji today that, as a monument to him, Britain should approach Russia in Gandhi's name, "with an offer to talk over our differences and try to discover a road to peace."

A writing in the Left-wing co-operative Sunday newspaper "Reynolds News," Mr. Brailsford said: "If Pandit Nehru consent to act as host, it might begin with an informal talk in Delhi between spokesmen of the two Governments.

"I venture to commend this suggestion to Mr. Bevin and Pandit Nehru."

Gandhiji's death remained the main news item in the British Sunday press. His funeral was described in front-page dispatches, and many editorials and articles were devoted to his memory or speculated on the consequences of the assassination.

Saying that the world waited with tense anxiety what may come of Gandhi's murder, the Conservative "Sunday Times" wrote: "The internal effect upon the Delhi Government itself will be a crucial sign. Hitherto, against powerful enemies Pandit Nehru has waged successfully to defend the concept of a non-communal state and the rights of the minorities. His hands have been vastly strengthened by Mr Gandhi's support. The martyr's death may serve as powerfully as the Prophet's life in this same cause, or it may open to Hindu extremists the supreme power that Gandhiji's personal ascendancy denied them."—Reuter.

Communist Success In Manchuria

NANKING, Jan. 31.

The Chinese Government's position in Western Manchuria was rendered more precarious in the past 24 hours, when Communist columns, fresh from the victory at Sinlitun, captured the important railway junction of Kowpangtze, 90 miles south-west of Mukden, according to reports from Manchuria.

The Communists now hold an uninterrupted line running from Sinlitun to Panshan, 20 miles south-east of Kowpangtze.

The strengthening of defences in Northern Kiangsu against a possible Communist threat to Nanking, the capital, has been ordered by the Chinese [illegible]—Reuter.

MARSHAL STALIN

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.

Marshall Stalin looked extremely fit as he walked into the Kremlin today to attend the fourth session of the Supreme Soviet. The Deputies gave him prolonged applause.

The Soviet Finance Minister, M. Zverev, said "Under the wise leadership of Marshal Stalin, the Soviet people are moving forward on the road of Communism."—Reuter.

In Buenos Aires.

SIR N. R. PILLAI IN PARIS

PARIS, Jan. 31

Sir N. Raghavan Pillai, New Indian Charge d'Affaires in France, arrived here from Lon[illegible]

Fought An Empire With His Spirit And Won

Philippines Tributes

MANILA, Jan. 30.

Highest Philippine officials are grieved over Gandhiji's death and members of the local Indian Community went into deep mourning at the news of the assassination emblazoned in big headlines in all the morning newspapers.

All the Indian shops remained closed and a Mass for the repose of Gandhiji's soul will be said this afternoon at the Indian-Sikh temple.

The local Indian leaders predicted that Gandhi's death will bring increased turmoil in India.

President Manuel Roxas said, "I am deeply shocked by this tragedy which has removed from the world one of the greatest men who ever lived. Gandhi was one of the foremost champions of human freedom of our age. All true lovers of freedom everywhere will mourn his death."

Vice-President Elpidio Quirino said, "The death of Gandhi is a loss to the world of its greatest spiritual leader. I had believed that under Gandhi India would be eventually united for the benefit of mankind."

Ambassador Carlos Romulo said, "We mourn the loss of a man who fought an Empire with his spirit and won. His invincible spirit cannot die. Like freedom it will march on."

Lesson to Westerners,

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Chinese author and philosopher Lin Yu Tang said, "Gandhi was the only modern saint and prophet which his country produced." Only in a country like India could a man achieve tremendous political power because of spiritual stature. Indians must decide the possibility of war. I hope peace will prevail. Such a phenomenon as Gandhi could not be possible in the Western world.

"It should convince Westerners not to interfere in Oriental politics."

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 31.

Foreign Minister Raul Fernandes said, "Gandhi's death is another black cloud in the international atmosphere."

Oswaldo Aranha President during the last session of the United Nations General Assembly, said, "Gandhi was more than a leader. He was a symbol. The effects of this crime cannot be foreseen."

Senator Jose America Almeida President of the National Democratic Union said, "Nobody could think that this idealistic man who did create a whole spirit preaching against violence should have such a tragic end."

Delaware 'Varsity Lifts Bar Against Negroes

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Delaware announced last night that it is lifting its barriers against Negro students.

In Oklahoma, where University has just fought—and lost a hard legal battle to prevent a Negress entering its precincts, the appointment of Walter M. Harrison, 70-year old white newspaperman, for entrance to the New Langston Negro University's school of law was rejected yesterday for the second time, the Dean.

President of Delaware University, Dr. William S. Carlson, said that last night's decision made here the first among 17 southern universities to lower voluntarily admission barriers against coloured students.

IN TEHERAN

TEHERAN, Jan. 31.

Flags were flown at half-mast at the Indian, Pakistan and British Embassies in Teheran today in tribute to Mahatma Gandhi.

The first Indian Ambassador to Persia, Ali Zaidi, spent four hours receiving the Indian community. After praying, the Ambassador announced that he was staying at home in mourning for three days.

Persians, Hindus and Sikhs, pouring to the Indian Embassy, signed the register there with tears in their eyes.

The morning paper Democrate Iran commented: "The world loss will long be felt." The paper added the coming generation would "never believe" that Mahatma Gandhi could "astound the world by his Herculean struggle for the freedom of his nation."

KING FAROUK'S TRIBUTE

CAIRO, Jan. 31.

King Farouk, who is indisposed and confined to his rooms, on learning yesterday of Mahatma Gandhi's death, declared: "The East has lost a patriot and the world and humanity one of their greatest figures."

Nahas Pasha's Sorrow

Nahas Pasha, the Wafdist leader, expressing deep sorrow over Mahatma Gandhi's death said: "He served the cause of peace, not for one group, but for all."

Nahas Pasha said that Mr. Gandhi's death was a hard blow to great ideals and its effect will be felt in Pakistan as well as in India and throughout the world."

Cried Like Children

BAGHDAD, Jan 30

Mahatma Gandhi's death is regarded in Iraq's political quarters as the greatest loss to humanity. The news shocked everyone here—Indians living in Iraq could not believe the news at first—then everyone began crying like children.

People closed shops and offices and went home to say prayers.

Leaders of political parties are sending messages of condolence and deploring the criminal act.

KAMIL CHANDRCHI, leader of the National Democratic Party, told Reuter's "Mahatma Gandhi's death has shocked me. I regard the Mahatma as one of the greatest men who have ever lived. His death is not a loss to India alone but to the world. India has lost her greatest history builder and the world has lost one of the great humanitarians who has continuously fought evil and has done his utmost for peace."

Canadian Premier's Message

OTTAWA, Jan. 30

Canadian Prime Minister MACKENZIE KING today sent a message of regret to Pandit Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, on the death of Mahatma Gandhi in which he said, "It is profoundly shocking that a life so selflessly devoted to the avoidance of violence should have been brought to its close by an act of violence."

26 KILLED IN PANIC: FIRE IN CHINESE SHIP

HONGKONG, Jan. 31.

Twentysix Chinese passengers were believed killed and 15 were injured when panic followed a small outbreak of fire on a river steamer about to leave Hongkong for Canton tonight.

Fire broke out on the lower deck and some of the third class passengers, terrified, jumped overboard and were drowned. [illegible]

SHAKEN WORLD MOURNS THE MAHATMA

S. A. Indians Weep For Their Champion

ALL CLASSES IN UNION SHARE INDIA'S GRIEF

(From Our Special Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 31.

SOUTH Africa has flung political, colour and racial distinctions to the winds in mourning Mahatma Gandhi's death.

Indians in the Union, who have lost their greatest friend, guide and champion, wept bitterly and long in their homes and in the streets.

People in all phases of the Union's public life—Cabinet Ministers, journalists, churchmen and all—have joined in India's sorrow. Indians throughout South Africa forgot communal feelings in paying tributes to the man whose loss was a tragedy for India. The dastardly crime has been universally condemned. All Indian shops were closed for two days and people attended memorial services.

Crowds of people wept bitterly and mournfully discussed the repercussions the calamity will have on India.

The first memorial meeting in Johannesburg was held by the Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj under the chairmanship of Mr. P. S. Joshi. Thousands attended.

"Prophets die martyrs' death", declared Mr. Joshi, "and Mahatma Gandhi's assassination was historically and spiritually as significant as the crucifixion of Christ. Mahatmaji is dead, but his name will forever be enshrined in the millennial epoch as the saviour of India, the noblest servant of humanity and the greatest man since Buddha.

"Mahatma Gandhi served South Africa from the beginning to the end, and Indians here will miss his guidance at a time when political developments loom large on the horizon."

Dr. Y. M. Dadoo paid tribute to the greatest man of age for laying down his life for the cause so dear to him.

Newspapers have devoted columns for special memoirs and denounced the crime editorially.

Chief Rabbi Dr. A. L. Rabinowitz, who will devote his next sermon to Mahatma Gandhi, compared him with Moses who achieved greatness through the spiritual idea.

Danish Premier Curses Last War

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 30.

The Danish Premier, Hans Hedtoft, said in a written statment to Reuter today that the Danish people had heard the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death with the greatest regret.

"The fact that Mr. Gandhi in his advanced age has been killed immediately after putting his life into the battle for peace in India will all the civilized world over be taken as proof of the brutality the last war has created in people's minds," the Danish Premier said.

PLEDGE TO UPHOLD GANDHIJI'S FAITH

DURBAN, Jan. 31.

More than 8,000 Indians of all sects and denominations, at a meeting held here today in memory of Mahatma Gandhi took the following pledge:

"On this day of cremation of great Mahatma Gandhi, we solemnly declare that the most sincere mark of tribute we can pay to his memory is to pledge ourselves to uphold his faith in the value of human dignity and continue his philosophic work in South Africa until truth and justice are vindicated and freedom won".

Addressing the meeting, Dr. Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress, said: "We must work to continue to Mahatma's ideal using the Mahatma's philosophy of Satyagraha, here in Africa as he developed it in India with such outstanding success.

One of the persons attending the meeting was Miss Mary Barr, European woman, one-time Mahatma Gandhi's disciple. She said: "Antipathy between Muslims and Hindus was one of the things he fought against and genuine respect to his memory can only be expressed through joining all hands."

At Natal Indian Organisation's meeting Mr. J. W. Godfrey told 3,000 Indians that Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence has already borne fruit in bringing Muslim and Hindu together.

A prayer meeting was also held in Johannesburg when a resolution was passed saying that it was on South African soil that Mahatma Gandhi started his political career leading to lifelong devotion to the cause of peace. "His great weapon of passive resistance, first utilised in the Union against racial discrimination and later with triumphant results against British imperialism, is the weapon which we have been privileged to inherit and utilise to achieve our democratic birthrights. Gandhiji left us at a time when the South African Indian community engaged in a struggle which is continuance of the struggle launched by him during his South African stay and which received his wholehearted blessing and support," the resolution said. The gathering solemnly pledged to be true to the ideals for which Mahatma Gandhi lived and died.

Britain's Homage To Prince Of Peace

BRITISH PARLIAMENT STUNNED

Political Scene Overshadowed

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The British political scene will be overshadowed next week by the tragedy of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination which stunned Parliament yesterday, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

It is likely to be the first matter to be discussed on Monday, when Prime Minister Clement Attlee, an old friend of Mahatma, and other leaders will pay tributes to his memory.

Over 100 British ministers and members of Parliament knew Mahatma Gandhi personally.

Whatever their political convictions, they are at one in describing him as the most remarkable man they have ever encountered.

The incorporated Hindu Association of Europe today cabled condolences on the death of Mahatma Gandhi to Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

The cable read: "President and members of Hindu Association in London are deeply distressed to hear of the tragic death of Mahatmaji, the greatest benefactor of mankind. His passing is an irreparable loss to our country".

Ireland's Tribute

THE PRESIDENT OF EIRE, Mr. Sean Okelly, sent the following message today to Lord Mountbatten adds a Dublin message.

"Permit me to offer to the Indian Government and the Indian people my most profound sympathy with them in the bereavement that has befallen them through the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi.

"The people of Ireland, in union with lovers of liberty in all lands, mourn the loss of one whose noble self-sacrificing life in the service of his country was an inspiration to all.

"May it please God to grant to India and the whole world that charity, brotherhood and peace for which he so very earnestly prayed and worked."

Prime Minister EAMON DE VALERA telegraphed this message of sympathy to Pandit Nehru:

"I have learned with profound sorrow of the tragic death of Mr. Gandhi and hasten to offer you and the people of India the heartfelt sympathy of the Irish Government and people.

"The loss is not India's alone. The world will long survive his death.

In spite of this grievous loss we hope that India will not cease to go forward undiscouraged to the attainment of the ideals for which Mr. Gandhi strove."

Casey's Tribute

Mr. R. G. CASEY, former Governor of Bengal, who is in London on a visit from Australia, said in tonight's B.B.C.'s television programme that many people outside India regarded Mr. Gandhi as a revolutionary, but he could only say Mr. Gandhi was one of the most remarkable men he had been privileged to meet. Referring to "this dreadful assassination" he declared: "One can only hope and pray that in the high state of tension the people of India find themselves today, this will not supply the spark to the cinder that is India."

Dr. E. W. BARNES, Bishop of Birmingham: "Mr. Gandhi struck a gleam amongst the religious teachers of our age, for in this era of violence he showed the power of Non-violence. He had not for the use of power by force but for his principles and his adhesion to Non-violence in all his work of getting people together.

Palme Dutt's Appeal

The work for which Gandhi gave his life, for communal co-operation and true independence of India, must go forward, Mr. Rajani Palme Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the British Communist Party, said.

"The greatest responsibility lies on all Indian leaders, equally in the Indian Dominion and Pakistan, to draw close together in this hour of trial for India's future, and seek to end division and find the common path forward for those great aims of democratic co-operation and true independence which Gandhi symbolised.

"Gandhi has lost his life truly as a martyr in the fight against communal conflict—the evil legacy of imperialist partition which he himself foretold as the inevitable outcome of the settlement of last August."

At India House, over 300 members of the staff crowded into the library to hear Mr. Menon pay tribute to Gandhiji in the words, "This is the saddest moment of our time."

Standing in front of the Mahatma's picture, thrown into fine relief by lights on each side, the High Commissioner added in soft tones, often inaudible: "If we had carried out what he has preached before, he would not have been the victim of this crime. The whole world is shaken."

After a pause he went on: "We must spend the rest of our lives trying in some small measure to consumate the standards he set.

"Mahatma Gandhi's contribution cannot be measured in our age, but since he is dead, we shall try on our own to contribute to the ideals and doctrines he preached."

Then, overcome with emotion, Mr. Menon left the room with the words, "I can say no more."

After a few moments of silent prayer, the gathering slowly filed out.

There is to be a memorial service open to the public at India House tomorrow.

This afternoon the High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. Norman Robertson, called on Mr. Menon at India House.

The Australian High Commissioner in London, Mr. J. Beasley, sent a message of condolence.

South African and Southern Rhodesian representatives called later.

An Emergency meeting of the London Muslim League tonight passed a resolution on Gandhiji's assassination stating: "The members vehemently condemn such a dastardly act and hereby pay their humble tribute to one of the greatest men of the age."

M. Rene Massigli, French Ambassador to Britain:

"I am greatly shocked and deeply grieved at the terrible news."

Lord Vansittart, former Chief British Diplomatic Advisor:

"The death of Mr. Gandhi is not only terrible in itself but also a sad commentary on the state of our present civilisation.

"The life of even a saint is no longer safe in our times. This is a direct result of the effects of two world wars and the spread of totalitarianism which has led to a steady beneffting from human life of the sanctity which our creed has always placed upon it."

Dr. Soepandrio, representative in Britain of the Republic of Indonesia:

act as a basis for a new unity, which will finally lead India out of the shadows into the glories of real independence."

The paper found it "incontrovertible" that British Imperialism "basing itself on a divide and rule policy, is chiefly responsible for the communal tension in India, and will do everything in its power to maintain and extend it."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH: said Gandhi's death would not make any appreciable difference to the Indian political situation, "though up to the moment of his death he continued to be consulted by Pandit Nehru, and his moral and spiritual prestige gave him an influence far beyond his immediate associates.

"If it is to be preserved in India, Pandit Nehru will have to show a willingness to make those compromises so essential in the day-by-day operation of representative Government."

BIDAULT'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

PARIS, Jan. 31.

The French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, sent the following telegram today to Pandit Nehru:

"I beg you to accept the expression of sorrowful sympathy with which I associate myself in the national mourning into which the tragic removal of Mahatma Gandhi has plunged India.

"The life, work and the enlightenment of the distinguished victim are to mankind a gift that will last for ever."

M. Daniel Levy, the French Ambassador in New Delhi, has been instructed to convey to the Government of India the profound dismay caused all over Franc by the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death.

Portuguese Messages

LISBON, Jan. 31.

The Portuguese President, Marshal Oscar Carmona, and the Premier, Dr. Antonio Salazar, today sent telegrams of condolence on Mahatma Gandhi's death to Lord Mountbatten and Pandit Nehru.

Dr. Benes Expresses Sympathy

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Prague Radio reported tonight that Dr. Edvard Benes, the Czechoslovak President, sent a telegram to Pandit Nehru, expressing "my deepest sympathy at the great loss which your country has suffered by the death of Mahatma Gandhi, the representative of your independence and freedom."

Telegrams of condolence have also been sent by M. Josef Devid, Speaker of the Czechoslovak Parliament, M. Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister and Dr. Vladimir Clementis, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Prague Radio added.

The assassination of Mr. Gandhi was the chief front page news in the Czechoslovak Press today, adds a Prague message.

Svobodne Noviny, organ of the cultural organisations, said: "He died as living proof of downtrodden humanity besmirched by political fanatics."

Premier Tage Erlander of Sweden telegraphed to Pandit Nehru the condolences of the Swedish Government on Mahatma Gandhi's death says a message from Stockholm.

Grief Over Death of India's Soul

"India's soul died" summarises the Stockholm Press comment on Mr. Gandhi's death which shocked Sweden.

The Swedish Radio is broadcasting a me-

A Gandhi Memorial In Washington

TRAGEDY STUNS AMERICA

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

PLANS to set up a memorial in Washington to Gandhiji were speeded up today as New York newspapers used their largest type to announce the assassination and filled columns with tributes to his greatness.

Mr. Emmanuel Celler (Democrat—N. Y.) conferred with Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, on ways of hasting his plans for a monument to be paid for by the American public.

The New York "Herald Tribune" for the first time for months used a big banner headline right across its front page to announce "Gandhi slain by Hindu fanatic at New Delhi. Nehru urges peace."

In addition to a column-long despatch from Delhi on the front page, the paper carried two whole pages of tributes, obituary and pictures.

The picture newspapers 'Daily Mirror' and 'Daily News' both displayed large front-page photographs of Gandhi at his prayer meetings together with streamer headings.

The "New York Times" used a three-column main heading "Gandhi is killed by a Hindu. Shaken world mourns." The "Times" devoted two pages to news of the assassination, tributes and pictures.

The New York "Herald Tribune" said: "Gauged by the accomplishments of his contemporaries, Gandhi was truly a giant figure. To his contemporaries he was the Mahatma, the "great soul." It was only in relation to the colossal task he had set for himself that he could be said to have fallen short."

It added that if Gandhi failed it was a "magnificent failure."

"Even his failure which Gandhi himself seems to have felt so deeply amid the bloodshed and hatred of India's young independence may be qualified by the future. For a man whose political activity was deeply rooted in the things of the spirit, assassination may have been a fulfilment far more than a mere tragic irony. Gandhi's influence undoubtedly will extend beyond the funeral pyre. It may well be more powerful than ever as his example stands out amid the contending ambitions of the new India."

A Century Before His Time

The New York "Daily Mirror" said: "The Moslems have lost a Hindu friend who loved them because they were as much his own kin as human beings. Gandhi loved all mankind. Gandhi was before his time—perhaps a century before his time."

The New York "Daily News" said: "Gandhi, long destined to go down in Indian history as a saint, is now a martyr as well."

The "San Francisco Chronicle" said: "He in our time was one of the greatest spiritual leaders—among 350,000,000, the greatest." The paper said it was to be hoped that the initial reaction following his death would give

Fought An Empire With His Spirit And Won

Philippines Tributes

MANILA, Jan. 30.

Highest Philippine officials are grieved over Gandhiji's death and members of the local Indian Community went into deep mourning at the news of the assassination emblazoned in big headlines in all the morning newspapers.

All the Indian shops remained closed and a Mass for the repose of Gandhiji's soul will be said this afternoon at the Indian-Sikh temple.

The local Indian leaders predicted that Gandhi's death will bring increased turmoil in India.

President Manuel Roxas said, "I am deeply shocked by this tragedy which has removed from the world one of the greatest men who ever lived. Gandhi was one of the foremost champions of human freedom of our age. All true lovers of freedom everywhere will mourn his death."

Vice-President Elpidio Quirino said, "The death of Gandhi is a loss to the world of its greatest spiritual leader. I had believed that under Gandhi India would be eventually united for the benefit of mankind."

Ambassador Carlos Romulo said, "We mourn the loss of a man who fought an Empire with his spirit and won. His invincible spirit cannot die. Like freedom it will march on."

Lesson to Westerners,

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Chinese author and philosopher Lin Yu Tang said, "Gandhi was the only modern saint and prophet which his country produced." Only in a country like India could a man achieve tremendous political power because of spiritual stature. Indians must decide the possibility of war. I hope peace will prevail. Such a phenomenon as Gandhi could not be possible in the Western world.

"It should convince Westerners not to interfere in Oriental politics."

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 31.

Foreign Minister Raul Fernandes said, "Gandhi's death is another black cloud in the international atmosphere."

Oswaldo Aranha President during the last session of the United Nations General Assembly, said, "Gandhi was more than a leader. He was a symbol. The effects of this crime cannot be foreseen."

Senator Jose America Almeida President of the National Democratic Union

Our Asian Neighbours Grieve For Gandhiji

ANGRY MOB ATTACKS HINDU SABHA LEADERS' HOUSES

Military Called Out In Poona: Curfew Imposed

POONA, Jan. 31.

TROOPS were called out and curfew was imposed in some areas in Poona city today to restore order following attacks by angry crowds on a number of houses of Hindu Sabha leaders setting fire to over two dozen places between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The house of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha President, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, was stoned whilst the residences of a dozen other Hindu Mahasabha workers, and the premises of four newspapers, advocating Hindu Mahasabha policy, were set on fire. The police opened fire to disperse the mob.

The trouble started at 10 a.m. and by noon the situation had taken a serious turn. Two companies of troops were called out to patrol the affected parts, particularly the western part of the city, where by that time over half a dozen houses were burning.

The calling out of the troops brought a temporary lull in the activities of the crowds, but in the evening nearly two dozen more cases of arson were reported from different parts of the city.

Lakshmi Road, Poona's busiest thoroughfare, was the scene of a number of cases of violence and here also the police opened fire on the occasion to disperse a crowd. A number of shops in the locality were looted.

Twenty persons are reported to have been injured in today's disturbances, two of them receiving bullet wounds.

Mr. N. M. Kamte, Inspector General of Police, Bombay province, Mr. S. G. Barve, District Magistrate of Poona, and Kumar Pravinshinji, the District Superintendent of Police went round the affected parts.

Curfew was strictly enforced and the people have been warned not to move out of their residences.

Trouble Spreads on Sunday

POONA, Feb. 1.

After yesterday's disturbances, trouble broke out again in Poona this morning when, within a short time of the lifting of the curfew imposed last night, a violent mob attempted to set fire to the residence of a prominent R. S. S. leader in Rasthe's Peth, a locality in the eastern part of the city which was unaffected yesterday. The military and the police quickly arrived on the spot and brought the situation under control.

Fire-engines rushed up and extinguished the flames.

The western part of the city, which was the scene of mob violence yesterday and where a 36-hour curfew will be in force until 7 a.m. tomorrow, remained quiet this morning.

More Police reinforcements were rushed to the eastern part of the city and patrolling was increased. Threatening mobs were seen collecting in different areas of eastern Poona after the lifting of curfew at seven this morning. The residences of three or four Hindu Mahasabha sympathisers were stoned and attempts were made to set them on fire. Watching from the fringe of Rasta's Peth one could see thick clouds of smoke rising from two or three places inside the peth. Military and armed police have been rushed to the spot and fire engines are fighting the fires.

POLICE FIRING IN ERODE

4 Killed and 4 Injured

(From Our Correspondent)

ERODE, Feb. 1.

A mob is reported to have attacked the [illegible]

HE WANTED TO GO WITH GANDHIJI

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

Two police constables are reported to have rescued a person who jumped into the sea at Apollo bunder (near the gateway of India) with a piece of paper on which was written: "I want to go with Gandhiji." The man has been detained in hospital.—A.P.I.

London Indians Pray

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The tragedy of Mahatma Gandhi was written on the faces of people of all nationalities, castes and creeds who crowded India House today to mourn his passing.

Before a spotlit, full-length portrait of him, in dhoti and shoulder cloth, striding happily across some sunny Indian courtyard, had been erected a simple altar that would have sufficed for almost any religion. It was draped with the green, white and saffron flag of India's newly-won independence and was smothered with lilac and daffodils. Lights, tended by barefooted, white-sarled women disciples of what had momentarily become an Indian temple, flickered from lacquered brass oil lamps.

The smell of incense spiralling up from small crucibles and the burning ghee made the heavy air almost oppressive. Men and women stood motionless as bronze figures, praying, crying sometimes.

Those who led the Hindu, Muslim, Parsee, Sikh and Christian prayers had difficulty in speaking at all. So had the High Commissioner for India, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon. Officers of the Indian Navy, with whom he was to have spent the day aboard the sloops *Kistna* and *Cauvery* at Portsmouth, were witnesses of his emotion. With a choking voice, he whispered, "I do not know what I am to speak to you, yet I must speak because I am the representative of the Indian people in your midst."

Our People Know No Other India

For a few seconds Mr. Menon seemed to lose control over his voice, then, his head bowed, he resumed: "Our job Gandhiji has been India. Our people do not know any other India. I cannot help saying that the crime which led to the termination of his life is something from which not one of us can dissociate himself.

"It is in varying measure our responsibility. By our lack of effort of achievement, we allowed the conditions to remain. There is only one way we can undo what has happened and that is by [illegible] future. Our nation

PATH TO RECOVERY

MAHATMAJI'S LAST LEADERS IN THE "HARIJAN"

"Congress Yet To Win Social And Moral Freedoms"

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 1.

The last of his leaders in the "Harijan" was devoted by Mahatma Gandhi to discuss "Congress position".

Gandhiji wrote "Indian National Congress which is the oldest national political organisation and which has after many battles, fought her non-violent way to Freedom cannot be allowed to die. It can only die with the nation. A living organism ever grows or it dies. The Congress has won political freedom but it has yet to win economic freedom, social and moral freedom. These freedoms are harder than political freedom if only because they are constructive, less exciting and not spectacular. All-embracing constructive work evokes the energy of all the units of the millions.

The Congress has got the preliminary and necessary part of her freedom. The hardest has yet to come. In its difficult ascent to Democracy, it has inevitably created rotten boroughs leading to corruption and creation of institutions, popular and democratic only in name. How to get out of the weedy and unwieldy growth

The Congress must be away with its special register of members, at no time exceeding one crore, not even then easily identifiable. It had an unknown register of millions who could never be wanted. Its register should now be co-extensive with all the men and women on the voters' rolls in the country. The Congress business should be to see that no faked name gets in and no legitimate name is left out. On its own register, it will have a body of the servants of the nation who would be workers doing the work allotted [illegible] from time to time. Unfortunately will be retarded. In democracy, a law cannot be given effect to by force. It calls for discerning circumspection. It will succeed in its object if the reformer makes an intelligent and discriminating use of it. Hurry or impatience will defeat its object.

Trustees are not owners of temples. Even owners cease to have property rights over temples when they are meant for public use. True owners of the temples are the votaries who go there to worship. Regarded in this light, all Jain and Swami Narayan temples are Hindu shrines. I have myself visited these temples. No one ever cared to inquire as to what my sect was. It was enough that I looked like a Hindu. The same holds good of hundreds of other visitors like myself. Therefore, the Harijans must be free to visit all temples that are open to the Hindus. Today, awakened public opinion and the law which embodies that opinion do not regard Harijans as a separate caste, but an integral part of the four of the eighteen Varnas comprising Hindu society. Therefore, the contrary view cannot prevail. It is the devotees devotion that makes a temple a living shrine. The deity in the temple is only a reflection of the devotees' spirit.

Squatters Not True Devotees

To come to the second letter—in spite of my clear view being as stated above, I fail to appreciate the importunity of the Harijans. The squatters, are not true devotees. They do not care for Dev Darshan. They are running only after their right, and to that extent they are running away from true religion. To write letters anonymously or get others to write them for you is not the mark of a devotee. A true devotee will follow in the help of any of Nandanar who disclaimed the help of any body but God. Today he commands the homage even of the Brahmin who regards himself as high caste. I look forward to [illegible] among those

Communist—R.S.S. Clash In Bezwada

2 KILLED & SEVERAL INJURED

Sec. 144 Promulgated

(From Our Correspondent)

BEZWADA, Feb. 1.

A youth was stabbed to death and thirty persons were injured in a sudden clash last evening between two parties alleged to be Communists and Members of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh. Ten persons were admitted into hospital. The Police brought the situation under control and arrested ten persons.

There was recrudescence of trouble in Bezwada today. Early morning about 4 O'clock, two sections of people came to clash near the S. R. R. College, about two miles away on the outskirts of Bezwada. One person is reported to have been killed and others injured in the fight. On receiving information, the Police authorities proceeded to the place.

The news that Gandhiji was assassinated by the editor of a Hindu Mahasabha paper caused tension among rival political parties here and culminated in a clash.

Mr. P. Sundarayya, a Communist leader, addressing a public meeting here said that the Hindu Mahasabha and the R. S. S. planned to kill the Mahatma with a view to perpetuating fascist rule in India. This allegation caused bitterness in a vast section of the people.

About 8,000 R.S.S. volunteers from all over Andhra assembled in the town to have a rally, which was, however, cancelled due to Gandhiji's death.

The Communist propaganda aggravated the situation and a clash broke out, when a car carrying R.S.S volun- [illegible] attacked injuring some of [illegible]

WE WILL BE DESERTERS IF WE YIELD TO DESPAIR

Carry Mahatma's Battle To Triumph, Says Sarojini Devi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU, Governor of the United Provinces, in a broadcast today called upon the people of India to follow in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi.

"There is no occasion for me to speak today", said Mrs. Naidu. "The voice of the world in many languages has already spoken and proved that Mahatma Gandhi was a world figure, loved and worshipped by all those who have a sense of ideals, of righteousness, right doing and peace".

Mrs. Naidu recalled that Mahatma Gandhi's first fast, with which she was associated, was for the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. It had the sympathy of the entire nation.

His last fast was also for the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity, but the whole nation was not with him in that fast. It had grown so divided, so bitter, so full of hate and suspicion, so untrue to the tenets of all the various creeds in this country, that it was only those who understood Mahatma Gandhi who realised the meaning of that fast. Alas, for the Hindu community that the greatest Hindu ever born, the only Hindu who was absolutely true to the doctrines, ideals and philosophy of Hinduism, should have been slain by the hand of a Hindu.

"Some of us have been so closely associated with him that our lives and his life were an integral part of one another. Some of us are indeed dead, with him. Some of us, indeed, have had vivisection performed on us by his death, because the fibres of our being, our muscles, veins and hearts and blood were all intertwined with his life. But we will be acting as deserters if we were to yield to despair, if we were to believe that he is dead, if we were to believe that all is lost because he has gone. Of what avail will be our faith, our loyalty to him, if we dared to believe that all is lost because his body is gone from our midst? Are we not there, his heirs, his spiritual descendants, degatees of his great ideals, successors of his great work? The time is over for private sorrows. The time is over for beating of breats and tearing of hair. The time is here and now to stand up and say, 'We take up the challenge with those who defied Mahatma Gandhi.

"We are his living symbols. We are his soldiers, we are the carriers of his banner before an embattled world. Our banner is truth, our shield is non-violence, our sword is the sword of the spirit that conquers without blood. Shall we not follow in the footsteps of our master, shall we not obey the mandates of our father? Shall we not be his soldiers, carry his battle to triumph? Shall we not give the world the completed message of Mahatma Gandhi? Though his voice will not speak again, have we not a million, million voices to bear his message to the world? And not only in this world of our contemporaries, but the world, generation after generation?"

Mrs. Naidu went on, "Here and now, I for one, before the world that listens to my quivering voice, pledge myself as I pledged myself more than thirty years ago, to the service of the Mahatma. What is death? My own father died and just before his death, said, 'There is birth, there is no death. There is only the soul seeking higher and higher stages of the truth.'

"Mahatma Gandhi, whose frail body was committed to the flames yesterday, is not dead, she said. Like Christ of old, on the third day he has risen again. In ausher to the cry of his people and the call of the world for the continuance of his guidance, his love, his service and inspiration.

"It was right that the cremation took place in the midst of the dead kings who are buried in Delhi, for he was the kingliest of all kings. It is right also that he who was the apostle of peace should have been taken to the cremation ground with all the honours of a great warrior, far greater than all warriors who led armies to battle was this little man, the bravest, the most tried friend of all in Delhi has become the centre and the sanctuary of the great revolutionary who emancipated his enslaved his lesson on love, charity and goodwill must prevail and we call upon all fellowmen in Bihar to follow that lesson in this great crisis that has occurred in our life.

The Secretary, Bihar Legislative Assembly, announces "the budget session of the Bihar Legislative Assembly which was to commence on Feb. 2, has been cancelled. Fresh summons calling the Assembly will be issued in due course."

Horace Alexander

"When we see the history of this age in its true perspective, I believe it will be seen that Mahatma Gandhi has been, in a very profound sense, the truest friend of India, the faithful friend, who has helped the English people to see the facts and to turn away from evil policies," said Mr. Horace G. Alexander of the Society of Friends (Quakers) paying his homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Alexander added: "In the course of Gandhiji's long life, how many Englishmen and women have been privileged to count themselves amongst his host of friends! From the early days in South Africa, when Henry Polak and others supported the Satyagraha movement, on through the long years of his intimate friendship with C. F. Andrews, and right to the end of his life, he was surrounded by English friends. In the last few weeks, he was nursing an English friend at Birla House.

The long struggle against British power never led to alienation from the English people. Not only did he count several Viceroys, and other British rulers as friends, but even among those who were his close intimates, among those who ran to him with all their problems and difficulties among those who loved to call him "Bapau," not a few were Englishmen and women.

Calcutta in Desolate Mourning

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Calcutta and Bengal are in desolate mourning at the passing of Mahatma Gandhi.

All trom, bus, taxi, and other transport services are suspended for the day in mourning. Government, Corporation and other public offices, business houses and all bus essential services are closed for the day. flags are flying half mast.

The Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Mr. John Mitcheson, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir Hugh Cumberbatch and the President of the European Association Mr. Rowan Hodge, called on Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, and associated themselves on behalf of the European community with the Indian people in their bereavement. The Area Commander, West Bengal, Major-General Gordby and other representatives of the armed forces also called on Dr. Roy.

"Helper of the Helpless"

SHILLONG, Jan. 31.

Assam has sent the following message to Mr. Devadas Gandhi: "We are all benumbed with grief and mourn with you on the death of your father who is also the father of our country and helper of the helpless. may his example and supreme sacrifice continue to inspire and guide us."

"The Saviour of Harijans"

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

BHAGAT AMINCHAND, General Secretary

as a result of violence. Two persons were injured.

Cases of arson and looting were reported yesterday and the day before yesterday night. Properties belonging to Muslims are stated to have been affected. The mob is also stated to have attacked places of worship belonging to Muslims.

It is reported that the mob refused to disperse and began attacking the Police party. The Police thereupon opened fire.

Prohibitory order under Sec. 144 was issued last evening. Curfew was also imposed between 8-0 p.m. yesterday and 6-0 a.m. today. The Police are patrolling the town and the District Superintendent of Police is camping here

There was no untoward incident since last night as the situation is under control.

CITY HARTAL ENDS: SEC. 144 WITHDRAWN

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

The gloom of the tragedy of Mahatma Gandhi's death still envelops the City, and still forms the only topic of conversation among the bulk of the people.

The hartal ended to-day, and City buses and trams as well as suburban electric trains have resumed running from this morning.

The Union Flag continues to fly half-mast from Government and public buildings.

The Commissioner of Police has passed a orders withdrawing the order under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C. promulgated on receipt of information about Mahatma Gandhi's death. However, the order under Sec. 41 of the City Police Act continues to be in force and the previous permission of the Commissioner of Police should be obtained to hold meetings and conduct processions in the city.

Late Arrival of Trains

All the trains due to arrive at the Egmore Railway Station this morning were late by six to seven hours on account of their being detained on the way yesterday.

All the trains scheduled to leave Egmore railway station this morning left in time.

Mourning in Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 31.

An emergent meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Nizam's Government passed a resolution recording its deep sense of sorrow and the anguish of the people and the Government of Hyderabad at the death of Mahatma Gandhi. The resolution described the death as "a great calamity."

By an order of the Nizam's Government all official functions have been cancelled for three days and places of entertainment will also remain closed for three days as a mark of respect.

RESUMPTION OF TRAINS IN M. & S. M. RY.

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

The M. and S. M. railway authorities have notified at the Central Station that the running of the Jalarpet and Kavali Passengers will be resumed from Feb. 2.

Black Pepper Offers Withdrawn in U. S. Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

Nearly all offerings of black pepper on the market here were withdrawn when news of Gandhiji's assassination became known.

India is the main supplier of pepper to the United States.

Pakistan Flag Flies Half Mast

The flags of all the Foreign Embassies and Consulates and Pakistan flag at the Pakistan Foreign Ministry were flying at halfmast in Karachi today.

Co-inventor Of The Aeroplane Dead

DAYTON (Ohio), Jan. 31.

Orville Wright (76) co-inventor of aeroplane died today.

He was taken to the hospital on Tuesday after he had collapsed. He had suffered from lung congestion and coronary atterioscelerosis (hardening of arteries).

Orville and his brother Wilbur, born in Indiana, were the sons of a United Brethern bishop. When the boys were small the father gave them a flying toy powered by rubber bands. They tore it apart seeking the secret of its flight and they never quit until they gave the

hope that he is far nearer, not only the peoples of India, but the peoples of the world.

"It would be wrong for me to try to assume what tomorrow will bring. Everybody must face tomorrow with what Gandhiji stood for.

"I feel sure there is no monument in stone, metal, pigment, words or verse that would be appropriate. There is only one monument, and that is our lives and how we behave in the future in our daily contacts with others."

Nehru's Burden

His voice hardly audible at times, Mr. Menon said he hoped those present would think it an impertinence if he asked them to mark that moment with a new dedication to the spirit which alone could save not only India but the rest of the world. "Our thoughts today go to none more than to our own Prime Minister, who carries on his shoulders a burden heavier than any statesman has at any time had to bear. It is not because anyone feels he is unequal to it, but the enormity of the burden."

Once more Mr. Menon's voice broke off. Then he was heard saying that, while the earth remained. Gandhi would be the greatest man of all time.

India today was a land of mourning, but the fellowship of grief created throughout the world might help them to see a happier and greater India arise.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Secretary of State for Air and former Under-Secretary for India, said Gandhi was one of the greatest spiritual forces in human history. He was a noble example of Non-violence and spent almost the whole of his life in furthering the cause of peace and friendship between nations.

"Now his body has left us, but his spirit remains as a beacon of guidance to men and women not only of his own country, but to all the countries in the world, showing how mankind can remove force, hatred and discord, and find a way along the path of love, based upon the qualities of morality, decency, justice, mercy and peace and upon universal brotherhood."

The best monument they coud erect to Mahatma Gandhi was to dedicate themselves to following the love in which he had such profound faith.

Those present stood in silence for a few moments, then began to leave.

The lamps of ghee were replenished and throughout the day people of all races came to pray before the altar.

All of London's Indian restaurants and other establishments owned by Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs closed today in mourning. Indians from all parts of Britain were on their way to London to offer homage at India House.

Prayer meetings have been held by all Indian organisations in Britain.

SIR ALFRED WATSON, former Editor of th 'Statesman', Calcutta: "If one tries to estimate the positive achievement in Gandhi's life, it would be that he gave to Indians a new sense of power and responsibility and the value of political agitation. People governed by outsiders for centuries were nurtured into a belief in themselves. His whole career, now closed at the age of 78, instead of at the 125 years he had confidently predicted for himself, will enshrine him in Indian memory as the greatest man modern India has produced."

Negro Leaders' Tribute

The Negro leaders, Mr. Josei Michell, Secretary, League of Coloured Peoples, Mr. George Padmore, the Negro Socialist leader and Secretary of the Pan African Congress and Richard Hart, Caribbean Labour Congress, in a message to Pandit Nehru and Indian people say "Profoundest sympathy of all Africans and peoples of African descent in your tragic loss. With heavy hearts we join India's sorrow and bow our heads sadly before mortal remains of world's greatest humanitarian. Gandhi's life work will always remain the brightest beacon and inspiration to Africans

who have become Harijans by adoption. And I know that must be the wish of the Hindu society wants, let them take Harijans to their temples and shrines with due regard and respect. If not, and pending the consummation, let the Harijans stay in their homes and sanctify them by the purifying Ganga of their devotion. They don't have need to squat or sit 'dharna' before any temple. In my opinion, such 'dharna' carries no merit—it is irreligious, sinful and it only to be eschewed.—A.P.I.

Friday's Saying --Without Hope

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.

Margaret Bourke-White, special correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said in a broadcast from New Delhi tonight that Gandhiji told her on the day of his assassination he had lost all hope of living to 125.

She said she interviewed Gandhiji shortly before he was killed and added "my first question—it seemed a rather silly one to me at the time—was 'You have always stated you would live to be 125, what gives you that hope?'

"His answer was startling: 'I have lost that hope' when I asked why, he answered 'because of terrible happenings in the world. I don't want to live in darkness' he paused and added 'If my services are needed, if I am commanded, I shall live to be 125 years old'.

"Little did either of us know he was then living the last day of his life".—Reuter.

Food Officials Back From Delhi

IMMEDIATE PROSPECT NOT BAD

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

Mr. M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai, Food Secretary, and Mr. V. S. Hejmadi, Commissioner of Civil Supplies, have returned to the City after attending food talks at Delhi.

Though the efforts of the Madras officials to press upon the Government of India the need for making more food allotments to Madras does not appear to have borne fruit, the Government of India, it is stated, have been fully informed of the position in Madras and they have promised to consider the claims of Madras sympathetically.

The Premier, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, conferred with Dr. Rajan, Food Minister and Mr. Kuttalalingam Pillai, in his residence this morning.

Later, Dr. Rajan told "Indian Express" that the next three months would not present so much difficulty as the period farther ahead. Government were therefore trying to plan ahead so as to ensure that Madras passed through the critical days safely and smoothly.

Asked about Government's gradual programme of decontrol and derationing. Dr. Rajan said that there would be no change and that it would be pursued according to the programme already laid down.

Must Be God's Servant

These servants will be expected to operate upon and scrutinise the voters registered according to law, in their own surroundings. Many persons and parties will woo them. The very best will win. Thus and in no other way can the Congress regain its fast-ebbing unique position in the country.

But yesterday the Congress was unwittingly the servant of the nation, it was Khudai Khidmatgar—God's servant. Let it now proclaim to itself and the world that it is only God's servant—nothing more, nothing less. If it engages in the ungainly skirmish for power, it will find one fine morning that it is no more. Thank God, it is now no longer in sole possession of the field.

I have only opened to view the distant scene. If I have the time and health, I hope to discuss in these columns what the servants of the nation can do to raise themselves in the estimation of their matters, the whole of the adult population, male and female.

Harijans' Right to Enter Jain Temples

"Trustees are no owners of temples. Even owners cease to have property rights over temples when they are meant for public use," says Mahatma Gandhi in an article on "Harijans and Temple Entry" in today's "Harijan."

Gandhiji wrote, "A friend from Wadhwan writes: "You must be receiving reports about the entry of the Harijans into temples. These days, Harijans are taken into temples anyhow—with or against the consent of the trustees. One can understand the insistence on getting Harijans admitted to Vaishnavite Havelis or Ramji Mandirs, but one fails to understand what good it can serve to take them into Swami Narayan or Jain temples in which they do not believe or is it supposed that they will develop faith in them, the moment they are admitted there?"

The other letter is from Ahmedabad. It is unsigned and carries only a non de plume: "Your oppressed ones." From the handwriting and the language. It is clear that it has not emanated from the pen of the Harijans, I know. Its relevant portion is as follows:—

"On the festival of Makar Sankranti on the 14th Harijans tried to visit temples. When they reached the Swami Narayan Mandir at 8 a.m. with the 'Bhajan mandalis,' they found the doors shut and fastened with khambhati locks. They are squatting there still offering Satyagraha. They refuse to go to work. The local Congress Committee had condemned their action. How strange! If they do not come into their rights even after the attainment of independence, when will they at all? Local Congresmen go there and return after a few minutes' stay. There is no serious effort, no effective help and the poor Harijans are left to drown their discomfiture by bawling out devotional songs in the bitter cold. Who will end this impasse? There is no man with personality or character among the Congresmen here. In Akar, Shri Ravishankar Maharaj used his influence to get the Harijans admitted into the temple there. But there is nobody to get them admittance to temples here. Are the Harijans for ever to be baulked of their inherent right? Only your intervention can save the situation. Today for the third day, thousands of Harijan Satyagrahis are squatting in front of the temple gates, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. They do not want to go to law. Nor, is there a likelihood of the hearts of the so-called 'Savarnas' melting. What will be the end Would you, please, show the way out?'

Trustees Not Owners of Temples

The distinction drawn by the writer of the first letter, in my opinion, has no meaning. The Harijans are entitled to and do actually visit Swami Narayan and Jain temples and they should be allowed to do so. For years, there has been a movement to secure for the Harijans equal temple entry rights with the Brahmanas and it has met with considerable success. Now that the Bombay Government have passed a law to that effect there seems to be no occasion left for Satyagraha. If the law reflects popular opinion it ought to command spontaneous acceptance and respect. If on the other hand, it is in the [illegible] popular opinion, its enforcement

them.

Street-fighting is reported in Gandhinagar and Governorpet areas between R.S.S. volunteers and Communists. A crude bomb exploded near the taluk office at 3 p.m. yesterday. Fortunately none was injured.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate has promulgated an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. for a week.

About 30 prominent leaders of the Communist Party in Bezwada and many R.S.S. men were taken into custody by the Police last night, it is now learnt.

The Government Hospital are treating ten persons who received injuries in last evening's clash, apart from several others with minor injuries who were let off after first-aid.

It is also stated that trouble this morning is a continuation of last evening's clash between the R.S.S. and members of the Communist Party.

It is learnt that this morning's trouble trouble started when some persons alleged to be Communists pelted stones at members of the R.S.S. who were sitting in the vicinity of the College. The Police, who arrived on the spot soon brought the situation under control.

Hundreds of R.S.S. men who have arrived in Bezwada during the past two days are being taken to the railway station in buses under Police escort so as to avoid further trouble. From the railway station they will be sent away to their respective places by train.

In all eight people received injuries in this morning's clash and one of them is said to be in a serious condition. They are being treated at the local Government hospital.

The city is quiet now.

"Loss for the Whole Mankind"

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Rome Radio reported tonight that in a telegram to Pandit Nehru, Court Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, said: "All Italy is with you in the deep sorrow of your loss which is a loss for the whole of mankind.

Most Polish papers devoted their editorials today to the death of Mahatma Gandhi, Warsaw Radio reported.

Robotnik, the Communist party daily, stressed, Gandhiji's great idealism and his unselfish devoting to the struggle for the liberation of India.

Indians, Ethiopians and other countrymen attended a meeting here today to condole Mahatma Gandhi's death says a message from Adis Ababa.

(Continued from Page 1)

ported distribution of sweets by some irresponsible persons in the city, which has rightly wounded the feelings of the people in general', said Mr. A. H. Gadre, President of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha this evening

He added: "On behalf of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha I most strongly condemn the dastardly attack on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest apostle of truth and love. May his soul for ever guide us."

Not An Isolated Crime

The "Hindustan Times" in its editorial says: "The murder of Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest tragedy that has befallen India in her long and chequered history. He fought for half a century most powerful enemies—the arrogant recialism of South Africa, the mighty British Imperialism, and all the forces of caste tyranny and religious fanaticism in India. His armour of Truth and shield of Non-violence had brought him unscathed through them all, and the people of India had come to believe that it w impossible for any human being to have any evil designs against him.

"Even as an isolated crime, the consequences of Mahatma Gandhi's death are bound to be far-reaching. But the possibility has to be faced that it is merely the beginning of a deep-laid plot to perpetrate other atrocious crimes to bring about certain political and social ends. It is, therefore, imperative that the Government of India should take all possible measures to protect the country against any secret conspiracy of which the murderer was a mere tool."

country from foreign bondage and gave it its freedom and its fame.

"May the soul of my master, my leader, my father, rest not in peace, not in peace. My father, do not rest. Do not rest. Keep up to our pledge. Give us the strength to fulfil our promise, your heirs, your descendants, your students, guardians of your dreams, fulfillers of India's destiny."—A.P.I.

Pakistan Premier's Telegram To Nehru

The following telegram has been sent by the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of the Indian Union.

"On behalf of my colleagues and myself I send you, your colleagues and to the people of India our deepest sympathy over the tragic death of Gandhiji. His dastardly assassination must be condemned unreservedly by everybody. His removal from the stage of Indian politics at this juncture is an irreparable loss. His great effort for the restoration of communal harmony will be remembered with gratitude by all lovers of peace and goodwill. We earnestly hope that his efforts for communal harmony—which he had foremost in his heart just before his tragic death—will be crowned with success."

The A.P.I. authoritatively learns that telegrams of condolence have also been sent to New Delhi by the Governor-General of Pakistan and by the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan.

Noon's Tribute

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

Malik Firoz Khan Noon said in an interview, "The news of Mahatma Gandhi's demise has come as a great shock to me. I hope that it will not mean that the forces of lawlessness which have played such havoc in this unfortunate land are getting the upper hand. I sincerely pray and hope that although the apostle of peace is no more with us his spirit will continue to permeate the country and those Hindus who loved Gandhi will see that the freedom which he secured for India is not lost to the forces of militant fascism."

Khan Iftikhar Husain, Premier of the West Punjab said "I was deeply shocked to hear the tragic news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest leader India has produced for many centries. His efforts for the restoration of peace had attracted world wide attention. He will, I am certain, live in the hearts of all peace lovers and though he may not be in our midst his spirit will continue to guide those who are anxious for the return of genuine peace."

MIAN IFTIKHARUDDIN: President of the West Punjab Muslim League, said:

"With Mahatma Gandhi's death ends an epoch of Indian history of which he was the originator. What is in store for the peoples of this land now we do not know. Whether the brute force that over-powered him will spread its cruel claws all over this sub-continent or whether the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi will return with even greater force and conquer the forces of barbarism remain to be seen. It partly depends on our devotion to the noble mission for which he lived and died."

Mahatab Bursts Into Tears

CUTTACK, Jan. 31.

There was complete suspension of business, private and public, in Cuttack today.

Processions from various places gathered on the Khatauri river sands and mass congregational prayers were held. All communities and all classes were present. The Premier, Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, burst into tears when he referred to the visits of Mahatmaji to Orissa and a meeting addressed by Mahatmaji at the very same place.

M. S. Aney

H. E. Shree M. S. Aney and Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister of Bihar, have issued the following on Mahatma Gandhi's death:

"Mahatma Gandhi is dead, but Mahatma Gandhi will never die in our heart. In his great calamity that was overtaken us we can do no less than what he could have wished us to do. Whatever the provocation

of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh sends a telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says: "Harijans of India are shocked to learn the loss of our saviour Mahatma Gandhi.. We are orphans now and look to you to fulfil his mission. We pray to God to grant you strength to bear this loss and continue his unfinished work."

The President of the Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association in a telegram to Pandit Nehru and Mr. Devadas Gandhi describes the loss of Mahatma Gandhi as "immeasurable" and adds: "He is gone, but may his light shine for ever and his principles of truth, non-violence and unity for which he lived and died live for ever."

Assam

SHILLONG, Jan. 30.

The Assam Government has issued the following communique: The Government and people of Assam bow in homage at the passing of Mahatma Gandhi. He died, as he lived, in the service of humanity. The only tribute of affection which they can pay to him is to try and follow his example which has been sustained by his teaching. Let us learn by his sacrifice.

This heart-rending news has hit all Assam as no calamity could have done. While naturally people's indignation will be great at this dastardly outrage, the Government expect that after their noble tradition built up by Mahatmaji himself, they will keep calm and cherish bretherly feelings among all communities for whom the Mahatma lived, worked and died.

The Government and people of Assam, grateful as they are for all that he did for them, associate themselves with the nation-wide mourning at this calamitous loss to the country and pay their respectful and sorrowful tribute to the departed great soul.

Allahabad Plunged in Sorrow

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

Allahabad is giving the impression of a grave yard since last evening. The silence and sorrow of a graveyard are prevailing and the city lies dead with the weight of the grief. University students assembled this morning to mourn the tragic death of Gandhiji. The Vice-Chancellor spoke on Gandhiji's life and death. A number of girls, boys and teachers stood weeping and sobbing.

Yesterday evening while Katju, Governor of Orissa was returning after addressing a meeting, a boy almost jumped before his car and beckoned the driver to stop and gave the sad news to Katju, who remained dumbfounded. Sir Tej looked tragically sad when the news was broken to him. He is reported to have said that a great calamity had overwhelmed the country. He looked weak and exhausted and no visitors were allowed to enter his room.

Men, women and children rushed to the nearest radios and remained there listening and weeping as Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel spoke about Gandhiji's death.

Allahabad is giving the impression of a despair.—P.O.C.

LATE NEWS

PARIS, Jan. 31.

French troops killed 47 Viet Nam (Indo-China Nationalists) Guerillas and captured 17 others in local operations in Cochin China to-day, according to a military communique reported by Agnce France Presse from Saigon.—Reuter.

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NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

A black-bordered notice of the list of business for the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) Session on Monday, Feb. 2 at 11 a.m., says:—"Obituary references to Mahatma Gandhi."—A.P.I.

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BEZWADA, Feb. 1.

Last night Mr. R. S. Malayappan, District Magistrate, Mr. Appal Naraiah Naidu, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Yegundi, Sub-Collector, Mr. V. Kolandaivelu, Deputy Superintendent of Police with the assistance of the Malabar Special Police searched the offices of the Prajasakthi, a Telugu Communist daily, The Andhra Communist Party and the City Communist Party Offices following last evening's Communist—R. S. S. clash.

So far about 45 persons have been arrested. Among them were Mr. N. Prasada Rao, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Kisan Sabha, Mr. K. Rajagopal Rao, Editor, Prajasakthi, Mr. Bagaviah and one R. S. S. member.—P.O.C.

RANGOON, Jan. 31

Black flags were hoisted over Rangoon's rooftops tonight. All Hindu as well as Muslim shops and stores closed down immediately and cinemas suspended night shows.

Key Ministers of the Burmese Cabinet held an emergency meeting, which was attended by President Sao Shwe Thaike and other prominent personalities.

Foreign Minister U Tin Tut told Reuter, "Burma is profoundly shocked by the news of Gandhi's assassination. Mahatmaji was held in great respect and admiration by every Burman, and all Burma mourns with India the loss of a great Indian hero and saint."

The British Ambassador Mr. R. J. Bowker and the Burmese Foreign Minister called on the Indian Ambassador, Dr. M. A. Rauf, and expressed condolence over Gandhi's assassination.

The British Embassy cancelled a party arranged for this evening as a mark of sorrow for Gandhi's death.

Rangoon was observing today as a day of mourning. The Government declared a holiday and most shops and business houses closed.

The Burmese President, Sao Shwe Thaike, said that all Burma is grief-stricken at the death of Mahatma Gandhi "out of a sense of tender obligation and grateful goodwill for the keen interest the great Indian leader had taken all through his life in the cause of Burma's independence".

The President expressed the hope that the Indian people would "rise to the occasion and face the dire misfortune that has befallen them with calmness and fortitude worthy of a great nation."

The Pakistan Charge D'Affaires Ibne Hassan said: "The tragic manner in which Mahatma Gandhi has been removed was the culmination of the sacrifice which he had undertaken to foster harmony between the communities in India and to restore friendship between India and Pakistan".

Indonesia Mourns Loss As Her Own

BATAVIA, Jan. 31.

In a message to Pandit Nehru, Dr. Mohamed Hatta, Republican Premier, said, "We mourn Gandhiji's loss as our own."

President Soekarno also sent a message expressing sympathy.

Indian shops throughout Indonesia closed today. In the Republican capital, Jogjakarta, flags everywhere were at half-mast.

The condolences of the Netherlands East Indies Government were today conveyed to the Indian Consul-General here.

A note was also handed in from Sir Hubertus van Mook, in which the Lt.-Governor-General said, "The whole world has become poorer." Dr. Van Mook added that he believed Gandhi's influence would outlive all the violence and animosity of mankind blinded by war.

The Indian community throughout Indonesia will go into mourning for 13 days.

CEYLON'S GRIEF

COLOMBO, Jan. 31.

The House of Representatives today passed a resolution expressing on behalf of the people of Ceylon its grief and sympathy with the people of India. Prime Minister Senanayake, moving the resolution, said the Mahatma was the symbol of all that was best in the East.

Australian Premier's Message

CANBERRA, Jan. 31.

Australian Prime Minister Joseph B. [illegible] said: "The Government and people of Australia learned with horror and deep regret of the tragic death of Mr. Gandhi who will be remembered in Australia as a man who worked for the good of humanity and the ways of peace. We send to the Government and people of India our deepest sympathy."

'Prophet, Lived Far Ahead Of Times'

TOKYO, Jan. 31.

General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces in Japan, said in a statement today on Gandhiji's death: "Nothing more revolting has occurred in the history of the modern world than the senseless assassination of this venerable man. He had come through time and the circumstances of his oft-repeated ideologies is to be regarded as the very symbol and apotheosis of peace. That he should die by violence is one of those bitter anachronisms that seems to refute all logic.

"In the evolution of civilisation, if it is to survive, all men cannot fail eventually to adopt his belief that the process of mass application of force to resolve contentious issues is fundamentally not only wrong but contains within itself the germs of self-destruction.

"Gandhi, however, was one of those prophets who lived far ahead of the times".

JAP PREMIER'S MESSAGE

TOKYO, Jan. 31.

Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama said he had always had the deepest respect for Gandhi's lifelong devotion to the cause of Indian independence and freedom as well as world peace. It was especially tragic that such a great pacifist had fallen victim to brute force and violence but he firmly believed that the will of the great Indian leader would be realized by the Indian people.

The Indian Ambassador, Sir Rama Rau, said Gandhi was the greatest man India had produced since Buddha. It was India's special tragedy that he did not live long enough to reach the goal to which he had dedicated his life—the unity of the people of India.

Hirohito Deeply Shocked

TOKYO, Jan. 30.

Emperor Hirohito was deeply shocked by the news on Gandhiji and he told Imperial household officials that "this is an event of great sorow."

CHINA'S SYMPATHY

NANKING, Jan. 31.

President and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek and other leading Government officials today sent condolences to Pandit Nehru.

"We are stunned and deeply grieved at Mahatma Gandhi's assassination," they said. "It is, indeed, a heart-breaking tragedy that the saintly crusader of peace through non-violence should fall a victim of violence.

"To you, his family, to the Congress Party and the Indian people, the Chinese people and we send heartfelt sympathy."

Premier Changchun in a note to Pandit Nehru wrote, "I was greatly shocked by the sudden and untimely death of Mahatma Gandhi. Not only India but all mankind has lost one of its greatest leaders.

"In your boundless sorrow, please accept my profound sympathy and know that his death will be an eternal inspiration to all fellow-Asiatics to whom his life will forever be a source of pride."

Foreign Minister Wang Chieh's note said, "My Government and myself are deeply shocked to learn of Mahatma Gandhi's death. In his passing away India has lost an inspiring leader and the world a great teacher of peace. I am sure your colleagues, like yourself, will all carry on with fortitude and dedication."

Statue of Gandhiji For Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 31.

Mr. R. Jumabhoy, President of the India Chamber of Commerce here, announced tonight the launching of an appeal for 100,000 straits dollars to erect a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in Singapore.

"Greatest Indian Ever Lived"

BANGKOK, Jan. 31.

Three thousand Indians, the women sobbing and the men near tears, this evening heard Mr. Bhagwat Dayal, the Indian Charge d'Affaires here, pay a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi as the "greatest Indian ever lived."

Saying that the occasion demanded more than mere mourning, he called for the banishing of all passions from the hearts of Indians—passions so foreign to Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Bhagwat Dayal said every Christ had his Judas, this dastardly assassination only proving that Mahatma Gandhi was succeeding in his mission of peace. India would not and should not turn back, but should proceed on the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi and take to heart the message which, as truest citizen of the world, Mahatma Gandhi had contributed to the world.

The meeting sent a resolution of deepest sympathy to Pandit Nehru.

Hindu temples here are to hold special services tomorrow.

Burma's Gift To Mahatma, A Day Too Late

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31

U Ohn, special representative of Thakin Nu, Burmese Prime Minister who had arrived here last night with the intention of presenting Mahatma Gandhi a "Khamauk", Burmese peasant helmet, in token of the admiration and esteem Burma had for Mahatma Gandhi, today paid Burma's last homage to Mahatma Gandhi. He was too late to present the helmet.

Thakin Nu in a letter sent to Mahatma Gandhi through U Ohn said "The inscription in Burmese on the helmet records the wish of my countrymen and myself that you may live for many, many years longer to the benefit of India and the world."

The letter added: "When I saw you in Delhi last December you were kind enough to indicate your willingness to accept a small gift from me and this I now send with this letter by U Ohn, my special representative.

"It is a Khamauk or helmet after the pattern of those worn by millions of our agricultural peasants to protect themselves from sun and rain when they are working outdoors in the fields, which give food not only to my countrymen but also to many of yours.

"The cultivators form the bulk of the population of our country as indeed they do in India also. I have chosen this precise gift for you because of its symbolic significance. As the Khamauk protects our peasants from torrents of rain and from the burning heat of the sun, so does Mahatmaji protect the great Indian people whom he leads from the storm of violence and from the burning heat of communal hatred. This little tribute represents the admiration and esteem in which we in Burma hold one who is so great an exponent of the universal benevolence which is the cardinal feature of the Buddhist faith which we hold.

"The inscription in Burmese on the helmet records the wish of my countrymen and myself that you may live for many, many years longer to the benefit of India and the world. This gift is also a token of our wish for the perpetual continuance of the friendship and goodwill which have long existed between our two countries.—[illegible]

and a strange blend of humility."

Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER, Minister of Defence, speaking in Sheffield said that Gandhi was one of the few great towering lives that would stand out in a century of history. He would stand out [illegible]

violence should meet his death in this way is a great tragedy for the world. We Indonesians, who have long revered him for his lifelong battle against oppression and misery, join wholeheartedly in mourning the loss of a leader who had during his long lifetime become a living legend to us."

Chowdry Akbar Khan, Muslim President of the Indian Radical Democratic Party said:

"It is the most despicable act in Indian history. The world has lost the greatest pacifist and Indians have their Bapu (Father)."

Mr. Tayab Sheikh, London representative of the Indian Radical Democratic Party and the Indian Federation of Labour:

"It is a dastardly crime committed at a time when both India and Pakistan needed the service most of the greatest man of our subcontinent."

Mr. Sasim Ahmed, General Secretary of the Pakistan Students Federation in Britain: "It is the greatest shock India ever experienced. The cold-blooded assassination of this greatest living soul will be condemned by all."

Mr. V. A. Bengeri, founder of the Hindu Association of Europe:

"It is the biggest blow to the world in general and to the Hindus in particular. It is a blow to world peace. The murder of the Mahatma is the blackest chapter in Indian history."

Dr. Cheng Tien-Hsi, Chinese Ambassador in London:

"The world must be shocked by the assassination of Mr. Gandhi. He was one of the greatest men in history.

"While lamenting his death, it is to be hoped that his martyrdom will hasten the accomplishment of the sacred task he left unfinished."

Mr. Reginald Sorensen, M. P., who was one of the British Parliamentary Delegation who visited India in 1946:

"I am quite sure he himself would desire that all who knew and loved him should neither seek revenge nor allow themselves to be obsessed by the nature of his parting.

"His life was so dominated by a sense of eternal values that it would be incongruous for us to do otherwise than feel gratitude at a life lived so rightly in service to his fellows.

"The influence he has had not only in India but upon our modern age is beyond calculation, for he bore witness to the power of the spirit and sought to implement this in his political activity.

British Press Views

LONDON, Jan. 31.

"The Yorkshire Post" writes today: "It must be hoped that the enormity of the crime will awe Hindus and Muslims alike into a new response to the appeals being made to them to abandon communal hatred and killing. Gandhi has died that India and Pakistan might live in peace and harmony. It is for his fellow-countrymen to show in this moment of supreme testing that they are worthy of his example and of his memory and that he has not died in vain."

THE NEWS CHRONICLE: "What may happen now in India the mind hardly dares to contemplate. Yet after the work of Gandhi it is not presumptuous to hope for a miracle. If may be that the death of this leader who was held in so much reverence by so many millions will raise men to heights they have not hitherto attained. It may be that the love against which the gun has no power will evoke out of this great tragedy the beginnings of peace and unity for India. Men have been shocked into sub-limity before". (The News Chronicle also printed under the heading "The greatest Indian since Buddha" an article which Edward Thompson, Oxford scholar and author and Friend of Gandhi, wrote before he died nearly two years ago.)

Last Failure or Final Triumph?

THE DAILY HERALD: Printed in its editorial column world tributes paid to Gandhi, and in an article the paper's principal commentator on world affairs, W. N. Ewer, assessed the significance of Gandhi's life-work. "He has, as he would have wished, given his life in the effort to bring peace to his country," Ewer said. "Was this a last failure or the final crowning triumph? We cannot yet know."

THE DAILY WORKER: said, Gandhi's death comes as a terrible shock to world humanity." The paper added that "if in this hour of danger for India its leaders can clasp hands over his poor bullet-shattered body, they will display bullet statmenship which can [illegible]

Swiss Press Tribute

GENEVA, Jan. 31.

All Swiss newspapers today paid tribute to Mr. Gandhi. Berne said the assassination was a misfortune which might move the most serious consequences for India.

La Suisse said "The Mahatma has the only moral force able to control the turbulence of the two States of the sub-continent in the throes of formation."

Basler Nachrichten: "His deeply religious feeling was free from all caste prejudice."

Berlin Press Comment

BERLIN, Jan. 31.

Newspaper comment on the death of Mr. Gandhi concentrated on the essential greatness of the Mahatma as world figure.

Soviet-controlled German Socialist Unity Party newspaper Deutschland: "The assassination is hardly likely to be without consequences."

British licensed Telegraf: "His great soul will continue to live in his people."

Soviet-licensed Berliner Zeitung: "Partition of India was Mr. Gandhi's most serious defeat."

Portuguese Press Pays Homage

LISBON, Jan. 31.

All Portuguese morning newspapers devoted several columns of news to Mr. Gandhi's death paying homage to his work for peace.

The semi-official newspaper Diario Da Manha after describing in a long biography Gandhi's works for peace writes "the man who killed is certainly a partisan of war."

The influential newspaper Seculo writes, "With his brutal act the criminal denied the virtues of passive resistance which contributed so much to make Gandhi one of the greatest and most luminious figures of modern history."

"APPROACH RUSSIA IN GANDHIJI'S NAME

Brailsford's Call To Britain

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, author on Indian affairs, suggested in a tribute to Gandhiji today that, as a monument to him, Britain should approach Russia in Gandhi's name, "with an offer to talk over our differences and try to discover a road to peace."

A writing in the Left-wing co-operative Sunday newspaper "Reynolds News," Mr. Brailsford said: "If Pandit Nehru consent to act as host, it might begin with an informal talk in Delhi between spokesmen of the two Governments.

"I ventre to commend this suggestion to Mr. Bevin and Pandit Nehru."

Gandhiji's death remained the main news item in the British Sunday press. His funeral was described in front-page dispatches, and many editorials and articles were devoted to his memory or speculated on the consequences of the assassination.

Saying that the world waited with tense anxiety what may come of Gandhi's murder, the Conservative "Sunday Times" wrote: "The internal effect upon the Delhi Government itself will be a crucial sign. Hitherto, against powerful enemies Pandit Nehru has warred successfully to defend the concept of a non-communal state and the rights of the minorities His hands have been vastly strengthened by Mr Gandhi's support. The martyr's death may serve as powerfully as the Prophet's life in this same cause, or it may open to Hindu extremists the supreme power that Gandhiji's personal ascendancy denied them."—Reuter.

Communist Success In Manchuria

NANKING, Jan. 31.

The Chinese Government's position in Western Manchuria was rendered more precarious in the past 24 hours, when Communist columns, fresh from the victory at Sinlitun, captured the important railway junction of Kowpangtse, 90 miles south-west of Mukden, according to reports from Manchuria.

The Communists now hold an uninterrupted line running from Sinlitun to Panshan, 20 miles south-east of Kowpangtse.

The strengthening of defences in Northern Kiangsu against a possible Communist threat to Nanking, the capital, has been ordered by the Chinese Gov[illegible]—Reuter.

[illegible] should happen, the spirit of Gandhi might triumph where Gandhi himself failed.

Leaders of two Protestant inter-denominational agencies said Gandhi's death marked "the passing of a truly great soul and servant of humanity who devoted his life to the attainment of peace for which Christians so fervently pray."

The two agencies were the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, composed of 118 Foreign Mission Boards, and the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The agencies both cabled their condolences to Pandit Nehru.

Statesmanship, A Solemn Obligation to Mahatma

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

The Baltimore Sun declared today, "The tragedy of Mahatma Gandhi's death is not only his loss, but the fact that the most potent force in warring India has destroyed him, and in doing so, denied his teaching. He, like the refugees he tried to protect, is a victim of communal self-assertion.

"In the hush that this common sorrow brings to India, there is hope and an opportunity. The underlying unity of spirit it betokens is the soil in which tolerance and understanding must be rooted. Now is the time for temporal leaders who survive Mahatma Gandhi to slough off the despair into which this loss must plunge them and strike with renewed vigour for an enduring settlement which will permit both India and Pakistan to harvest the fruit of the independence they have won.

"Whatever the United Nations can do to advance such a settlement, it should be pressed now with the utmost vigour. Statesmanship is a solemn obligation to Mahatma Gandhi's memory. Let us hope that the indestructible moral idea which Mohandas Gandhi bequeathed to the people of India will be powerful enough to quell their passions."

Britain's Warning To Palestine Commission

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 31.

Britain has made it clear to the U.N. Palestine Commission that she would view very unfavourably any attempt by the Commission to reach Palestine earlier than two weeks before the termination of the Mandate, probably at the beginning of May.

Britain's views were put last night by Sir Alexander Cadogan, highlights of whose statement were:

1. His Majesty's Government cannot allow the formation of an armed militia in Palestine before the Mandate is terminated.

2. British forces will protect Commission members during the fortnight between their arrival and the termination of the Mandate but not afterwards.

3. H.M.G. cannot agree to let the Commission go around Palestine delimiting frontiers as long as the British are in control.

4. Arab legion and Transjordan frontier forces will be withdrawn from scene before termination of the Mandate.

5. H.M.G. cannot agree to lend any of its Government employees to help the Commission.

MARSHAL STALIN

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.

Marshal Stalin looked extremely fit as he walked into the Kremlin today to attend the fourth session of the Supreme Soviet. The Deputies gave him prolonged appaluse.

The Soviet Finance Minister, M. Zverev, said "Under the wise leadership of Marshal Stalin, the Soviet people are moving forward on the road of Communism."—Reuter.

in Buenos Aires.

SIR N. R. PILLAI IN PARIS

PARIS, Jan. 31.

Sir N. Raghavan Pillai, New Indian Charge d'Affaires in France, arrived here from Lon[illegible]

spirit preaching against violence should have such a tragic end."

Delaware 'Varsity Lifts Bar Against Negroes

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Delaware announced last night that it is lifting its barriers against Negro students.

In Oklahoma, where University has just fought—and lost a hard legal battle to prevent a Negress entering its precincts, the application of Walter M. Harrison, 57-year old white newspaperman, for entrance to the New Langston Negro University's school of law was rejected yesterday for the second time by the Dean.

President of Delaware University, Dr. William S. Carlson, said that last night's decision made here the first among 17 southern universities to lower voluntarily admission barriers against coloured students.

IN TEHERAN

TEHERAN, Jan. 31.

Flags were flown at half-mast at the Indian, Pakistan and British Embassies in Teheran today in tribute to Mahatma Gandhi.

The first Indian Ambassador to Persia, Sayed Ali Zaheer, spent four hours receiving the Indian community. After praying, the Ambassador announced that he was staying at home in mourning for three days.

Persians, Hindus and Sikhs, pouring to the Indian Embassy, signed the register there with tears in their eyes.

The morning paper Democrate Iran commented: "This world loss will long be felt." The paper added the coming generation would "never believe" that Mahatma Gandhi could "astound the world by his Herculean struggle for the freedom of his nation."

KING FAROUK'S TRIBUTE

CAIRO, Jan. 31.

King Farouk, who is indisposed and confined to his rooms, on learning yesterday of Mahatma Gandhi's death, declared: "The East has lost a patriot and the world and humanity one of their greatest figures."

Nahas Pasha's Sorrow

Nahas Pasha, the Wafdist leader, expressing deep sorrow over Mahatma Gandhi's death said: "He served the cause of peace, not for one group, but for all."

Nahas Pasha said that Mr. Gandhi's death was a hard blow to great ideals and its effect will be felt in Pakistan as well as in India and throughout the world."

Cried Like Children

BAGHDAD, Jan. 30.

Mahatma Gandhi's death is regarded in Iraq's political quarters as the greatest loss to humanity. The news shocked everyone here—Indians living in Iraq could not believe the news at first—then everyone began crying like children.

People closed shops and offices and went home to say prayers.

Leaders of political parties are sending messages of condolence and deploring the criminal act.

KAMIL CHANDRCHI, leader of the National Democratic Party, told Reuter's "Mahatma Gandhi's death has shocked me. I regard the Mahatma as one of the greatest men who have ever lived. His death is not a loss to India alone but to the world. India has lost her greatest history builder and the world has lost one of the great humanitarians who, has continuously fought evil and has done his utmost for peace."

Canadian Premier's Message

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.

Canadian Prime Minister MACKENZIE KING today sent a message of regret to Pandit Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, on the death of Mahatma Gandhi in which he said, "It is profoundly shocking that a life so selflessly devoted to the avoidance of violence should have been brought to its close by an act of violence."

26 KILLED IN PANIC: FIRE IN CHINESE SHIP

HONGKONG, Jan. 31.

Twentysix Chinese passengers were believed killed and 15 were injured when panic followed a small outbreak of fire on a river steamer about to leave Hongkong for Canton tonight.

Fire broke out on the lower deck and some of the third class passengers, terrified, jumped overboard and were drowned.

Others were [illegible]

INDIAN EXPRESS

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Situations Vacant, Matrimonial, Acknowledgements, For Sale, Machinery, Motors, Property etc.—Annas 12 per line.—Minimum 3 lines.

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SUNLIGHT quality washing soaps: Wanted agents in all towns of East, West Godavari, Vizag Districts. Apply to sole Agents DEEVIS CORPORIS, Cocanada.

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WANTED immediately a doctor to work as Temporary Assistant Medical Officer for a period of 3 months until 31-3-1948 on a consolidated salary of Rs. 150/- p.m. Apply to: THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput.

WANTED immediately at Madras a neat Building Draftsman. Salary Rs. 150/- per mensem. Apply or see personally with specimen of work and credentials. MANAGER, The "Indian Express," Mount Road, Madras.

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HOMOEOPATHY easily learnt. Best Postal Training For prospectus, apply GRACE MEDICAL MISSION, Marettikara, Travancore.

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LOANS up to Rs. 1,000/- are given only against personal signature. Many have already been accommodated. Apply: ALL-INDIA LOANS LIMITED, 211, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

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RELIANCE Printing Machine English Make Cylinder Flat Bed, with Rolling Rollers and Chain. Inside Measurement 43-1/8" by 44-1/2" Finely rebuilt, quite good as new. Excellent for superimposition of colours and colour printing. Delivery ex Madras. More Machines expected. Daily inspection between 3 and 5 p.m. Apply: MACHINERY IMPORT & EXCHANGE CORPORATION, 21, North Crescent Road, T. Nagar.

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MEDICAL

ASTHMA (Dama). The World-renowned remedy for Asthma—"LACHHMANA BUTI" cures Asthma radically by one single dose taken on the night of fulfilment dated 24-2-48. Correspondence in English please. MAHATMA, SHRI JANKI SEWA ASHRAM, P. O. Chitrakot, U. P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

THANKS to Sister Alphonsa for the favours granted.—L. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT

MR. P. V. K. V. SURYANARAYANA RAJU has been appointed as agent for the sale of our dailies at Rammidivaram (E. Godavary Dt.). MANAGER, "Indian Express."

THE Kellett High School Old Boys' Day will be celebrated on 6th March 1948 under the Presidentship of the Old Boy, Dr. J. A. S. Mettimoney, M.D., All Old Boys are invited to attend.

IN view of the National mourning the reception arranged on the occasion of my daughter's marriage is cancelled. The marriage will, however, take place on 4-2-1948 at my residence.
T. M. CHINNAIYA PILLAI,
Pt. H.R.E. Board, Madras.

MISSING

MY brother AMRITLAL M. SHAH, was for some time suffering from brain disorder. He is missing from 7 p.m. last night (29-1-48). He is a businessman dealing in Tobacco and Beedi leaves. Fairly well. His identity is as follows:—A tumour beneath the right eye. A bit stout and rough face with a peculiar move while walking. Head shaven. Wearing a light blue striped shirt. Height about 5' 6" and a dhoti in the Gujarati fashion. A reward of Rs. 101/- will be given to anyone who will bring information about his whereabouts to his brother, KESHVLAL M. SHAH, 58, Elite Rd., Mt. Rd., Madras.

NOTICE

THE THIRUMBADI RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-ninth ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Calicut on Saturday, the 28th February, 1948 at 11 a.m. for the following purposes:—

To receive and consider the Balance Sheet and Working and Profit and Loss Account to 30th September, 1947 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.
To declare a dividend.
To elect a Director and to confirm the appointments of Mr. C. Thorne and F. P. M. Norman.
To decide upon the amount of the Directors' remuneration.
To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association the Transfer Books will be closed from 16th February to 1st March, 1948 both days inclusive.

The Board will recommend to the meeting payment of a Dividend of 20% free of Income-tax, on the Ordinary Share Capital.

By Order of the Board,
PEIRCE, LESLIE & CO., LTD.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calicut,
28th Jan. 1948.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

I.T.C. Circular No. 9148.

It has been decided that during January-June 1948 licences for the import of caustic soda will be issued freely provided the applicant produces definite evidence that he can import the quantity applied for at a c.i.f. value not exceeding Rs. 56 per cwt. of 112 lbs. Licences for the actual requirements of consumers may, however, be granted up to a c.i.f. c.i.f. value of Rs. 60 per cwt. These licences will be valid only for imports made at or below the c.i.f. price specified in them. The importers will not be allowed to open letters of credit or make remittances at a price in excess of that specified in the licence, and customs clearance will not be granted without adequate evidence to show that the goods are imported at or below the c.i.f. price referred to in the licences. Applications for licence in the prescribed form for the goods referred to above should be made to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi direct.

P. A. I. RICHARDSON,
Import Trade Controller.

Custom House Madras,
30th January 1948

Indian Express

MADRAS: TUES., FEB. 3, 1948.

WHAT NEXT?

THE MORTAL REMAINS OF Mahatma Gandhi were committed to the sacred flames that rose over sandalwood and ghee on the banks of the Jumna at Raj Ghat on Saturday evening and the ashes have been duly gathered to be immersed in Triveni. The beloved leader who, till the other day, shaped the destinies of the nation and served as the polestar to a stricken world groping in darkness has been thus reduced to a handful of dust through the insane act of a communal maniac. That the tragedy has shaken not only India but the whole world has been amply demonstrated by "the voice of the world that has spoken in many languages." It is superfluous for any one to indulge in superlatives after this unprecedented demonstration of affection, esteem and veneration which illustrates that Mahatma Gandhi's personality had transcended the confines of India and had literally become universal. But it is a bitter commentary on everybody concerned that the great apostle of non-violence and the most devout Hindu of our time should have fallen a victim to violence and that at the hands of another Hindu. To Gandhiji, however, death had no terrors. "For many years," he had said, "I have accorded intellectual assent to the proposition, that death is a big chance in life and nothing more, and should be welcomed whenever it arrives. I have deliberately made a supreme attempt to cast out from my heart all fear whatsoever, including the fear of death. Still I remember occasions in my life when I have rejoiced at the thought of approaching death as one might rejoice at the prospect of meeting a long-lost friend. . . ." No wonder, then, that he met death squarely in the face and sank with folded hands and "Ram Nam" on his lips as the bullets pierced the frail body in three places. Gandhiji died like a hero, on his way to intimate communion with God, a martyr to the cause closest and dearest to his heart; the world has acclaimed him as imperishable. He has become immortal.

But India lies prostrate. The impact of the tragedy numbed her and it is with difficulty that she has recovered at all. However there is no time to be lost, nor any time for convalescence. The Mahatma died with his mission only partially fulfilled and it is left to us, his children, his heirs, his devotees and his countrymen, to complete the work. What was this mission? Let the Mahatma speak again: "My mission is to teach by example and precept the use of the matchless weapon of Satyagraha, which is a direct corollary of non-violence and truth. I am anxious, indeed, I am impatient, to demonstrate that there is no remedy for the many ills of life save that of non-violence . . . My mission is not merely brotherhood of Indian humanity. My mission is not merely the freedom of India . . . but, through the realisation of freedom of India, I hope to realise and carry on the mission of the Brotherhood of Man." How sadly true it is, from what has happened in the past few months, that Gandhiji felt frustrated at his failure to realise this ambition! *Though he achieved his initial object of winning the freedom of the country, he did not succeed in fully inculcating the spirit of brotherhood even within the limited confines of his own country,* leave alone the world. It is therefore to be hoped that what he failed to achieve while he lived would be achieved at least when he is dead. The manner in which the country has rallied to his tenets on the news of his assassination being broadcast by the press and the radio does credit to the nation as a whole and holds promise that his influence has permeated the core of the Indian people.

Nevertheless, there have been sporadic disturbances and in the light of these disturbances, Sardar Patel's appeal to keep calm acquires importance. It is the duty of every citizen *to control his emotions and obey the law. If there is a conspiracy there is an investigation and the courts will deal with the charges when presented. That is one reason why people should not manifest particular displeasure against the militant wing of the Hindu Mahasabha or its leaders.* It is still hard to believe that the ghastly crime on Friday was influenced by mistaken loyalty to any organisation. Already the Sabha has realised the unwisdom of mixing up politics with religion and its branches are being closed down in different centres. But one lesson that everyone must draw from the calamity is that communalism breeds communalism and the corollary naturally is that all communal organisations in the country must be disbanded at once. The Muslims in India, to protect whom Gandhiji invited the displeasure of some of his own co-religionists, defied it by actually choosing a Muslim locality in Calcutta to live in at a time of acute disturbances, won it over by twice risking his life through an indefinite fast and ultimately paid the supreme penalty, have a special duty in the matter. After all is said and done, it is Muslim communalism that is at the bottom of the present tragedy and everything that preceded it. Single-handed, Gandhiji fought the terrorist elements among non-Muslims; other leaders and the Government of the country could only assist him. It is also for their sake that Gandhiji bared his chest to the cowardly assassin who thought he could remove the biggest impediment to his nefarious designs. This single act of faith, if nothing else, should awaken the Muslims to the realities and induce them to behave. Those Muslims who still believe in the tenets of League should at once discard them and do as Gandhiji desired. After the Qaid-e-Azam's declaration that Pakistan would now blossom into a theocratic State, they can have nothing to do with him or with his ideals. For their sake at least India should not become a theocratic State in turn; the least they should do in the circumstances is to strengthen the hands of the Government seeking to evolve a secular State in India and this they can, by denouncing the League and demonstrating their loyalty to the Union. Mahatma Gandhi has been acknowledged, even by Pakistan leaders, as the best friend of the Muslims; after he has fallen for the cause of communal unity, there can be no choice for his countrymen. If the blood drawn from the Mahatma on Friday evening would cement intercommunal relations at least hereafter, we would have expiated the sin to some small measure.

Meanwhile the heart of India will go out to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his colleagues in the Government in the arduous tasks ahead. They might draw some consolation from the sheafs of messages that have reached them, showing that the whole world mourns with India with a sense of poignant personal loss, never before experienced. Nevertheless, the stupendous tasks ahead would overwhelm even the stoutest hearts. The treatment of minorities in Pakistan and India and the relationship between the two Dominions, are but two of the manifold problems that will tax the highest statesmanship for months to come. If we understand our interests aright we would strengthen the hands of our Government on the economic as well as the communal front. The need for co-operation from all sections of the community is thus apparent, if the country must survive the tragedies of recent times and the greatest of them all on Friday. Two kinds of disorders have afflicted us, one communal animosity and the other labour troubles, and if the people would rally to their Government to eliminate these, other things would follow automatically. The first is no doubt being gradually overcome by the use of physical force and moral appeal, but the responsibility for overcoming the second rests largely with Labour leadership. Both the Communists and the Socialists should share this responsibility as both would agree that the present Government should be supported in a national crisis and greater calamity. They must discard vituperative slogans for constructive programmes. Violent words are not a conclusive argument for change. By adding class war to communal strife they would be only imperilling the entire social structure without offering anything in return. For neither the Communists nor the Socialists have an alternative concrete programme and the best they can do now is to hold their hand and give a chance to the National Government to pull the country out from disorder and set it on its legs.

COMINFORM HOLDS ITS FIRST MEETING

Permanent Editorial Board Set Up

BELGRADE, Feb. 1.

The nine-nation Cominform held its first meeting in Belgrade in the middle of January, it was announced here today.

Communists in 9 countries of Communist representatives from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union, Italy, France and Czechoslovakia.

It was decided to set up in Belgrade a permanent organisation of editors, with M. P. Yudin, a member of the Russian Communist Party executive, as editor-in-chief.

The only news of the meeting was a brief communique announcing that the nine parties had met, the names of the delegates, and that decision to set up a permanent editorial board under M. Yudin.

Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were also represented at the meeting.

The Cominform decided to appoint representatives were also named as becoming members of the new editorial board.

The sixth issue of the official organ of the Cominform was published to-day.—Reuter.

BENARES VARSITY R.S.S. OFFICE ATTACKED

BENARES, Feb. 1.

Two cases of robberies and arson, one in the R.S.S. Office in the Benaras Hindu University, and the other in a locality near the University, where some members of the R.S.S. were residing took place this morning. Some property of the Sangh and of volunteers was looted and burnt.

The local Police officers, heading a posse of Police, rushed to the spot and brought the situation under control.

Suggestion to Name Town Hall After Mahatma

A suggestion to name the Benares Town Hall after Mahatma Gandhi has been put forward by Maharajkumar Vijaya of Vizianagram, whose grandfather, the late Maharaja Vijaya Ram Raj had presented in 1910 the Town Hall and its grounds to the City of Benares.

Dr. Vijaya, in a letter addressed to the Municipal Board, has also expressed his readiness to defray the expenses required to erect a statue of Mahatma Gandhi on a suitable spot of the Town Hall grounds.—A.P.I.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL ASSN. ADJOURNS MEETING

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The Hony. Secretary, Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, in a communication to the Press says:

"The news of the dastardly murder of Mahatma Gandhi was received by the Muslim Educational Association, when its governing body was in session. The governing body placed on record its sense of greatest horror at the heart-rending and tragic news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi and adjourned its meeting, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest man of the century."

People Have Become Orphans

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, a prominent Muslim leader, in a statemnt to the Press says: "There can be no greater tragedy for India than what has happened, in the death of the greatest man of the age. Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest asset and today the entire people have become helpless orphans. His was the only force that kept violence of every kind and in every quarter under check. We have lost him for ever to the irretrievable misfortune of the entire people of India and the communities outside. May God help us in this our greatest crisis and may his soul rest in peace."—A.P.I.

PERSONAL

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Home Minister, Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar and Mr. S. Ramaswami Naidu, ex-Sheriff returned to Madras last evening by air from Delhi, after attending Mahatma Gandhi's funeral.

Reaction In Pakistan

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

The office of the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan where the Indian Union flag has been flying at half mast since the tragic news of the death of Gandhiji was received on Friday evening, is in "court mourning" for 13 days. Since Friday evening, a number of Ministers and high officials of the Pakistan and Sind Governments have called on Mr. Sri Prakasa, the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, to express their deep sorrow at the tragedy.

Among the tens of members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Karachi who have called on Mr. Sri Prakasa are the Burma Union Ambassador to Pakistan, U Po Kin, and the Indonesian representative in Karachi, Mr. Idham.

Hundreds of citizens of Karachi of all communities have visited the Indian High Commissioner's office to express their sorrow.

"Dawn's" Office Closed

The Daily Gazette—the only English daily to be published this morning in Karachi (the offices of the 'Sind Observer' and 'Dawn' were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of Gandhiji) had all its four pages encased by deep black "Newspaper mourning" lines.

Above its leading editorial today, the 'Daily Gazette' printed the following words of Pinnacle: "Not by lamentations and mournful chants ought we to celebrate the funeral of a good man, but by hymns, for in ceasing to be numbered with mortals he enters upon the heritage of a diviner life."

According to a message just received here by the Associated Press of India from Jacobabad (Sind) a mammoth meeting of thousands of Muslims and Hindus from all parts of Upper Sind and from several places in other parts of Sind and Baluchistan was held at noon on Saturday to mourn the loss of Gandhiji.

All business places and Government and public offices and institutions were closed in Jacobabad.

The Sind Premier, Mr. M. A. Khuhro, and Pirzada Abdus Sattar, Minister for Prod, Agriculture and Health in the Pakistan Government (who are on a tour of the interior in the province) addressed the meeting which was attended by leading Muslim and Hindu Members of the district and high Sind Government officials.

Khuhro's Tribute

Mr. Khuhro in his fifteen minutes speech paid a tribute to the invaluable life-long services of Gandhiji in the cause of communal peace and goodwill for the achievement of which he fell a martyr at the hands of an assassin.

He expressed the determination of the Governments of Pakistan and Sind to promote the cause of communal harmony and goodwill. He strongly appealed to the Muslims to render active and cordial co-operation to the Government's efforts to ensure the fullest protection of life, honour and property to the minorities in Sind and in other parts of Pakistan.

Mr. Khuhro expressed the hope that the Hindus will continue to live in Sind and that those who had migrated will soon return to their original homes to which they were all welcome to live and enjoy in full all the rights to which as citizens there are in justice entitled. He also expressed this fervent hope that Gandhiji's tragic death will inspire everyone both in India and in Pakistan to bring about the speedy fulfilment of those conditions everywhere which will restore to Muslims, Hindus and others alike, the right to live as equal and honourable citizens in their original homes.

DACCA: Reports of mourning are pouring in from the interior of Eastern Pakistan. All Government offices remained closed in the districts and sub-divisions yesterday, with the Pakistan flag flying half mast.

CHANDPUR, visited by Mahatma Gandhi during his 1946 tour, observed a silent procession and meetings, in which Muslims, Hindus and other communities and all classes participated. At Baburghat, three miles from Chandpur, a meeting was held at the Gandhi camp, which said functions along with a number of others in Eastern Pakistan.

At COMILLA, twice visited by Mahatmaji, the biggest gathering in the history of the town gathered at the meeting. Complete hartal was observed in Sylhet, where as in other places, a silent procession and public meeting were organised. The procession touched at the shrine of the founder of Islam in this region, Shadedal, and offered prayers there. Reports of mourning have also been received from Mymensingh, Chittagong, Faridpur, Khulna and other districts.

His Death Cannot be in Vain

DACCA, Jan. 31.

The following statement has been issued by His Excellency the Governor of East Bengal: "It is not possible for me at present to assess the probable effects of Mahatma Gandhi's death in the public life of India and of the world. As yet we can only feel numbed at the loss of our friend to the Indian people, and with that sorrow admiration for the cause for which he died. It would surely be true to say that he gave his life for humanity. He was sacrificed because he had the courage to proclaim the brotherhood of man in circumstances that led less magnanimous souls to emphasise healthily and hatefully. Such a death can never be in vain. What he achieved in life, we all know. It remains for us to ensure that what he stood for in death shall illumine the road the new India is to follow."

Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Jan. 30.

Sardar Abdul Rahman Mitha, Editor "Kashmir Times" commenting on the news of Gandhi's death said: "The greatest tribute that the people of India and Pakistan can pay to Mahatma Gandhi is to work for Hindu-Muslim tolerance and treatment of minorities everywhere as a sacred trust of the majority community."

Lahore

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

The Muslim Merchants' Association has sent the following to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: "Kindly accept our heartfelt sympathies at Mahatma Gandhi's untimely death. World has lost a great man indeed."

MIAN MUMTAZ DAULATANA, the Past Punjab Finance Minister commenting on the death of Mahatma Gandhi described it as a "terrible tragedy for the entire peace loving world. Humanity, has suffered an irreparable loss through his death."

SHEIKH KARAMAT ALI, the Education Minister said "Mahatma Gandhi's death today is irreparable loss to all law abiding citizens of both the Dominions. He was the harbinger of peace and pioneer of constructive activities. His death will be deeply mourned throughout the civilized world."

An Epoch of Indian History Ends

The Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the West Punjab said in a statement: "The Communist Party of the West Punjab mourns the loss of a champion of the minorities and a friend of both the dominions. We are sure that the toiling masses of India to Pakistan together with the progressive sections of the people will unitedly defeat the reactionary forces that have been on the offensive against our freedom for the last 18 months".

MIAN IFTIKHARUDDIN, President of the West Punjab Muslim League, said: "With Mahatma Gandhi's death ends an epoch of Indian History of which he was the originator. What is in store for the peoples of this land now we do not know. Whether the brute force that over-powered him will spread its cruel claws all over this sub-continent or whether the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi will return with even greater force and conquer the forces of barbarism remain to be seen. It partly depends on our devotion to the noble mission for which he lived and died."

Chundrigar's Tribute

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Minister for Commerce in the Pakistan Government, said: "The news of the assassination of Gandhiji has shocked both India and Pakistan. He was one of those personalities who have contributed materially in changing the course of modern history. He was gifted with the unique power of mobilizing public opinion on any question. He created political consequences in the sub-continent of India in a remarkable and unprecedented manner.

"The unfortunate events which followed the birth of Independence of India and Pakistan created problems of immense magnitude and his undoubted influence on India could have been immensely useful in improving the relations between the two Dominions. His loss at this juncture is irreparable.

"His death at the hands of a Hindu assassin should arouse in both Hindus and Mussalmans a consciousness of the dangers latent in the cancer of communal bitterness and lead them to cement bonds of friendship between them."

India Mourns Passing Of Mahatmaji

Three Lakhs Gather at Chowpatty Sands to Pay Homage

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

ABOUT three lakhs of Bombay citizens thronged the Chowpatty seaface this evening to mourn the passing of Mahatma Gandhi, under the presidentship of the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, who returned to the city in the afternoon.

A resolution, adopted by the entire gathering by standing in two minutes prayerful silence, stated:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. expresses its sense of deepest grief over the death, at the hands of an assassin, of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. The services he rendered to humanity in general and India in particular are too vast to be recorded in words. He was not only the architect of Indian freedom, but, through advocacy and pursuit of truth and non-violence, he showed the right path to humanity to which the goal of peace and goodwill among the nations of the world. This meeting pays its respectful homage to his memory and pledges itself to the successful pursuit of the cause for which he lived and died."

Mr. Kher burst into tears as he rose to address the vast gathering and gave a touching account of the funeral procession at Delhi which he had joined.

Saying that Mahatma Gandhi's life mission was to relieve the pain of the downtrodden, Mr. Kher appealed to the people to be worthy of the noble ideals set before them by the Father of the Indian Nation. Only by sincere action and strict adherence to those principles would they be true followers of Mahatma Gandhi.

One of the noblest ideals of Mahatma Gandhi was to afford every protection to the minorities, the Premier said, and all communities must live as brethren, bound by the ties of love and goodwill. If they marched on the road indicated to them by Mahatma Gandhi and did not waver, the Mahatma would always live with them and remain enshrined in their hearts.

Mr. Kher said the people at present enjoyed the fullest freedom of speech and writing, and the Congress would never coerce people of different political faiths into blindly accepting Congress policy, "but we shall not allow the freedom of the people to be exploited for murderous deeds of the type that has plunged the whole nation and the world in grief today," he said.

Mr. Kher continued that a Government which allowed the people to abuse their freedom to commit cold-blooded murders was no Government at all. That would put an end to all form of democratic freedom in the country.

The Mayor of Bombay Mr. A. P. Sabavala and the Sheriff Mr. M. I. Dahanukar appealed to the people to take a pledge to practise Mahatma Gandhi's principles of love and non-violence. The Auxiliary Bishop of Bombay, Rev. Valerian Gracias, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the 'Bombay Chronicle,' Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister and other Ministers of the Bombay Government, Mr. S. K. Patil, and members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. Dhirubhai Desai were among those present at the meeting.

Mankind Has Lost its Greatest Friend

MR. G. D. TAPASE, Bartwand Classes Minister, Government of Bombay, in a statement said: "In the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi, not only the Harijans but humanity entire mankind has lost its greatest friend. The ghastly tragedy is too deep for words. Bapuji's life, no less than his death, was an eloquent testimony to the supremacy of love over hatred, his religion was that of service of the down trodden, the oppressed and the distressed everywhere."

Trains Stop for 2 Minutes

As a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi's memory the B.B. and C.I. and the G.I.P. Railway stopped all trains—both through and local—for two minutes at 5 p.m. on Jan. 31, says a Reuter Bombay message. B.B. and C.I. Railway, Bombay.

Bombay Home Guards To Be In Readiness

A special general parade of the Home Guards, Greater Bombay, was held this morning at the Home Guards H.Q., at which the Commandant, Capt. M. J. B. Bisharkh, paid a fine tribute to the memory of the country's beloved leader—Mahatma Gandhi. The Last Post was sounded and as the parade stood to attention, the Commandant acquainted the men with the magnitude of the tragedy that has overtaken the country, and concluded by reciting the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

"The best prayer that we could offer him and his memory is to take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the truth and to the cause for which this great countryman of ours lived and for which he has died."

Instructions have been issued to the Home Guards to be alertness and be ready for any emergency duty to assist the police. The various divisions have been directed to stand by, and have already been put on a "mobile" basis.

Another general parade of the Home Guards will be held tomorrow morning at the Home Guards H.Q. at 7-30 a.m.—

Trouble in Miraj

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

A message from Miraj received in Bombay this afternoon said that cases of arson and looting occurred there this morning. Details of the trouble are not yet publicly known. Full suppressor is in force.

The President of the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery has appealed to all the members of the association to suspend their business until Wednesday, Feb. 4 as a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

A Barrier to Chaos Removed

Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahamtoola in a statement says:—

"The shock of Mahatma Gandhi's death has been so great that the people have not had time to realize the magnitude of their loss. His death removes a strong barrier between the country and chaos. His ambition in life was to serve his people irrespective of caste, colour, and creed. This was fully demonstrated by the cosmopolitan mourners at the funeral. Mahatmaji has died fighting for the cause of peace, and now it is for the people to prove, by example that he has not died in vain."

"The Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc in a telegram to Pandit Nehru, says: "Forward bloc condemns the dastardly attack on Gandhiji, the Father of Indian Nation. In this hour of national disaster we extend to you full support to fight out all black forces of reaction which scheme and plot to drown the new born freedom before it blossoms and brings real freedom, peace and prosperity to the people."

Today, for the second day, Surat city observed complete hartal.

Afghan Sardars' Message

POONA, Feb. 1.

The four Afghan Sardars, Sardar Hafiztullah Khan, Sardar Inayatullah Khan, Sardar Habibullah Khan and Sayed Mohamed Yakub have sent the following telegram condoling the death of Mahatma Gandhi to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"We four Sardars share the pain of Mahatma's loss, a leader not only of India but the whole of Asia. Though dead, he shall live for ever. We pray God to give wisdom to the leaders of India in their task. Lastly we hope for Asia's unity as one country."

Died for Cause of Peace

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

SIR FAZAL IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, in a statement says:

"The shock of Mahatma Gandhi's death has been so great that he people have not had time to realize the magnitude of their loss. His death removes a strong barrier between the country and chaos. His ambition in life was to serve his people irrespective of caste, colour, and creed. This was fully demonstrated by the cosmopolitan mourners at the funeral. The news has created about the future of our motherland, and I sincerely trust that no time will be lost in restoring confidence and taking stern measures to avoid repetition of such dastardly attacks on revered leaders Mahatmaji has died fighting for the cause of peace and now it is for the people to prove by example that he has not died in vain."

Hartal for 3 Days in Amraoti

AMRAOTI, Feb. 1.

All offices, markets and educational institutions here were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi. Flags were flown at half-mast. A procession, taken out by the Nagar Congress, terminated at Necheiste Park where a meeting was held and tributes paid to Mahatma Gandhi.

The city will observe hartal for three days and Cotton Market will remain closed for one week.

Founder of Well-organised Trade Union

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 1.

The Joint Board of Representatives of the Textile Labour Association passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Mahatma Gandhi, describing him as "the founder of the first well-organised trade unions in the country."

Complete hartal was observed in the city today, for the second day in succession.

Procession in Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 1.

A two-mile long procession started from Kamaar maidan today and marched through the main bazars of the city to pay homage to Gandhiji.

Mile-long Procession in Silchar

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

SILCHAR (Assam): There was a one-mile long barefooted silent procession and public meetings. All business was suspended.

SAMBALPUR (Orissa): A complete hartal was observed and a huge procession went round the town, terminating at the burning ghat where prayers were offered.

BARIPADA (Mayurbhanj): At a public meeting two minutes silent prayers were offered. Members of the ruling family and Ministers attended.

TAMLUK (West Bengal): Large numbers fasted yesterday in memory of Mahatmaji. There was complete suspension of work and a mile-long silent procession which offered prayers at the river bank.

Bengal Hindu Sabha Leader's Appeal

The President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee left this afternoon for Delhi by air to meet Dr. B. S. Moonje and discuss the situation with other all-India leaders.

Mr. Chatterjee has asked all branches of the Hindu Mahasabha in Bengal immediately to hold meetings and condemn the dastardly assassination of Mahatmaji. He very strongly stressed that the Hindu Mahasabha as an organisation unequivocally condemns this sort of senseless action which casts an indelible stain on the fair name of India and indicts the whole nation at the bar of world opinion. It is our paramount duty in this crisis to sink all differences and respond to the appeal of the Prime Minister of India, to work in co-operation with the National Government in order to maintain peace and order throughout India."

Hartal in Shillong

There was spontaneous cessation of business in Shillong today and prayers were offered by various communities for the peace of the departed Gandhiji's soul.

A mass prayer meeting was held in Lady Hydari Park. The Governor of Assam and Lady Hydari, the Assam Premier, Mr. Bardoloi, all Ministers and members of the Legislature attended. Prayers were offered and verses from different religious books were recited and appropriate songs of Rabindranath and Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva sung. Mr. Bardoloi, on behalf of Assam, paid respectful homage to Gandhiji. The whole congregation observed two minutes silence, all standing.

While the military bugle sounding the Last Post, the vast gathering silently withdrew.

Allahabad is giving the impression of a despatr.—P.O.C.

Homage in Allahabad

Over 30,000 people of all creeds castes assembled at Sangam this afternoon to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

A procession, one mile long, was taken out from the city at about 2 p.m. which terminated at Sangam in front of the Public Library. On the way the procession passed the United Provinces Government, where a large meeting was held.

U.P. Speaker's Grief

BENARES, Jan. 31.

BABU PURUSHOTTAN DAS TANDON, Speaker of the U.P. Legislative Assembly, on hearing the heart-rending news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination burst out "Alas Bapu, what did one achieve in our murder."

Reference in Patna High Court

PATNA, Jan. 31.

Dr. Sachidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, in a statement on Mahatma Gandhi's death said "I regarded Mahatmaji a great saint—one of the greatest that India had produced, who combined in him the highest form of spirituality with practical idealism of the rarest order. Such men are born in this world at very long intervals.

High Court Judges and members of the bar assembled in the Patna High Court this morning to condole the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Governor of Bihar has cancelled all his engagements upto Feb. 11, says a Press note.

The Government of Bihar has declared that all Government offices and educational institutions will remain closed on Monday, Feb. 2 also and hopes that other private and public institutions will follow suit.

Reports reaching here from all parts of the province indicate that mourning and hartal was observed today in all towns and villages in Bihar as a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

MR. MAHAMAYA PRASAD SINHA, President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, who flew this morning from Saharsa on hearing of Mahatma Gandhi's death said: "Humanity has been stabbed. Gandhiji is dead but his spirit is alive and though the whole universe bleeds, it will survive. Bihar will follow his ideals."

Nagpur

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

Nagpur paid its homage to Mahatma Gandhi at a public meeting held this evening. Representatives of all communities offered prayers for peace to the soul of the beloved leader.

Earlier, thousands of men and women grief-stricken participated in a big procession which was headed by the Premier of C. P. and Berar, Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla and other Ministers. The Governor, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa joined the procession en route.

Kashmir Maharaja's Telegram To Nehru

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

"Shocked at Mahatmaji's tragic death. The passing away of Mahatmaji is India's greatest loss. This dastardly assault is strongly condemnable. On behalf of Her Highness, myself and all the people of my State, I offer my sincerest condolence. Kindly convey to Mahatmaji's family and Parliament of India our grief."

Mr. G. M. Bakshi Shocked

Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Bakshi, Acting Head of Administration, Jammu and Kashmir State, has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Patel: "Shocked to hear of Bapu's martyrdom. Millions of grieved Kashmiris share your mourning. Although Bapu's absence leaves India fatherless, my people and Government have faith in you that you will carry on with greater vigour and take the country to the goal for which Gandhiji has sacrificed his life. May God Almighty give you strength to bear this irreparable loss and peace to Bapu's soul. Amen."

Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Bakshi arrived in Delhi at 1 p.m. and rushed straight to the funeral procession and joined it on its way to the Jumna banks.

A National Calamity

JAMMU, Jan. 31.

The people of Jammu assembled at the Ijalagrah grounds this morning to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Ghulam Mohamed Bakshi, Acting Head of Administration, Jammu and Kashmir State, stated that the passing away of Bapuji at this critical juncture was a great national calamity.

"Whenever we were in trouble, we ran to Bapu for help and guidance. All prophets and great men have met more or less similar end and have become, by their sufferings for the cause, ultimately, still greater. How could Bapu be an exception?

"He was great and glorious in life and has now become greater and more glorious. He gave India liberty, and was truly the father of the nation and our great guide. We can best serve the departed soul by following his footsteps. The people of Kashmir have already shown to the world that they have acted practically on the noble advice of Mahatma Gandhi."

The meeting resolved to depute Mr. Bakhi to represent the people of Jammu and Kashmir State at the State funeral of Mahatma Gandhi.

Govt. Offices Closed

By an order issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government all Government offices courts and other institutions were closed throughout the State as a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

A complete hartal was observed throughout the State and all public entertainments were suspended.

Anglo-Indians' Tribute

A resolution expressing deep sorrow at the sudden and tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi and appreciating his "constant efforts to make India a great democratic state in which the minorities live with peace and honour" was passed at a meeting of Anglo-Indians held here today. The resolution stated that Anglo-Indians would support all those striving to maintain the stability and progress of India while working towards the goal of a secular democratic state as envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Frank Anthony, President, All-India Anglo-Indian Association, addressing the meeting said that the dastardly and insane murder of Mahatma Gandhi had removed from the world one of its very greatest figures, a man who had lived and ridden by bitterness suspicion and hatred, his voice and teachings stood out almost as a solitary and yet shining beacon pointing the way back to world sanity, love and brotherhood.

The Working Committee of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha in a resolution condemned the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and said that his death was not only a loss to the country but an irreparable loss to the whole world.

A resolution passed by the Delhi Radio Democratic Party said that Mahatma Gandhi had been removed from the Indian political scene at a time when his stand against communalism and militarism was a great source of strength to all progressive and democratic sections in the country.

SIR J. P. SRIVASTAVA, former Ex-Member, Viceroy's Executive Council said "The entire world is much the poorer for Gandhiji's death. The loss to us Indians is irreparable. Gandhiji's personality was always above petty politics or differences of creed and religion and he was the one man who could have brought all sections of this distracted country of ours together. He was not the father of the nation but the nation

INDIAN EXPRESS

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

THANKS to Sister Alphonsa for the favours granted.—L. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Indian Express

MADRAS: TUES., FEB. 3, 1948.

WHAT NEXT?

THE MORTAL REMAINS OF Mahatma Gandhi were committed to the sacred flames that rose over sandalwood and ghee on the banks of the Jumna at Raj Ghat on Saturday evening and the ashes have been duly gathered to be immersed in Triveni. The beloved leader who, till the other day, shaped the destinies of the nation and served as the polestar to a stricken world groping in darkness has been thus reduced to a handful of dust through the insane act of a communal maniac. That the tragedy has shaken not only India but the whole world has been amply demonstrated by "the voice of the world that has spoken in many languages." It is superfluous for any one to indulge in superlatives after this unprecedented demonstration of affection, esteem and veneration which illustrates that Mahatma Gandhi's personality had transcended the confines of India and had literally become universal. But it is a bitter commentary on everybody concerned that the great apostle of non-violence and the most devout Hindu of our time should have fallen a victim to violence and that at the hands of another Hindu. To Gandhiji, however, death had no terrors. "For many years," he had said, "I have accorded intellectual assent to the proposition, that death is a big chance in life and nothing more, and should be welcomed whenever it arrives. I have deliberately made a supreme attempt to cast out from my heart all fear whatsoever, including the fear of death. Still I remember occasions in my life when I have rejoiced at the thought of approaching death as one might rejoice at the prospect of meeting a long-lost friend. . . . " No wonder, then, that he met death squarely in the face and sank with folded hands and "Ram Nam" on his lips as the bullets pierced the frail body in three places. Gandhiji died like a hero, on his way to intimate communion with God, a martyr to the cause closest and dearest to his heart; the world has acclaimed him as imperishable. He has become immortal.

But India lies prostrate. The impact of the tragedy numbed her and it is with difficulty that she has recovered at all. However there is no time to be lost, nor any time for convalescence. The Mahatma died with his mission only partially fulfilled and it is left to us, his children, his heirs, his devotees and his countrymen, to complete the work. What was this mission? Let the Mahatma speak again: "My mission is to teach by example and precept the use of the matchless weapon of Satyagraha, which is a direct corollary of non-violence and truth. I am anxious, indeed, I am impatient, to demonstrate that there is no remedy for the e-Azam's declaration that Pakistan would now blossom into a theocratic State, they can have nothing to do with him or with his ideals. For their sake at least India should not become a theocratic State in turn; the least they should do in the circumstances is to strengthen the hands of the Government seeking to evolve a secular State in India and this they can, by denouncing the League and demonstrating their loyalty to the Union. Mahatma Gandhi has been acknowledged, even by Pakistan leaders, as the best friend of the Muslims; after he has fallen for the cause of communal unity, there can be no choice for his countrymen. If the blood drawn from the Mahatma on Friday evening would cement inter-communal relations at least hereafter, we would have expiated the sin in some small measure.

Meanwhile the heart of India will go out to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his colleagues in the Government in the arduous tasks ahead. They might draw some consolation from the sheafs of messages that have reached them, showing that the whole world mourns with India with a sense of poignant personal loss, never before experienced. Nevertheless, the stupendous tasks ahead would overwhelm even the stoutest hearts. The treatment of minorities in Pakistan and India and the relationship between the two Dominions are but two of the manifold problems that will tax the highest statesmanship for months to come. If we understand our interests aright we would strengthen the hands of our Government on the economic as well as the communal front. The need for co-operation from all sections of the community is thus apparent, if the country must survive the tragedies of recent times and the greatest of them all on Friday. Two kinds of disorders have afflicted us, one communal animosity and the other labour troubles, and if the people would rally to their Government to eliminate these, other things would follow automatically. The first is no doubt being gradually overcome by the use of physical force and moral appeal, but the responsibility for overcoming the second rests largely with Labour leadership. Both the Communists and the Socialists should share this responsibility as both would agree that the present Government should be supported in a national crisis and greater calamity. They must discard vituperative slogans for constructive programmes. Violent words are not a conclusive argument for change. By adding class war to communal strife they would be only imperilling the entire social structure without offering anything in return. For neither the Communists nor the Socialists have an alternative concrete programme and the best they can do now is to hold their hand and give a chance to the National Government to pull the country out from disorder and set it on its legs.

COMINFORM HOLDS ITS FIRST MEETING

Reaction In Pakistan

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

The office of the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan where the Indian Union flag has been flying at half mast since the tragic news of the death of Gandhiji was received on Friday evening, is in "court mourning" for 13 days. Since Friday evening, a number of Ministers and high officials of the Pakistan and Sind Governments have called on Mr. Sri Prakasa, the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, to express their deep sorrow at the tragedy.

Among the tens of members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Karachi who have called on Mr. Sri Prakasa are the Burma Union Ambassador to Pakistan, U Pe Kin, and the Indonesian representative in Karachi, Mr. Idham.

Hundreds of citizens of Karachi of all communities have visited the Indian High Commissioner's office to express their sorrow.

"Dawn's" Office Closed

The Daily Gazette'—the only English daily to be published this morning in Karachi (the offices of the 'Sind Observer' and 'Dawn' were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of Gandhiji) had all of its four pages encased by deep black "Newspaper mourning" lines.

Above its leading editorial today, the 'Daily Gazette' printed the following words of Plutarch: "Not by lamentations and mournful chants ought we to celebrate the funeral of a good man, but by hymns, for in ceasing to be numbered with mortals he enters upon the heritage of a diviner life."

According to a message just received here by the Associated Press of India from Jacobabad (Sind) a mammoth meeting of thousands of Muslims and Hindus from all parts of Upper Sind and from several places in other parts of Sind and Baluchistan was held at noon on Saturday to mourn the loss of Gandhiji.

All business places and Government and public offices and institutions were closed in Jacobabad.

The Sind Premier, Mr. M. A. Khuhro, and Pirzada Abdus Sattar, Minister for Food, Agriculture and Health in the Pakistan Government (who are on a tour of the interior in the province) addressed the meeting which was attended by leading Muslim and Hindu Zamindars of the district and high Sind Government officials.

Khuhro's Tribute

Mr. Khuhro in his fifteen minutes speech paid a tribute to the invaluable life-long services of Gandhiji in the cause of communal peace and goodwill for the achievement of which he fell a martyr at the hands of an assassin.

He expressed the determination of the Governments of Pakistan and Sind to promote the cause of communal harmony and goodwill. He strongly appealed to the Muslims to render active and cordial co-operation to the Government's efforts to ensure the fullest protection of life, honour and property to the minorities in Sind and in other parts of Pakistan.

Mr. Khuhro expressed the hope that the Hindus will continue to live in Sind and that those who had migrated will soon return to their original homes to which they were all welcome to live and enjoy in full all the rights to which as citizens there are in justice entitled. He also expressed this fervent hope that Gandhiji's tragic death will inspire everyone both in India and in Pakistan to bring about the speedy fulfilment of those conditions everywhere which will restore to Muslims, Hindus and others alike, the right to live as equal and honourable citizens in their original homes.

DACCA: Reports of mourning are pouring in from the interior of Eastern Pakistan. All Government offices remained closed in the districts and sub-divisions yesterday, with the Pakistan flag flying half mast.

CHANDPUR, visited by Mahatma Gandhi during his 1946 tour, reported a silent procession and meetings, in which Muslims, Hindus and other communities and all classes participated. At Baburhat, three miles from Chandpur, a meeting was held at the Gandhi camp which still functions along with a number of others in Eastern Pakistan.

At COMILLA, thrice visited by Mahatmaji, the biggest gathering in the history of the town gathered at the meeting. Complete hartal was observed in Sylhet, where [illegible] procession and

India Mourns Passing Of Mahatmaji

Three Lakhs Gather at Chowpatty Sands to Pay Homage

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"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. expresses its sense of deepest grief over the death, at the hands of an assassin, of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. The services he rendered to humanity in general and India in particular are too vast to be recorded in words. He was not only the architect of Indian freedom, but, through advocacy and pursuit of truth and non-violence, he showed the right path to humanity to which the goal of peace and goodwill among the nations of the world. This meeting pays its respectful homage to his memory and pledges itself to the successful pursuit of the cause for which he lived and died."

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Saying that Mahatma Gandhi's life mission was to relieve the pain of the downtrodden, Mr. Kher appealed to the people to be worthy of the noble ideals set before them by the Father of the Indian Nation. Only by sincere action and strict adherence to those principles would they be true followers of Mahatma Gandhi.

One of the noblest ideals of Mahatma Gandhi was to afford every protection to the minorities, the Premier said, and all communities must live as brethren, bound by the ties of love and goodwill. If they marched on the road indicated to them by Mahatma Gandhi and did not waver, the Mahatma would always live with them and remain enshrined in their hearts.

Mr. Kher said the people at present enjoyed the fullest freedom of speech and writing, and the Congress would never coerce people of different political faiths into blindly accepting Congress policy, "but we shall not allow the freedom of the people to be exploited for murderous deeds of the type that has plunged the whole nation and the world in grief today," he said.

Mr. Kher continued that a Government which allowed the people to abuse their freedom to commit cold-blooded murders was no Government at all. That would put an end to all form of democratic freedom in the country.

The Mayor of Bombay Mr. A. P. Sabavala and the Sheriff Mr. M. I. Dahanukar appealed to the people to take a pledge to practise Mahatma Gandhi's principles of love and non-violence. The Auxilliary Bishop of Bombay, Rev. Valerian Gracias, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the 'Bombay Chronicle,' Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister and other Ministers of the Bombay Government, Mr. S. K. Patil, and members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. Dhirubhai Desai were among those present at the meeting.

Mankind Has Lost its Greatest Friend

tion in life was to serve his people irrespective of caste, colour, and creed. This was fully demonstrated by the cosmopolitan mourners at the funeral. The news has created about the future of our motherland, and I sincerely trust that no time will be lost in restoring confidence and taking stern measures to avoid repetition of such dastardly attacks on revered leaders Mahatmaji has died fighting for the cause of peace and now it is for the people to prove by example that he has not died in vain."

Hartal for 3 Days in Amraoti

AMRAOTI, Feb. 1.

All offices, markets and educational institutions here were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi. Flags were flown at half-mast. A procession, taken out by the Nagar Congress, terminated at Necholate Park where a meeting was held and tributes paid to Mahatma Gandhi.

The city will observe hartal for three days and Cotton Market will remain closed for one week.

Founder of Well-organised Trade Union

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 1.

The Joint Board of Representatives of the Textile Labour Association passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Mahatma Gandhi, describing him as "the founder of the first well-organised trade union in the country."

Complete hartal was observed in the city today, for the second day in succession.

Procession in Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 1.

A two-mile long procession started from Kamgar maidan today and marched through the main bazars of the city to pay homage to Gandhiji.

Mile-long Procession in Silchar

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

SILCHAR (Assam): There was a one-mile long barefooted silent procession and public meetings. All business was suspended.

SAMBALPUR (Orissa): A complete hartal was observed and a huge procession went round the town, terminating at the burning ghat where prayers were offered.

BARIPADA (Mayurbhanj): At a public meeting two minutes silent prayers were offered. Members of the ruling family and Ministers attended.

TAMLUK (West Bengal): Large numbers fasted yesterday in memory of Mahatmaji. There was complete suspension of work and a mile-long silent procession which offered prayers at the river bank.

Bengal Hindu Sobha Leader's Appeal

The President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee left this afternoon for Delhi by air to meet Dr. S. P. Mookherjee and discuss the situation with the all-India leaders.

Mr. Chatterjee has asked all branches of the Hindu Mahasabha in Bengal immediately to hold meetings and condemn the dastardly assassination of Mahatmaji. He says "Let it be known clearly throughout the length and breadth of the country that the Hindu Mahasabha as an organisation unequivocally condemns this sort of senseless action which casts an indelible stain on the fair name of India and indicts the whole nation at the bar of world opinion. It is our paramount duty in this crisis to sink all differences and respond to the appeal of the Prime Minister of India, do our best in

A.I.R. TO KEEP HIS VOICE ALIVE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

To maintain a link between Mahatma Gandhi and the millions of Radio listeners who naturally miss his daily prayer meeting speeches, A. I. R., Delhi has decided to continue to re-broadcast Gandhiji's earlier prayer meeting speeches at the usual time from 5-30 p.m. for 20 minutes on 338.6 and 41.15 metres.—A.P.I.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Patel.

"Shocked to hear of Bapu's martyrdom. Millions of grieved Kashmiris share your mourning. Although Bapu's absence leaves India fatherless, my people and Government have faith in you that you will carry on with greater vigour and take the country to its goal for which Gandhiji has sacrificed his life. May God Almighty give you strength to bear this irreparable loss and peace to Bapu's soul. Amen."

Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Bakshi arrived in Delhi at 1 p.m. and rushed straight to the funeral procession and joined it on its way to the Jumna banks.

A National Calamity

JAMMU, Jan. 31.

The people of Jammu assembled at the Ijalbgrah grounds this morning to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Ghulam Mohamed Bakshi, Acting Head of Administration, Jammu and Kashmir State, stated that the passing away of Bapuji at this critical juncture was a great national calamity.

"Whenever we were in trouble, we ran to Bapu for help and guidance. All prophets and great men have met more or less similar end and have become, by their sufferings for the cause of humanity, still greater. How could Bapu be an exception?

"He was great and glorious in life and has now become greater and more glorious. He gave India liberty, and was truly the father of the nation and our great guide. We can best serve the departed soul by following his footsteps. The people of Kashmir have already shown to the world that they have acted practically on the noble advice of Mahatma Gandhi."

The meeting resolved to depute Mr. Bakshi to represent the people of Jammu and Kashmir State at the State funeral of Mahatma Gandhi.

Govt. Offices Closed

By an order issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government all Government offices courts and other institutions were closed throughout the State as a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

A complete hartal was observed throughout the State and all public entertainments were suspended.

Anglo-Indians' Tribute

A resolution expressing deep sorrow at the sudden and tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi and appreciating his "constant efforts to make India a great democratic state in which the minorities can live with peace and honour" was passed at a meeting of Anglo-Indians held here today. The resolution stated that Anglo-Indians would support all those striving to maintain the stability and progress of India while working towards the goal of a secular democratic state as envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Frank Anthony, President, All-India Anglo-Indian Association, addressing the meeting said that the dastardly and insane murder of Mahatma Gandhi had removed from the world one of its very greatest figures. In a world torn by strife and ridden by bitterness suspicion and hatred, his voice and teachings stood out almost as a solitary and yet shining beacon pointing the way back to world sanity, love and brotherhood.

The Working Committee of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha in a resolution condemned the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and said that his death was not only a loss to the country but an irreparable loss to the whole world.

A resolution passed by the [illegible]

EXCEPTIONALLY PERSONIFIED PRINCE OF PEACE

WORLD TRIBUTES TO GREATNESS OF THE MAHATMA

Pearl Buck Asks

Gandhiji's Death, Victory Or Defeat

PERKASIE (Pennsylvania), Jan. 31.

The following story of how she heard the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death and her comments was written, especially for the United Press of America, by Mrs Pearl S. Buck.

In our quiet farmhouse in the near American countryside, the day began like any other. We arose early for the children must go to school some distance. We gathered around the breakfast table and talked the usual affairs. Outside the windows, the snow lay deep and the sky was grey. Our children wondered if there would be more snow.

Suddenly, the father of our family walked into the room. His face was grave. He said "The radio has just announced terrible news."

We all turned to him and then we heard the dreadful words: "Gandhi is dead."

I would like to let the people of India know what these words meant to an American family, thousands of miles from India. We listened to the sickening details. It will be no ordinary death. Gandhi, a man of peace who had devoted his life to his people had been killed. Our ten-year-old son said, with tears in his eyes, "I wish no one had ever learned how to make guns."

None of us had ever seen Gandhi. When we were in India, he was always in jail. But we all knew him. The children were as familiar with his face as though he lived in the house with us. To us, he was one of the few saints on earth, one of the few brave men, standing for what he believed was right. It is also what we believe is right.

We talked together of what his life meant and what his death may mean. We are proud for India's sake that Gandhi was one of her people, and we pity India that one of her people put him to death. Then quietly and sadly, we went to the day's work.

Gandhiji Well-Known In America

You of India would perhaps be surprised if you could see how widespread is the knowledge of Gandhi in our country. I passed a farmer on the road an hour ago, and he stopped me and said, "everybody in the world thought Gandhi was a good man. Why did they kill him?"

I shook my head and he sighed "I reckon they killed him just the way they did Jesus."

He spoke the truth. No other event compares, in the significance of the death of Gandhi, except the crucifixion of Christ. Gandhi's death, brought about by one of his own people, is another crucifixion. Our home is not in its mourning. All over the country, all over the world, people who never saw Gandhi in the flesh mourn him now. He dies at a moment of unique influence.

It was only a few days ago that we were remarking about the rising interest in Gandhi among Americans. He had won great reverence.

Real reverence for Gandhi was restrained among the people, and it had begun to dawn on us that he was right. Here in the midst of our own mounting militarism, we were beginning to look toward Gandhi as the man who was right. Our newspapers recognized this new force. India won much by this. We were all moved by the struggle led by Gandhi for a peaceful way of settling differences between nations.

Symbol Of All Peoples

I wish I could make every man and woman in India understand what their country means to others at this point. Today India is more than India. India is a symbol of all peoples. We have been told by Mr. Churchill and we are being told by others like him that not all people ought to be free. Most people, such men say, ought to be told that a few strong and powerful people should rule the world.

We are told that somebody has to be "the Ruler" and that if we ourselves do not want to be ruled then we must rule. I do not believe in this. We will [illegible] the kind of world there [illegible]

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Condolence messages on the death of Mahatma Gandhi are pouring in from all parts of the world:

Mr. Chang Chun, President of the Executive Yuan of the Chinese Government in a telegram to Pandit Nehru says:

"I am shocked and grieved at the sudden death of Mahatma Gandhi. The loss of one of the greatest leaders of mankind is deeply felt not only by India but also by China. In your profound sorrow please accept my sincere sympathy. Mahatma Gandhi's life and teachings will always be a torch-light for all fellow Asians".

DR. WANG SHIH-CHIEH, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Government, in a telegram to Pandit Nehru says:

"My Government and myself are deeply shocked to learn of Mahatma Gandhi's death. India has lost her great leader and the world a most saintly teacher of the way of peace. Please accept the heartfelt condolences of the Chinese people. I am sure that you and your colleagues will carry on the Mahatma's mission with dedication and fortitude".

The students of India and Pakistan in Mit and Harvard Medical Schools said: "We are shocked at the news of the tragic assassination of our beloved Bapuji. With all vehemence we condemn this crime against humanity and pledge our support to Nehru in his uncompromising war against the forces of reaction that threatens our very existence. We resolve not to rest till Bapuji's ideals are realized".

The Prime Minister has received the following messages:

EMPEROR HAILE SELLASIE of Abyssinia, "It is with the deepest sorrow that we have heard of the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi. Not only India but the whole world will mourn the passing of a great man and a moral leader for all humanity".

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF TURKEY: "Mahatma Gandhi's loss is a misfortune which hits the entire humanity."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION:

"Mahatma Gandhi exceptionally personified the Prince of Peace, whose loss affects all humanity. I convey to Your Excellency an expression of the affliction and deep sympathy of the Federal Council and the people of Switzerland".

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, and Minister of Foreign affairs Syria:

"The death of this great patriot has thrown consternation. In the name of the Government and myself I address to Your Excellency and to your Government an expression of most sincere condolences".

THE PRIME MINISTER OF PORTUGAL:

"Grieved by the sad news of the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi a great moral figure of the world. I wish to express to you and to your Government the sympathy of the Portuguese Government and sincerest and deepest condolences for the great loss India has just suffered".

THE PRIME MINISTER OF AFGHANISTAN says:

"We were shocked to learn the sad [illegible] day the greatest man of the world. He who brought us freedom is no longer with us to see the country firmly established in her new born freedom. He lived, worked and sacrificed for the cause of the down-trodden. For the Sikhs he had always the greatest love and affection and he never made a secret of it. The East Punjab in her present suffering and sacrifice was looking up to him for guidance and help, which he gave so ungrudgingly. Sikhs having suffered the most were receiving his affectionate notice and the entire Sikh community was looking up to him for the solution of a number of problems affecting their future. To the Sikhs, therefore, the shock is the greatest. Let us all take a grim resolve to act in such a manner as may please our departed leader, whose great life, self-denial and sacrifice will always show us the path of truth, righteousness and glory, and thus enable us to shine among the great nations of the world."

IMPERISHABLE GODLY DEEDS

The Delhi Provincial Congress executive in a resolution today said "In Mahatma Gandhi the Indian National Congress has lost her maker, India, her father, and humanity her friend, guide and philosopher. They never die whose sacred memory is embalmed in their imperishable godly deeds. Though our dear Bapu is physically no more with us, his spirit, the purest in human form will always guide and inspire us all to fulfil the noble mission for which he lived and died".

The Executive in another resolution condemning the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi called upon the masses "to resist and liquidate all reactionary forces which are out to sabotage our newly won freedom".

SARDAR SARDAUL SINGH CAVESHAR, President of the All-India Forward Bloc said:

"The greatest man of all times is dead and he died the death of a martyr. For those of us who had the privilege of having personal contact with him, owing to sorrow and grief at the tragedy, the world will be dark and desolate. But we cannot forget that the light that was Gandhi was light divine; it can never extinguish, it shall shine ever and ever with immortal glow."

The Delhi Provincial Committee of the Communist party of India in a resolution said: Gandhiji dedicated his life to the uplift of the common man and strove to build Hindu-Muslim unity as an integral part to the realization of this noble aim.

Let us stand bravely and root out from every walk of our national life the last remnants of communal traces and build over Gandhiji's ashes a people's India worthy to cherish the memory of her greatest son Mahatma Gandhi.

MOURNING IN INDIAN STATES

ALWAR, Jan. 31.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued by the Alwar State Government today directed all offices, courts, educational and other institutions all over the State to be closed for three days from today. National flags will fly half-mast.

THE CHIEF MINISTER OF JUBBAL STATE, Simla hills, said: The tragic [illegible] great and

MOST MOVING SPECTACLE

Dr. Subbaroyan's Account Of Bapuji's Funeral

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

"Mahatmaji's funeral was a most moving spectacle with over 10 lakhs of people expressing their genuine love to the father of the nation," said Dr. P. Subbaroyan Home Minister, who returned last evening from Delhi, after attending Gandhiji's funeral in a talk with the "Indian Express."

'Gandhiji was really the uncrowned king of India,' he added. 'In no other part of the world has such a scene been witnessed. Our Bapu's death reminds us of Socrates and Christ. All these paid with their lives for their principles; but Bapu was unique. He has had no predecessor and I doubt whether he would have a successor. May we at least now prove worthy of the freedom he has brought for us and forget all malice and work, for the spread of his doctrine of non-violence as that alone can save the war-torn world. As Pandit Nehru has said, his light has been extinguished but it will burn brightly as his object lesson to the world of peace on earth and goodwill among men.

Dr. Subbaroyan said that it was his good fortune to have been in time in Delhi to have 'dharsan' of Gandhiji in 'Birla House,' before Bapu was removed to the cortege. 'His face was serene and calm,' Dr. Subbaroyan observed, 'and he has gone with no hatred or malice towards anyone. The only parallel to this is the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.'

'The grief of the people as the cortege passed through was most touching,' continued Dr. Subbaroyan. 'Sardar Patel sat motionless like a pillar and Pt. Nehru who could not control his emotions, was heart-broken. Dr. Sushila Nayyar broke down completely.'

Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's Account of Funeral

Speaking from A.I.R., Madras, Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar gave the following account of Bapuji's funeral at New Delhi on Saturday:—

The most grievous news that plunged mankind in mourning reached me as early as it could one in Madras. It was only the previous night I returned by air from Delhi. My whole being longed to be back in Delhi to pay my last homage to Bapuji, the father of the nation. I cannot even now believe as to how I got my plane arranged for to take off from Madras at 4 a.m. in the morning. Never was my air journey so justified as this one which was a journey to witness the journey's end of the mortal remains of an immortal. With me were my friends, the Hon'ble Dr. Subbaroyan, an affectionate admirer of Gandhiji and representing Madras Government, Mr. Jagadisan, loving disciple of Gandhiji and Mr. Ramaswami Naidu, another reverent admirer. The journey was a race against time and we were grateful to Providence that we landed at Willingdon Airport at 10-30 a.m. The Airport of the capital of India, normally humming with activity was mournfully deserted. By the kindness of a few friends our transport and military guide were awaiting our arrival. We immediately proceeded to 'Birla House.' About a couple of furlongs from Birla House, we had to alight from our car and walk the distance through the thick crowds on either side of the road.

As we entered 'Birla House' we saw the carriage all bedecked with flowers and National flags—but not the least over-ornamented—awaiting the treasure that it was to carry along the seven-mile route packed with men, women and children to the bed of the sacred Yamuna. Even prearranged help could not easily get us an entry into the hall where Bapuji lay in majestic calm sleeping the sleep of the innocent and the just. We found in Sri Suchets Kripalani a friend who could take us to the bedside of Bapuji. It was a sight that melted every heart and moistened every one. Bapu who wiped every tear from every eye lay speechless bringing tears to every eye. Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, Governors and millionaires stood with heads bent before the friend of the poor and the forlorn and the apostle of peace.

Scarcely had we paid our homage the doors of 'Birla House' opened to have Bapu conveyed to the cortege—Bapu who shall never more return to the home. It is a matter for reverential joy that the Birlas have enriched the nation with a gift of the house to the country as this hallowed spot. Millions will hereafter come [illegible]

GANDHIJI'S IDEALS MUST BE PURSUED

Prohibition Enquiry Committee's Resolution

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

A resolution appealing to the nation to achieve the goal of total prohibition, peace and communal harmony so devoutly cherished and advocated by Mahatma Gandhi was passed at a meeting of the Madras Prohibition Enquiry Committee held this morning at Government House, Mount Road. Mr. K. A. Nachiappa Gounder, President of the Committee, was in the Chair. Mr. Ranga Reddi, Secretary of the Committee, was also present.

The Committee also adopted, the members standing in silent prayer, a further resolution expressing its great grief at the very sad and sudden death of Mahatma Gandhi, the "Father of the Indian Nation" and condemning the "dastardly act of assassination by a cowardly lunatic."

It was also resolved to communicate the resolutions to the Government of Madras, the Government of India and the President of the Indian National Congress and the members of Mahatmaji's family.

On behalf of the Institute of Current Affairs, Messrs. C. S. Narayanaswami, R. Manawala Chowdri, V. G. Rao, A. Ramachandran, S. Krishnamurthy and B. Venkatraman have issued a statement expressing deep sorrow at the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi at New Delhi on January 30. The Institute urges Central and Provincial Governments to investigate the conspiracies reported to be afoot, against the leaders and to take proper security measures to prevent any untoward happening that might follow the national calamity.

CITY ASSOCIATIONS EXPRESS GRIEF

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

The following associations and organisations in the city have joined with thousands of others in expressing their sorrow at the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi:

Gandhiji Andhra Harijana Association; Madras Retail Piecegoods Merchants' Association, Mylapore Ladies' Club, Madras Parsi Zarthosti Anjuman, All-India Women's Conference (Madras Branch); All-Tamilian Conference Reception Committee, Staff of Andhra Insurance Company; Corporation Adult Education Centre (G.T.); Young Men's Indian Association; Government Muslim Training School Hostel, Pan-Asiatic Federation; Arundhateya Maha Sabha; Andhra Harijana Sangham; Madras Provincial Congress Workers' Sangam; Arya Samaj; Congress Seva Dal (Thousand Lights branch); National Youth League; Thyagaraja Sangeetha Vidwat Samaj; Reserve Bank Employees' Association; Avvai Home and Orphanage, Andhra Sarhiddu Sangam; The Madras Divisional Scout Council, City Youths' Union, Choolai.

OPENING OF FORT MUSEUM POSTPONED

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

The Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey of India, Southern Circle, Fort St. George writes:

Owing to the national calamity that has befallen us, I am directed to postpone the date of opening of the Fort Museum by H. E. the Governor of Madras to a future date which will be announced later on. This will be after the State mourning of 13 days which the Government of India have declared.

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

Mr. S. Raghunathachariar, Postal Inspector, Madura, died at Triplicane, Madras, on Jan 24. He leaves behind one son and one daughter.

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SOOTHE ALL THAT PAIN AWAY

means the proof of our hope. We eagerly scan the papers every day for news from India. Is the "Blood Bath" which Mr. Churchill promised really to take place? Is it true the people cannot settle their differences peaceably? Must wars continue for ever?

Nehru Is Our Hope Now

Mahatma Gandhi was the hope of all of us who believed people can be trusted. It was not that we idolized that little thin bespectacled figure. It was that we believed or we hoped somehow he had got hold of the fundamental truth for human life. Whether his death is to be a defeat or a victory remains now for the people in India to tell us. If his death puts fresh strength and determination into those who know he was right; then it will yet be well for India as well as for us who believe in humanity. If his death discourages and defeats, then indeed humanity is defeated all over the world.

It is to that our thoughts go today. The first shock—the initial blow of Gandhi's death here in America—was met in silence. Then people began to look at each other. They said, "Pandit Nehru is still alive. The worst will not happen yet." This is what they are saying now.

It is not only that the West knows Pandit Nehru better than it does any other figure in India, but it is that we trust his wisdom, his ability and his integrity. Should divisions in India mount to such extremes that Pandit Nehru should be displaced or should be forced to resign his post, because of discouragement and defeats, then India will lose very many in the estimation of the West. Wise Indians will talk long before they allow such a mistake. I speak not as an American but as one who knows at least a little of what India can accomplish, not only in her own country but as a leader in the world.

India has an unparallelled opportunity if her people will follow their best men instead of allowing themselves to be divided and set into conflict by lesser men of extreme views. These words are at once a warning and hope.—U.P.A.

TWO TRAVELLERS ROBBED ON THE ROAD

Rs. 500 Worth Property Stolen

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

Property worth about Rs. 500 was stolen from Mr. Raghava Ayyar and his sister while they were returning from their village Kittambakam near Trivellore. It is stated that about ten persons who were on the road inflicted injuries on these two persons and carried away the property from them. They were admitted into the local hospital for treatment.

A complaint has been lodged with the Police and Sub-Inspector Rahiman of the Poonamallee Police is investigating.

ROBBERY IN KILPAUK

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

Fifteen persons, believed to be the residents of the refugee camp at Lutteral Gardens, Kilpauk, entered a shop at Kilpauk yesterday night and forcibly carried away articles worth about Rs. 150.

BAN ON CITY MEETINGS EXTENDED TO FEB. 29

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

A Press note states:

The order prohibiting meetings, processions and demonstrations in the City without a licence dated March 16 is hereby further extended upto and including Feb. 29.

'Kashmir Story' To Be Distributed In U. S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

Lt.-Col. N. D. Ghandy, Managing Director of the Education Films Guild of Bombay, arrived here by air today with a documentary film "Kashmir story" to arrange for its distribution in the United State.—Reuter

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Sir Akbar Hydari, Governor of Assam, arrived here this evening.

news of the vile and inhuman assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the peace loving, the greatest patriotic and the most beloved leader of the people of India. Will you allow me, sir, in this hour of your bereavement to convey to you and through you to his family and to the people of India the most profound sympathies and condolence of myself and of the people of this country".

THE ACTING PRESIDENT, CZECKOSLOVAKIA:

"The Czeckoslovakia Government wishes to express its deep sympathy and understanding at the untimely death of Mahatma Gandhi. The people of Czeckoslovakia are sharing your mourning and sorrow."

THE PRIME MINISTER OF FINLAND:

"Please accept the expression of deep symoathy of the Finnish people at the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi."

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, NORWAY:

"Deeply moved by the horrible and senseless crime which has bereft India of her great son Mahatma Gandhi. The Norwegian Government send the Indian Government their most sincere condolences. The memory of the Mahatma and of his inspired lifelong work for peace and brotherhood amongst men will always live in Norway".

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brazil:

"The Brazilian Government associate with the Government and people of India on their irreparable loss by the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi."

MOURNING IN INDONESIA

January 31 and February 1 were declared by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia as mourning days, when the Indonesian flag was flown half mast.

President Soekarno in a message to Pandit Nehru said "The tragic news of Gandhiji's death has shocked and grieved us profoundly. It is not only an irreparable loss to India but to the whole of mankind. On behalf of my people and myself I offer to Your Excellency our deepest condolence. We grieve with you in this dark hour. May God sustain Your Excellency and the people of India in this sad bereavement.

Vice-President Mohammed Hatta in a message to Pandit Nehru said: "On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia I offer to Your Excellency our deepest condolences on the most tragic death of Gandhiji. He was the messenger of peace and freedom and we mourn his loss as our own loss. Kindly convey our condolences to the Indian people and the bereft family. May God give us wisdom to emulate his example."

Syed Shah Mohammed, President, All-Pakistan League, Indonesia to Pandit Nehru:

"On behalf of All-Pakistan League in Indonesia please accept our deepest condolences on the occasion of Gandhiji's most tragic end. We have lost a great personality of the world. May God keep peace and order in the country and put people on the right path."

Dr. Soedarsono, Representative of the Republic of Indonesia in India says:

"One of the greatest leaders the world ever had as well as a great person has been lost. His far-seeing wisdom and peace-loving mind made him a source of courage not only for your people but for all people in need of guidance.

"May God grant us all the courage and patience and wisdom to fulfil the task Mahatmaji set before us and in the spirit he taught us; for the day that mankind will feel its loss is still to come."

SIKH LEADERS' TRIBUTE

Sardar Swaran Singh, Home Minister, East Punjab, Sardar Isher Singh Majhail, Rehabilitation Minister, East Punjab, Giani Kartar Singh M. L. A., East Punjab, Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke and Baba Bachittar Singh, Delhi, said: "In Mahatma Gandhi we have lost to-

remarkable soul will be a great loss not only to India but to the whole world."

THE RAJA OF SUKET STATE appealed to everyone to carry out the work for peace and harmony started by Mahatma Gandhi "for which he laid down his life so nobly."

Three days mourning will be observed throughout the State. All offices, courts and public institutions will remain closed and national flags will fly half mast.

THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR in a telegram to Mr. Devadas Gandhi says: "The brutal assassination of your father has come as a terrible shock to me and my people. This is a tragedy which has darkened every Indian house. In Bapu's death India has lost a Mahatma and adostle of truth, non-violence and communal harmony and a great guide and adviser. The whole nation and the world at large shares your sorrow. I regard it as my terrible personal loss. May the departed soul rest in peace and the torch of truth, non-violence and communal harmony held aloft by him continue to guide our conducts".

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, Prime Minister of Jaipur said: "The death of Mahatma Gandhi is a calamity to India and the world. He embodied in his frail person the highest spiritual ideals of our race and his greatest teaching inspired us and revived our drooping spirits and were a beacon of light to us in the great task of consolidating our newly won independence. But though he is not with us he has left behind him the memory of life dedicated to the service of his fellow men and his death in the circumstances in which it has occurred is a challenge to all of us to remain true to his teaching and work in a spirit of selflessness to raise our country to its rightful place in the world".

The Jaipur Government have announced that all Government offices and courts will remain closed for three days and flags will fly half mast.

Immediately on receipt of Mahatma Gandhi's death the State's flags were flown half mast and offices and courts were closed. The Maharaja has sent a condolence message to Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and Mr. Devadas Gandhi.

In Rampur State, several thousand people of all communities including the Nawab, the heir-apparent and all State officials assembled on Saturday afternoon on the banks of the Kosi river and offered silent prayer for the peace of the departed soul.

The Prime Minister of Rewa in a telegram to Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and Mr. Devadas Gandhi said: "Mahatma Gandhi will continue to inspire us to live up to his ideals of peace and goodwill."

The Maharaja has ordered state mourning for thirteen days from January 30.

Hartal was observed all public institutions remained closed on Saturday in Dholpur State, Mandi, Dewas Junior, Faridkot, Tonk, Nabha and Joara.

GREATEST UNIFYING FORCE

JODHPUR, Feb. 1.

A black-bordered Jodhpur Government Gazette signed by the Maharaja said: "There are no words to express my feelings on this national calamity. Mahatma Gandhi's services and sacrifices were unique, and his influence was the greatest unifying force in the country. By his death, the nation has been deprived of the most precious life in the country, and the world has lost the greatest apostle of truth, peace and non-violence."

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi all offices, courts, educational institutions, railway offices and workshops will remain closed for three days from January 31. The Maharaja in a telegram to the Governor-General of India, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel said "Extremely shocked

As the mortal remains were placed on the cortege the innumerable eyes that witnessed the scene were in tears. Our Governor-General Lord Mountbatten gave one more indication of his love of Bapu by his ascending the cortege and paying his last respects. Sardar Patel went up to sit at the feet of his master. Pandit Nehru who looked a picture of misery stood motionless bearing the blow as well as he could. Dr. Sushila Nayyar who had just arrived from West Punjab where Bapu had sent her on a peace mission, was seen to ascend the cortege where she threw herself in an abandon of grief, the multitude weeping with her. As the cortege moved with the minimum of Military pomp, Lord Mountbatten who stayed behind was seen talking to Rajen Babu, who however remained speechless with sorrow at the loss of his Guru.

We left "Birla House" to station ourselves near the India Gate which was one ocean of grief-stricken humanity. As the bier passed the India Gate the millions wept in loving memory of one who had thrown the gate of freedom to India.

We utilised the interval between then and the hour of the funeral to drive back to the airport to receive our beloved Rajaji who was coming from Calcutta to pay his last homage to Bapu whose passing away was more than a nation's loss to him. As he alighted from the plane, and embraced his daughter in weeping, we found that even his philosophy broke down for the moment.

We were back again with Bapu now on the bed of the sacred Yamuna. A million had gathered to see Bapu off on his last journey to join the immortals. Never was flame so purified by what it consumed. It was a flame radiant, eternal and pure. The light that Bapu sought, the light that illumined without scorching, this flame eternal, mingled with the other flame. The father of the nation has left us. We are orphans—millions—one and all.

and grieved to learn of the most tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi under most cruel and unfortunate circumstances. No words can express my feelings of grief and pain on this great national calamity. I and my people all mourn this sad loss of Mahatmaji who was symbol of our national honour and culture and the greatest unifying force. May God grant peace to that noble and great soul."

Lord Wavell's Tribute

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 31.

Lord Wavell, former Viceroy of India who arrived at Johannesburg by air from England, told Reuter: "Mr. Gandhi's death will mean irreparable loss to the unity of India".

"I never imagine he would go out like that. He, an old man, seemed to indicate that he would live a long time. He never seemed to be protected in any way. His absence, and the manner of his death will not make the task of my successor, Lord Louis Mountbatten, easier".

* * *

A memorial prayer meeting was held at Gandhi Hall in Johannesburg last night, when Dr. Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi.

He said that Indians in South Africa would always cherish the Mahatma's memory, for he was their guide and mentor and left with them the great weapon of passive resistance to protect their rights and further their struggle against racial discrimination and status of inferiority.

The present passive resistance struggle of the Indian people in South Africa, has been greatly blessed by the advice and assistance of the Mahatma. So interested was he in the passive resistance movement that he cancelled all other engagements to spend as much time as he could with us (Dadoo and Naicker) when we were in India in order to be fully acquainted with the whole movement.

"His death is a great national calamity. He has been taken away at a time when his presence was vitally necessary to restore communal peace and harmony in India".

MR. P. V. R. V. SURYANARAYANA RAJU has been appointed as agent for the sale of our distilles at Mummidivaram (E. Godavari Dt.). MANAGER, "Indian Express."

THE Kellett High School Old Boys' Day will be celebrated on 6th March 1948 under the Presidentship of the Old Boy, Dr. J. A. S. Mashamany, M.D., All Old Boys are invited to attend.

IN view of the National mourning the reception arranged on the occasion of my daughter's marriage is cancelled. The marriage will, however, take place on 4-2-1948 at my residence.

T. M. CHINNAIYA PILLAI,
Pt. H.R.E. Board, Madras.

MISSING

MY brother AMRITLAL M. SHAH, was for some time suffering from brain disorder. He is missing from 7 p.m. last night (28-1-48). He is a businessman dealing in Tobacco and Beedi leaves. Fairly well. His identity is as follows:—A tumour beneath the right eye. A bit stout and rough face with a peculiar move while walking. Head shaven. Wearing a light blue striped shirt. Height about 5' 6" and a dhoti in the Gujarati fashion. A reward of Rs. 101/- will be given to anyone who will bring information about his whereabouts to his brother, KESHVLAL M. SHAH, 66, Ellis Rd., Mt., Rd., Madras.

NOTICE

THE THIRUMBADI RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-ninth ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Calicut on Saturday, the 28th February, 1948 at 11 a.m. for the following purposes :—

To receive and consider the Balance Sheet and Working and Profit and Loss Account to 30th September, 1947 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.

To declare a dividend.

To elect a Director and to confirm the appointments of M/s. C. Thorne. and E. F. M. Norman.

To decide upon the amount of the Directors' remuneration.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association the Transfer Books will be closed from 16th February to 1st March, 1948 both days inclusive.

The Board will recommend to the meeting payment of a Dividend of 20% free of Income-tax, on the Ordinary Share Capital.

By Order of the Board,
PEIRCE, LESLIE & CO., LTD.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calicut,
28th Jan. 1948.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

I.T.C. Circular No. 9/48.

It has been decided that during January-June 1948 licences for the import of caustic soda will be issued freely provided the applicant produces definite evidence that he can import the quantity applied for at a c.i.f. value not exceeding Rs. 56 per cwt. of 112 lbs. Licences for the actual requirements of consumers may, however, be granted up to a c.i.f c.i.f. value of Rs. 60 per cwt. These licences will be valid only for imports made at or below the c.i.f. price specified in them The importers will not be allowed to open letters of credit or make remittances at a price in excess of that specified in the licence, and customs clearance will not be granted without adequate evidence to show that the goods are imported at or below the c.i.f. price referred to in the licences. Applications for licence in the prescribed form for the goods referred to above should be made to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi direct.

P. A. I. RICHARDSON,
Import Trade Controller.

Custom House Madras.
30th January 1948

many ills of life save that of non-violence . . . My mission is not merely brotherhood of Indian humanity. My mission is not merely the freedom of India . . . but, through the realisation of freedom of India, I hope to realise and carry on the mission of the Brotherhood of Man." How sadly true it is, from what has happened in the past few months, that Gandhiji felt frustrated at his failure to realise this ambition! Though he achieved his initial object of winning the freedom of the country, he did not succeed in fully inculcating the spirit of brotherhood even within the limited confines of his own country, leave alone the world. It is therefore to be hoped that what he failed to achieve while he lived would be achieved at least when he is dead. The manner in which the country has rallied to his tenets on the news of his assassination being broadcast by the press and the radio does credit to the nation as a whole and holds promise that his influence has permeated the core of the Indian people.

Nevertheless, there have been sporadic disturbances and in the light of these disturbances, Sardar Patel's appeal to keep calm acquires importance. It is the duty of every citizen to control his emotions and obey the law. If there is a conspiracy there is an investigation and the courts will deal with the charges when presented. That is one reason why people should not manifest particular displeasure against the militant wing of the Hindu Mahasabha or its leaders. It is still hard to believe that the ghastly crime on Friday was influenced by mistaken loyalty to any organisation. Already the Sabha has realised the unwisdom of mixing up politics with religion and its branches are being closed down in different centres. But one lesson that everyone must draw from the calamity is that communalism breeds communalism and the corollary naturally is that all communal organisations in the country must be disbanded at once. The Muslims in India, to protect whom Gandhiji invited the displeasure of some of his own co-religionists, defied it by actually choosing a Muslim locality in Calcutta to live in at a time of acute disturbances, won it over by twice risking his life through an indefinite fast and ultimately paid the supreme penalty, have a special duty in the matter. After all is said and done, it is Muslim communalism that is at the bottom of the present tragedy and everything that preceded it. Single-handed, Gandhiji fought the terrorist elements among non-Muslims; other leaders and the Government of the country could only assist him. It is also for their sake that Gandhiji bared his chest to the cowardly assassin who thought he could remove the biggest impediment to his nefarious designs. This single act of faith, if nothing else, should awaken the Muslims to the realities and induce them to behave. Those Muslims who still believe in the tenets of League should at once discard them and do as Gandhiji desired. After the Qaid-

Permanent Editorial Board Set Up

BELGRADE, Feb. 1.

The nine-nation Cominform held its first meeting in Belgrade in the middle of January, it was announced here today.

The Cominform is composed of Communist representatives from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union, Italy, France and Czechoslovakia.

It was decided to set up in Belgrade a permanent organisation of editors, with M. P. Yudin, a member of the Russian Communist Party executive, as editor-in-chief.

The only news of the meeting was a brief communique announcing that the nine parties had met, the names of the delegates, and their decision to set up a permanent editorial board under M. Yudin.

Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were also represented at the meeting.

The Czechoslovak and Hungarian representatives were also named as becoming members of the new editorial board.

The sixth issue of the official organ of the Cominform was published to-day.—Reuter.

BENARES VARSITY R.S.S. OFFICE ATTACKED

BENARES, Feb. 1.

Two cases of rowdyism and arson, one in the R.S.S. Office in the Benares Hindu University, and the other in a locality near the University, where some members of the R.S.S. were residing took place this morning. Some property of the Sangh and of volunteers was looted and burnt.

The local Police officers, heading a posse of Police, rushed to the spot and brought the situation under control.

Suggestion to Name Town Hall After Mahatma

A suggestion to name the Benares Town Hall after Mahatma Gandhi has been put forward by Maharajkumar Vijaya of Vizianagaram, whose grandfather, the late Maharaja Vijaya Ram Raj had presented in 1870 the Town Hall and its grounds to the City of Benares.

Dr. Vijaya, in a letter addressed to the Municipal Board, has also expressed his readiness to defray the expenses required to erect a statue of Mahatma Gandhi on a suitable spot of the Town Hall grounds.—A.P.I.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL ASSN. ADJOURNS MEETING

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The Hony. Secretary, Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, in a communication to the Press says:

"The news of the dastardly murder of Mahatma Gandhi was received by the Muslim Educational Association, when its governing body was in session. The governing body placed on record its sense of greatest horror at the heart-rending and tragic news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi and adjourned its meeting, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest man of the century."

People Have Become Orphans

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, a prominent Muslim leader, in a statemnt to the Press says: "There can be no greater tragedy for India than what has happened, in the death of the greatest man of the age. Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest asset and today the entire people have become helpless orphans. His was the only force that kept violence of every kind and in every quarter under check. We have lost him for ever to the irretrievable misfortune of the entire people of India and the communities outside. May God help us in this our greatest crisis and may his soul rest in peace."—A.P.I.

PERSONAL

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Home Minister, Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar and Mr. S. Ramaswami Naidu, ex-Sheriff returned to Madras last evening by air from Delhi, after attending Mahatma Gandhi's funeral.

...ing meeting were organised. The procession touched at the shrine of the founder of Islam in this region, Shadeial, and offered prayers there. Reports of mourning have also been received from Mymensing, Chittagong, Faridpur, Khulna and other districts.

His Death Cannot be in Vain

DACCA, Jan. 31.

The following statement has been issued by His Excellency the Governor of East Bengal: "It is not possible for anyone now to assess the probable effects of Mahatma Gandhi's death in the public life of India and of the world. As yet we can only feel sorrow at the loss of a great friend and admiration for the cause for which he died. To the Indian people, and with that sorrow it would surely be true to say that he gave his life for humanity, he was sacrificed because he had the courage to proclaim the brotherhood of man in circumstances that led less magnanimous souls to emphasise hostility and hatred. Such a death can never be in vain. What he achieved in life, we all know. It remains for us to ensure that what he stood for in death shall illumine the road the new India is to follow."

Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Jan. 30.

Sardar Abdul Rahman Mitha, Editor "Kashmir Times" commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's death said: The greatest tribute that the people of India and Pakistan can pay to Mahatma Gandhi is to work for Hindu-Muslim tolerance and treatment of minorities everywhere as a sacred trust of the majority community.

Lahore

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

The Muslim Merchants' Association has sent the following to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: "Kindly accept our heartfelt sympathies at Mahatma Gandhi's untimely death. World has lost a great man indeed."

MAIN MUMTAZ DAULATANA, the East Punjab Finance Minister commenting on the death of Mahatma Gandhi described it as a "terrible tragedy for the entire peace loving world. Humanity has suffered an irreparable loss through his death."

SHEIKH KARAMAT ALI, the Education Minister said "Mahatma Gandhi's death today is irreparable loss to all law abiding citizens of both the dominions. He was the harbinger of peace and pioneer of constructive activities. His death will be deeply mourned throughout the civilized world."

An Epoch of Indian History Ends

The Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the West Punjab said in a statement: "The Communist Party of the West Punjab mourns the loss of a champion of the minorities and a friend of both the dominions. We are sure that the toiling masses of India to Pakistan together with the progressive sections of the people will unitedly defeat the reactionary forces that have been on the offensive against our freedom for the last 18 months".

MIAN IFTIKHARUDDIN, President of the West Punjab Muslim League, said: "With Mahatma Gandhi's death ends an epoch of Indian History of which he was the originator. What is in store for the peoples of this land now we do not know. Whether the brute force that over-powered him will spread its cruel claws all over this sub-continent or whether the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi will return with even greater force and conquer the forces of barbarism remain to be seen. It partly depends on our devotion to the noble mission for which he lived and died."

Chundrigar's Tribute

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Minister for Commerce in the Pakistan Government, said. "The news of the assassination of Gandhiji has shocked both India and Pakistan He was one of those personalities who have contributed materially in changing the course of modern history. He was gifted with the unique power of mobilising public opinion on any question. He created political consciousness in the sub-continent of India in a remarkable and unprecedented manner.

"The unfortunate events which followed the birth of Independence of India and Pakistan created problems of immense magnitude and his undoubted influence on India could have been immensely useful in improving the relations between the two Dominions. His loss at this juncture is irreparable.

"His death at the hands of a Hindu assassin should arouse in both Hindus and Mussalmans a consciousness of the dangers latent in the cancer of communal bitterness and lead them to cement bonds of friendship between them."

MR. G. D. TAPASE, Backward Classes Minister, Government of Bombay, in a statement said: "In the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi, not only the Harijans but the entire mankind has lost its greatest friend. The ghastly tragedy is too deep for words. Bapuji's life, no less than his death, was an eloquent testimony to the supreme triumph of love over hatred, his religion was that of service of the down trodden, the oppressed and the distressed everywhere."

Trains Stop for 2 Minutes

As a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi's memory the B.B. and C.I. and the G.I.P. Railway stopped all trains—both through and local—for two minutes at 4 p.m. on Jan. 31, says the General Manager of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, Bombay.

Bombay Home Guards To Be In Readiness

A special general parade of the Home Guards, Greater Bombay, was held this morning at the Home Guards H.Q., at Mapeckji, paid a last tribute to the memory of the country's beloved leader—Mahatma Gandhi. The Last Post was sounded and as the parade stood rigidly at attention, the Commandant acquainted the men with the magnitude of the tragedy that has overtaken the country, and concluded by quoting the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

"The best prayer that we could offer him and his memory is to take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the truth and to the cause for which this great countrymen of ours lived and for which he has died."

Instructions have been issued to the Home Guards to keep themselves in readiness for any emergency duty to assist the police. The various divisions have been ordered to stand by, and have already been posted at various points.

Another general parade of the Home Guards will be held tomorrow morning at the Home Guards H.Q. at 7-30 a.m.—

Trouble in Miraj

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

A message from Miraj received in Bombay this afternoon said that cases of arson and looting occurred there this morning. Details of the trouble are not yet available.

APPEAL FOR SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS

The President of the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Mechinery has appealed to all the members of the association to suspend their business unto Wednesday, Feb. 4 as a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi

A Barrier to Chaos Removed

Sir Faral Ibrahim Rahamtoola in a statement says:—

"The shock of Mahatma Gandhi's death has been so great that the people have not had time to realise the magnitude of their loss. His death removes a strong barrier between the country and chaos. His ambition in life was to serve his people irrespective of caste, colour, and creed. This was fully demonstrated by the cosmopolitican mourners at the funeral. Mahatmaji has died fighting for the cause of peace, and now it is for the people to prove, by example that he has not died in vain."

The Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc in a telegram to Pandit Nehru, says: "Forward bloc condemns the dastardly attack on Gandhiji, the Father of Indian Nation. In this hour of national disaster we extend to you full support to fight out all black forces of reaction which scheme and plot to drown the new born freedom before it blossoms and brings real freedom, peace and prosperity to the people."

Today, for the second day, Surat city observed complete hartal.

Afghan Sardars' Message

POONA, Feb. 1.

The four Afghan Sardars, Sardar Hamfullah Khan, Sardar Inayutullah Khan, Sardar Habibullah Khan and Sayed Mahamed Yakub have sent the following telegram condoling the death of Mahatma Gandhi to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"We four Sardars share the pain of Mahatma's loss, a leader not only of India but the whole of Asia. Though dead, he shall live for ever. We pray God to give wisdom to the leaders of India in their task. Lastly we hope for Asia's unity as one country."

Died for Cause of Peace

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

SIR FAZAL IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, in a statement says:

"The shock of Mahatma Gandhi's death has been so great that he people have not had time to realize the magnitude of their loss. "His death removes a strong barrier between the country and chaos. His ambi-

co-operate with the National Government in order to maintain peace and order throughout India."

Hartal in Shillong

There was spontaneous cessation of business in Shillong today and prayers were offered by various communities for the peace of Mahatma Gandhi's soul.

A mass prayer meeting was held in Lady Hydari Park. The Governor of Assam and Lady Hydari, the Assam Premier, Mr. Bardoloi, all the Ministers and Brigadier Habibullah attended. Prayers were offered and verses from different religious books were recited and appropriate songs of Rabindranath and Mahapurusa Sankar Dara were sung. Mr. Bardoloi, on behalf of Assam, paid respectful homage to Gandhiji. The whole congregation observed two minutes silence, all standing.

With the military bugle sounding the Last Post, the vast gathering silently, withdrew.

Allahabad is giving the impression of a despair.—P.O.C.

Homage in Allahabad

Over 50,000 people of all creeds castes assembled at Sangam this afternoon to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

A procession, one mile long, was taken out from the city at about 2 p.m. which terminated at Sangam in front of the Publicity Office of the Information Department of the United Provinces Government, where a large meeting was held.

U.P. Speaker's Grief

BENARES, Jan. 31.

BABU PURUSHOTTAM DAS TANDON, Speaker of the U.P. Legislative Assembly, on hearing the heart-rending news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination burst out "Alas Bapu, what did one achieve in your murder."

Reference in Patna High Court

PATNA, Jan. 31.

Dr. Sachidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, in a statement on Mahatma Gandhi's death said "I regarded Mahatmaji a great saint—one of the greatest that India had produced, who combined in him the highest form of spirituality with practical idealism of the rarest order. Such men are born in this world at very long intervals.

High Court Judges and members of the bar assembled in the Patna High Court this morning to condole the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Governor of Bihar has cancelled all his engagements upto Feb. 11, says a Press note.

The Government of Bihar has declared that all Government offices and educational institutions will remain closed on Monday, Feb. 2 also and hopes that other private and public institutions will follow suit.

Reports reaching here from all parts of the province indicate that mourning and hartal was observed today in all towns and villages in Bihar as a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

MR. MAHAMAYA PRASAD SINHA, President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, who flew this morning from Saharsa on hearing of Mahatma Gandhi's death said: "Humanity has been stabbed. Gandhiji is dead but his spirit is alive and though the whole universe bleeds, it will survive, Bihar will follow his ideals."

Nagpur

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

Nagpur paid its homage to Mahatma Gandhi at a public meeting held this evening. Representatives of all communities offered prayers for peace to the soul of the beloved leader.

Earlier, thousands of men and women grief-stricken participated in a big procession which was headed by the Premier of C. P. and Berar, Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla and other Ministers. The Governor, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa joined the procession en route.

Kashmir Maharaja's Telegram To Nehru

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

"Shocked at Mahatmaji's tragic death. The passing away of Mahatmaji is India's greatest loss. The dastardly assault is strongly condemnable. On behalf of Her Highness, myself and all the people of my State, I offer my sincerest condolence. Kindly convey to Mahatmaji's family and Parliament of India our relief."

Mr. G. M. Bakshi Shocked

Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Bakshi, Acting Head of Administration, Jammu and Kashmir State, has sent the following telegram to

the Delhi Radio Democratic Party said that Mahatma Gandhi had been removed from the Indian political scene at a time when his stand against communalism and militarism was a great source of strength to all progressive and democratic sections in the country.

SIR J. P. SRIVASTAVA, former Pol Member, Viceroy's Executive Council say: "The entire world is much the poorer for Gandhiji's death. The loss to us Indians is irreparable. Gandhiji's personality was always above party politics or differences of creed and religion and he was the one man who could have brought all sections of this distracted country of ours together. He was not the father of the nation but the nation itself. Having brought about a bloodless revolution, it is tragic beyond words that he himself should have fallen victim to cold blooded murder. Let every-and carry out the ideals for which Gandhiji lived and has died. May his soul rest in peace."

"Friend of All, Enemy of None"

DR. SHYAMA PRASAD MOOKERJEE, Minister for Industry and Supply says: "The light illumined our motherland and indeed the whole world has suddenly gone out. The passing away of Mahatma Gandhi is the most stunning blow that could fall on India. That he who had made India free and self-reliant, a friend of all and enemy of none, loved and respected by millions, should fall at the hands of an assassin, one of his own community, is a matter of the deepest shame and tragedy. He is one of those whose influence never dies and indeed shines more and more with the passage of time. The shot of the assassin not only vitally pierced through his mortal body but has grievously struck the very heart of Hinduism. Every political party, and every sane citizen in the country, must unequivocally condemn this deplorable outrage. We on our part must face the grave crisis in calmness. All progressive elements in our country, irrespective of political and other differences, must rally into a great common front and work hand

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

An emergent meeting of the All-India Jat Mahasabha in a resolution today called upon all Jats to maintain peace and carry on the great work of Mahatma Gandhi "as without the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi the responsibility for maintaining communal harmony now rests on every individual."

The special session of the All-India Jat Mahasabha which was to be held on Feb. 1 has been postponed.

Long Live Gandhiji

SIR B. P. SINGH ROY, former President of the National Liberal Federation of India in a statement, says: "Mahatma Gandhi has died a martyr's death. His life has been laid down at the altar of non-violence. This ideal, left us fervently pray, should ultimately triumph and unite India before long. He has passed away but his life will continue to inspire millions of his grateful countrymen of the present and future generations. India will shout with one voice: Gandhiji has died, long live Gandhiji."

MR. HAREKRISHNA MAHATAB, Premier of Orissa, who rushed back to Cuttack from a tour of the Orissa States on receipt of the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death, said: The Father of the Nation was gone. Let us shed our tears and with that let all our anger be washed away. Let us then prove worthy of our great Father and manage our affairs that the world may not laugh at us, if it has not already, on account of the way in which we have behaved so long.

SHAIKH SADIQ HASAN, acting leader of the East Punjab Muslim League Assembly party has sent the following to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava.

"Deeply grieved about Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, irreparable loss to Hindus and Muslims of India and humanity. My party offers heartfelt sympathy".

Guide of India's Destiny

"I am ashamed to call myself a Hindu, as one Hindu is alleged to have committed the murderous and condemnable attack on Mahatma Gandhi, who was the Father and guide of India's destiny, "said Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, a Congress leader at a public meeting here today. Earlier, a procession about six

(Continued on Page 5)

PILGRIMAGE IN NOAKHALI

Forgiveness Was Written On His Face

Sardar On The Last Moments

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Broadcasting after the Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel feelingly referred to his last meeting with Mahatma Gandhi. "My heart is full of grief and sorrow. I do not know what to say to you. What happened today is a matter of grief and shame."

"I went to see Mahatmaji today at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and was with him for an hour. At five he took out his watch and told me that it was time for his prayers, and as he walked towards the prayer ground, I left Birla House for my place. As soon as I arrived at my house I was given the sad news."

CALM AND SERENE

"Going back to Birla house immediately I saw him after the tragedy. His face still had the same calm and serene expression. Already kindness and forgiveness was written on his face."

The Deputy Prime Minister said that of late Gandhiji had been dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the country. He last wish he took recently had been the result of that. He said it would have been if he had lost even his life during that. But he had work to do and he survived it. A bomb was thrown on him by a misguided youth the other day and he escaped that also, but today his life could not be spared for us."

DO NOT LOSE HEART

The occasion today Sardar Patel continued, was for grief and not sorrow. Anger was sure to make them forget the great things which Gandhiji had been teaching all his life. "We did not take his advice during his life and let it not be said that we did not follow him even after his death. That will be a great blot on our name."

Whatever they felt, they must not forget that now was the test for them. They must stand firmly and solidly without any division in their ranks. The burden which of late India had been called upon to bear was a tremendous one. It would have broken their backs if they had not had the support of that great man.

That support was now gone. But Gandhiji will still be with us always, because his teachings and noble ideals will always be before us. Tomorrow at 4 p.m. his body will turn into ashes but his soul will be with us for all times to come because it is eternal," he said.

What could not be achieved during his life time may, Sardar Patel hoped be fulfilled now. This ghastly tragedy may startle the conscience of the compatriots of India and make them alive to their duty. Do not lose heart. Stand together and complete the work started by Mahatma Gandhi," he concluded.—API.

India Is Orphaned

POONA: The following statement on behalf of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was issued to the press by the General Secretary on Gandhiji's assassination:

"The noble father of India is gone. India is an orphan today. The world loses a great saviour and the only hope to get out of the present turmoil. India needed him most in today's most adverse circumstances."—API.

Gandhiji Said:

"Even in darkest despair, where there seems to be no helper and no comfort in the wide, wide, world. His name inspires us with strength and puts all doubts and despair to flight. The sky may be overcast today with clouds, but a fervent prayer to Him is enough to dispel them.

"It is because of prayer that have known no disappointment. . . I have known no despair. Why then should you give way to it? Let us pray that He may cleanse our hearts of pettiness, meanness and deceit and He will surely answer our prayers. Many have always turned to that unfailing source of strength.

"My mission is to teach by example and precept under severe restraint the use of the matchless weapon of satyagraha, which is a direct corollary of non-violence and truth. I am anxious, indeed, I am impatient, to demonstrate that there is no remedy for the many ills of life save that of non-violence . . .

"When I have become incapable of evil and when nothing harsh or haughty occupies, be it momentarily, my thought-world, then, and not till then, my non-violence will move all the hearts of all the world."

The Unfulfilled Mission

"My mission is not merely brotherhood of Indian humanity. My mission is not merely freedom of India, though today it undoubtedly engrosses practically the whole of my life and the whole of my time. But through realisation of freedom of India I hope to realise and carry on the mission of the brotherhood of man. My patriotism is not an exclusive thing. It is all embracing and I should reject that patriotism which sought to mount upon the distress or the exploitation of other nationalities. . . ."

On Death

"For many years I have accorded intellectual assent to the proposition that death is only a big chance in life and nothing more, and should be welcomed whenever it arrives. I have deliberately made a supreme attempt to cast out from my heart all fear whatsoever, including the fear of death. Still I remember occasions in my life when I have rejoiced at the thought of approaching death as one might rejoice at the prospect of meeting a long-lost friend. . . .

"I know that death is inevitable, no matter what precautions man deludes himself with. God knows that work to take out of me. He will not permit me to live a moment longer than He needs me for His work."

The Light Will Shine For A Thousand Years

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru broadcasting tonight in a voice quivering with emotion, said: "Friends and comrades, the light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere. I do not know what to tell you and how to say it. Our beloved leader, Bapu as we called him, the father of the nation, is no more."

"Perhaps I am wrong to say that. Nevertheless, we will not see him again as we have seen him for these many years. We will not run to him for advice and seek solace from him and that is a terrible blow not to me only but to millions and millions in this country. And it is a little difficult to soften the blow by another advice that I or anyone else can give you.

HOLD TOGETHER

Pandit Nehru said, "We must hold together and all our petty troubles, difficulties and conflicts must be ended in the face of this great disaster.

"The best prayer that we could offer him and his memory is to take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the truth and to the cause for which this great countryman of ours lived and for which he had died."

"The light has gone out, I said, and yet I was wrong. For the light that shone in this country was no ordinary light. The light that has illumined this country for these many years will illumine this country for many more years and a thousand years later that light will still be seen in this country and the world will see it and it will give solace to innumerable hearts.

"For that light represented something more than the immediate present; it represented the living truth, the eternal truth, reminding one of the right path, drawing us from error, taking this ancient country to freedom."

FACE THE POISON

"All this has happened when there was so much more for him to do. We could never think that he was unnecessary or that he had done his task. But now, particularly, when we are faced with so many difficulties, his not being with us is a blow most terrible to bear.

"A mad man has put an end to his life for I can only call him mad who did it, and yet there has been enough of poison spread in the country during the past years and months and this poison has had effect on people's minds.

"We must face this poison, we must root out this poison and we must face all the perils that encompass us and face them not madly or badly but rather in the way that our beloved teacher taught us to face them.

"The first thing to remember now is that no one of us dare misbehave because we are angry. We have to behave like strong and determined people, determined to face all the perils that surround us, determined to carry out the mandate that our great teacher and our great leader has given us, remembering always that if, as I believe, his spirit looks upon us and sees us nothing would displease his soul so much as to see that we have indulged in any small behaviour or any violence.

"So we must not do that. But that does not mean that we should be weak, but rather that we should in strength and in unity face all the troubles that are in front of us. We must hold together and all our petty troubles and difficulties and conflicts must be ended in the face of this great disaster.

A great disaster is a symbol to us to remember all the big things of life and forget the small things, of which we have thought too much. In his death he has reminded us of the big things of life, that living truth, and if we remember that, then it will be well with India."

CREMATION

Giving the programme for tomorrow, the Prime Minister said, "It was proposed by some friends that Mahatmaji's body should be embalmed for a few days to enable millions of people to pay their last homage to him. But it was his wish, repeatedly expressed, that no such thing should happen, that this should not be done, that he was entirely opposed to any embalming of his body, and so we decided that we must follow his wishes in this matter, however much others might have wished otherwise.

And so the cremation will take place tomorrow in Delhi city by the side of the Jumna River. Tomorrow forenoon, about half past eleven, the bier will be taken out at Birla House and it will follow a prescribed route and go to the Jumna River. The cremation will take place there at about 4 p.m. The place and time will be announced by radio and the press.

FITTING WAY

"People in Delhi who wish to pay their last homage should gather along this route. I will not advise too many of them to come to Birla House, but rather to gather on both sides of this long route from Birla House to the Jumna River. And I trust that they will remain there in silence without any demonstrations.

That is the best way and the most fitting way to pay homage to this great soul. Also, tomorrow should be a day of fasting and prayer for all of us. Those who live elsewhere out of Delhi and in other parts of India will no doubt also take such part as they can in this last homage. For them also let this be a day of fasting and prayer.

And at the appointed time for cremation, that is 4 p.m. tomorrow afternoon people should go to the river or to the sea and offer prayers there. And while we pray, the greatest prayer that we can offer is to take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the truth and to the cause for which this great countryman of ours lived and for which he has died. That is the best prayer that we can offer him and his memory. That is the best prayer that we can offer to India and ourselves. Jai Hind.—API.

WITH MAHADEO DESAI

A PLEDGE AND A PRAYER

(Continued from page 1)

Non-violence had proved a broken reed.

Cowardly violence had stepped in.

Cowardice must be fought; courage must be cultivated; humanity must be cultivated; humanity must be salvaged.

Bapu, the Mortal, is no more.

Bapu, the Immortal, shall ever abide with us.

A vital India, in which freedom is for all, hunger and poverty are abolished, will be the finest Memorial to Bapu.

So, hush, be still, fast, observe penance and pledge thyself to serve the Daridranarayans of India and through them the Daridranarayans of the Universe.

Bapu, thou art no more, yet thou art with us; thou shalt be always with us.

On this solemn occasion, we pledge ourselves to build a free, united India, in which, fear, hunger and poverty shall be abolished; humanity shall be cherished; humility and service shall be the watchwords.

THE LOSS IS FOR INDIA

TO WRITE, Jan. 30.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's son, who is Editor of the newspaper "Indian Opinion," which his father established, said here tonight:

"I have lost my father, but he is not my father—he is father of the whole of India and sincere friend of the whole world.

"I must surrender to the will of God. He must have a purpose in taking him away from us. "He is no more with us physically but his spirit will guide us from above."—Reuter.

PAKISTAN FLAGS TO FLY HALF-MAST

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

Kazi Fazlullah, Revenue Minister of Karachi, has passed orders tonight that all Pakistan flags will be flown at half mast on all Sind Government buildings throughout the province.

MUSLIMS GROVELLING

The Mayor of Karachi, Mr. Mohammed Alison, who toured city late tonight in the company of the Revenue Minister of Sind, Kazi Fazlullah, said: "The average man in the street is stunned and shocked."

Kazi Fazlullah said: "We found that several groups of Muslims in different localities of Karachi were seen listening into the radio sets.

No Controversy Now —Jinnah

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, said: "I was shocked to learn of the most dastardly attack on the life of Mr. Gandhi resulting in his death. There can be no controversy in the face of death.

Whatever our political differences, he was one of the greatest men produced by the Hindu community and a leader who commanded their universal confidence and respect.

I wish to express my deep sorrow and sincerely sympathise with the great Hindu community and his family in their bereavement at this momentous, historical and critical juncture on which are the birth of freedom and freedom for Hindustan and Pakistan.

Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah concluded: "The loss to the Dominion of India is irreparable and it will be very difficult to fill the vacuum created by the passing away of such a remarkable man at this moment."—API.

Pakistan Reactions

TOO TERRIBLE FOR WORDS

KARACHI, The news of Mr. Gandhi's assassination spread throughout the city and expressions of horror from all.

The Governor-General Quaid-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah had left the capital for the week-end and was available on the telephone. Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was in conference with Finance Minister Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, and the Premier and other Ministers of East Bengal on the report of the assassination received. A senior official of the Pakistan Foreign Ministry said Mr. Liaquat Ali's reaction to the press said that the news was "terrible for words."

ALL GOVT. OFFICES CLOSED

The Sind Government ordered that all Government offices throughout the province remain closed tomorrow as a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi.

Qazi Fazlullah, Revenue minister of Sind said: "Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest man in the world. I am sure that Muslims in Sind are sorrow-stricken."

The Governor of Sind, Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah sent the following telegram to Nehru: "Shocked to hear of the tragedy of the Mahatma's assassination. Deepest condolence, sympathies."

An Irony Of Fate, Says Liaquat

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan on Gandhiji's assassination said: "The tragedy of Gandhiji's assassination has come as a terrible shock to me.

"It is a most dastardly act and I am sure it will be condemned reservedly in the strongest terms by everybody.

"He was a great figure in our times and was working tirelessly to bring back sanity to the people and to establish communal harmony."

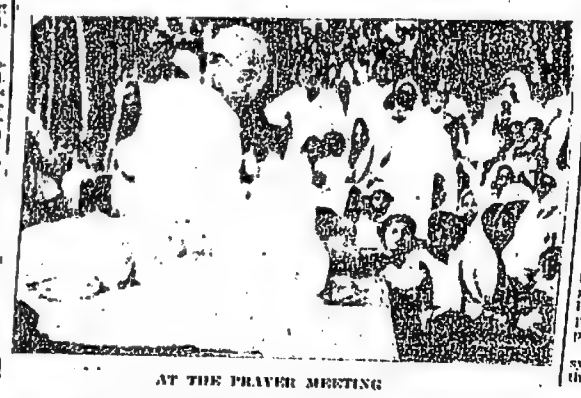
Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan added "The loss will be felt and lamented by all.

"For the last many years he has been the soul of the Congress Party and it would be no exaggeration to say that he was the father of the Congress.

"It is a strange irony of fate that a man who had been preaching in his life the doctrine of non-violence should himself be made the target of violence.

"His recent efforts for communal harmony will be remembered with gratitude by all lovers of peace. His removal from the stage of Indian politics at this juncture is an irreparable loss.

"I send my sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his relations and to those who mourn him."



AT THE PRAYER MEETING

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BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Edited, Printed and Published by S. SADANAND at the Journal Press, 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Pakistan Reactions

100 TEDDIES

R

For possessing wheat-flour in excess of "normal" quantity, Ibrahim Nasir and Jalal Miyji, owners of Patel Restaurant, Mohamadali Road, were each convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 1,500 or, six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Noormohd Abdulla was convicted for unauthorised possession of rice and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

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FEARING FURTHER MOLESTATION

EAST BENGAL MINORITIES SUFFER IN SILENCE

Kiran Sankar Roy's Appeal To Nazimuddin

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, the Leader of the Congress Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, in a statement says that so far as his information goes, "there is no ground for complacency about the condition of minorities in East Bengal.

"That there is no major incident is due to the fact that Hindus are afraid even to lodge a complaint against a person belonging to the majority community for fear of further molestation. It is easy to give any number of instances."

Mr. Roy's statement is with reference to one reported to have been made by the Premier of Eastern Pakistan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, that there has been a general restoration of confidence among the minorities in East Bengal.

"I have no desire to enter into a detailed controversy with Khwaja Nazimuddin on this matter, because a controversy regarding the condition of the minorities in East Bengal may make the position of the minorities more difficult," says Mr. Roy.

REASONS WHY

Giving "a few reasons why the situation has not improved in East Bengal" Mr. Roy continued:

1. Collection for the Quaid-i-Azam Fund. Everybody knows that this has been collected as a tax. Threats and intimidation have been used by officials to make collection for this Fund.

2. Cancellation of gun licences of Hindus. This seems to be a deliberate policy of the Government.

3. The inability of the Government to deal with officials, who carry on anti-Hindu propaganda and are not amenable to discipline. For instance, a Munsiff who was making anti-Hindu speeches at public meetings was promoted and transferred. As a result of violent propaganda on his behalf, the Government was forced to cancel his transfer and he is now carrying on the same propaganda as before.

4. During the tour of the Premier in the mofussil, leaders of the local Muslim League prevented Hindus from representing their grievances to the Premier. This happened in the presence of the Premier. Such incidents have happened in Tangail, Satkhira and other places.

CROPS REMOVED

5. In many places crops have been forcibly taken away by Muslim barganiers and shipments to local offi-

Mob Raids Houses In Dacca

SEQUEL TO EXPLOSION

DACCA Jan. 30.

Three persons were injured on Wednesday in an explosion in Sutrapur area in Dacca city. Following this a mob raided some houses and damaged them.

It is stated that an old man named Lalit Chakravarty purchased a cone-shaped aluminium article from a sweeper woman who is reported to have picked it up from a drain. In order to dismantle it, the old man was striking it with an iron rod at a brassware repairer's shop when it exploded with a loud report.

As a result, the old man's hand was blown away and two other persons belonging to the other community, who were nearby, were injured.

Soon, an excited Muslim mob collected there, raided some of the neighbouring houses, assaulted some of the inmates and smashed furniture. The excitement subsided when the facts were known. The injured persons were taken to hospital.—A.P.I.

More 'Quake Shocks In Philippines

MANILA, Jan. 29.

Four more earthquakes shook Central Philippines today and a Catholic priest who has inspected the worst stricken areas estimated the damage since early Sunday at $3,500,000.

Lile city on the south-eastern side of Panay Island felt 30 shocks since 1-40 a.m. on Sunday.—UPA

Nizam's Loan To Pakistan

Question In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

In the Dominion Parliament today the Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in a written reply to Pandit Mukut Biharilal Bhargava said that the amount involved in the transaction between Hyderabad and Pakistan was 20 crores. The Hyderabad Government had represented that the transaction was an exchange of Securities of the Government of India with the Securities of the Government of Pakistan.

Asked whether Government had taken any steps to stop the deal, Sardar Patel said that the transaction had already been effected before the Government of India came to know about it. The question of preventive measures did not, therefore, arise. The whole matter, however, was the subject of discussion between the Government of India and the Nizam's Government.

To another question Sardar Patel replied that the Hyderabad Government's order banning the export of bullion, copper, nickel, zinc, etc., from the State and their ordinance prohibiting the use of the Indian currency within the State for cash transactions would be the subjects for discussion with the Prime Minister of Hyderabad who was now in Delhi.

STATES ADMINISTRATION

Replying to Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad, Sardar Patel said that a representation had been received from the Government of Bihar in regard to the transfer of the administration of Kharsawan and Sareikella States to the Government of Orissa.

The Government of Bihar was informed that the transfer of the States was purely an interim measure necessitated by the complete breakdown of law and order in the States, and that a final decision regarding the province with which the States could be integrated would be taken after considering all relevant factors. An Enquiry Commission was being set up to report on the issue.

The Transport Minister Dr. John Matthai informed the House that the construction work on the proposed railway line linking Bihar and Assam had already commenced. He expected regular traffic would commence in about two years time. The construction of this link could not be justified on purely financial grounds but it was an absolute necessity both strategically and administratively.

INDIA OBJECTS TO BELGIAN RESOLUTION

(Continued from page 6)

the cause of the children ... those which lend ... 20 sector ...

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN SHARES MARKED DOWN

LONDON, Jan. 30

The slow indecisive course of today's stock markets was abruptly interrupted by the news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Proceedings were brought to a sharp halt whilst dealers anxiously discussed the effect on world events as well as their particular market interests. All Indian stocks were immediately marked lower as a precautionary measure.

Oil shares, Indian electrics, banks were chief sufferers. Business thereafter dried up completely with a fresh feeling of uncertainty, making for lower levels in all markets.

OPIUM HAUL

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Three thousand tolas of opium valued about Rs. 37,500, concealed in military haversacks and bedding, were seized by the Madras Excise Police from three Sikhs belonging to Patiala State who arrived here last evening by the Grand Trunk Express.

They were arrested and produced before the Presidency Magistrate today and remanded in custody.—API.

Jute Export Quotas

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30

The jute export quotas for the next half year (January-June) will be released shortly, according to information available here.

Rajen Babu

NAGPUR, Jan. 30

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, arrived here by air from Delhi this morning and left for Wardha by car.—A.P.I.

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SILVER VITELLIN – to disinfect and soothe inflamed membranes.
NORMAL SALINE – to tone up mucous membranes.

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SBV.1

6. Homes of Hindus have been requisitioned in towns and also in some villages for the use not only of officers but of non-Bengali Muslim elements.

7. I have information that Muslim young men have taken photographs of Hindu girls going to school. This has happened at many places and recently at Rajshahi.

8. It is reported that during the celebration of Subhas Day in the city of Dacca armed military police compelled the Congress flag (not the Indian Dominion flag) to be taken down and threatened to shoot if the order was not complied with.

UNRESPONSIVE

"I do not wish to give any more instances. The public may be aware that the statement I am making is an understatement of the difficulties of Hindus in Eastern Pakistan, but I should like to state that I have written many letters to the Premier of Eastern Pakistan on these and other matters relating to the helplessness of Hindus.

"I regret to have to say that during the last two months Khwaja Nazimuddin has not replied to my letters, and not even sent an acknowledgement for them.

"My last letter asking for an appointment with him at Dacca, written on January 10 last, still remains unanswered. No comment is necessary."—API.

Injunction Against Harijans

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29

The extra Joint Civil Judge made absolute today the interim injunction he recently issued against the Harijans, who were not followers of the Swami Narayan sect, restraining them from entering the Swami Narayan Temple. He held that Harijans other than the followers of the Swami Narayan sect, had never gone to the Swami Narayan Temple. There was no harm therefore if the 'status quo' was maintained, till the final disposal of the suit filed by the head of the Swami Narayan Temple.—A.P.I.

Kathiawar Chiefs Also Decide To Join

RAJKOT, Jan. 30.

The Chiefs and Talukdars of the semi-jurisdictional areas in Kathiawar at a meeting yesterday with Mr. N. M. Buch, Regional Commissioner, Western India and Gujarat States unanimously endorsed the principle of a single Kathiawar State and agreed to integrate their Taluks and Estates in the United Kathiawar State.

A further meeting of the Chiefs and Talukdars of the semi-jurisdictional area in Kathiawar will be held on February 28 to consider certain details of the agreement to be signed by them when representatives of the non-jurisdictional areas also will be present.—A.P.I.

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 30.

The United Nations Palestine Commission unanimously agreed last night to co-operate in setting up a Jewish militia for the Jewish part of Palestine.

The Commission agreed to help in the formation of the militia before termination of the British mandate.

It is on record that it was ready to consider measures for the formation of a militia in the Arab State.—Reuter.

know. I am here, however, to state that the resolutions as framed do not meet with the assent of the country which I represent here. When I say they do not commend the assent of my country, I do not want the Council to suppose that I am opposing every word and every idea that is contained in the two resolutions.

"There are, however, substantial matters included in these resolutions to which we find ourselves unable to assent. Yesterday there was the difference of opinion between me and the representative from the United Kingdom over the question of priority question whether the Council should first debate the stoppage of fighting or the matter of a plebiscite.

KASHMIR BURNS

"I always listen with great respect to whatever falls from the lips of my friend from the United Kingdom. I listened yesterday with the greatest care and I pondered over everything he said and I must confess that on this matter I am still unrepentant as to the position I took up yesterday afternoon.

In the course of his remarks today he made an observation which I think hits off the present situation in this Council in the most graphic manner possible. It will not only be the opinion of India, but it seems in accord with my own view of the matter to say that we here seem to be fiddling while Kashmir Burns. That is a very true description of what we are now engaged on.

"I first wish to assure members of the Council that I mean no disrespect to them. It is possible that their honest view of the matter is what is embodied in the drafts of the two resolutions before them. I cannot help thinking, as I ponder every day on what is happening in my country, that we are now spending time on issues which should come to us later in our consideration of the whole problem.

That conviction of mine still sticks to me, in spite of all that my friend from the United Kingdom said yesterday, and in spite of what has been said today.

PEACE FIRST

Mr. Ayyangar argued that it was "very unusual" for two resolutions to be put on the table at the same time. While apparently drafts of the resolutions were communicated to every member of the Security Council, both India and Pakistan had no opportunity of getting drafts before the meeting.

He emphasised that India put the issue of stopping the fighting in Kashmir in the forefront. He added: "What we tried to do has been brushed aside. We attempted to propose something concrete which the Council could issue as a directive to the parties concerned to stop the fighting.

"That has been given the go by. Instead we have these resolutions. If I may say so without offence, it is innocuous in the extreme. I say that deliberately, because what does it attempt to do? It gives a direction to a Commission which has yet to come into existence and find its way to India, that that Commission should take into consideration the fact that

[illegible] had [illegible] today's [illegible] much [illegible] a biting tack of laryngitis, he said, "If there note of irony when he said, violence—and are acts of hostility and violence—and I say they are being perpetrated every day"—we are now advising the Commission that it should take into consideration, as one of its duties, the duty of doing something which would tend towards promoting the cessation of acts of hostilities. But Mr President, we want those acts to be stopped at once.

"Are we getting nearer to a solution of the immediate problem? Is not that an illustration of trying to fiddle here while India is burning?"

Mr. Ayyangar read a telegram which he said he had received yesterday giving alleged details of more raids by Tribesmen in Kashmir.

He declared: "We say that these things are happening because of the facilities available to Tribesmen in Pakistan. Is it too much to ask that Pakistan should desist from giving these facilities?

PAKISTAN'S COMPLICITY

"But what the Council is doing is to look at the farthest end of the long range solution. You might tell us that we are assuming that the Pakistan Government is responsible for giving aid to the raiders.

"You might ask whether we have any proof, as they denied our accusations. That's a legitimate question. But I submit that there has already been enough material before you to enable you to and that Pakistan is guilty of, and to ask Pakistan to desist from giving assistance to raiders, marauders and murderers.

After drawing a parallel between Kashmir and the Greek case in which the United Nations had alleged aid given to Greek Guerillas by northern neighbouring States, Mr. Ayyangar proceeded to quote from various statements made by Sir Zafrullah in the Council in an attempt to prove that Pakistan had given aid to "the invaders".

STARK REALITY

He declared: "The other side contended that so far as the Tribesmen are concerned, they tried to discourage them going to Kashmir by every means short of war. Let's assume that is a fact. But the fact remains that the Tribesmen are entering Kashmir in thousands, and that discouragement has apparently had no appreciable effect on the Tribesmen.

"I put it to the Council that if measure short of war fail to prevent the infiltration of Tribesmen into Kashmir, it is the obligation of Pakistan to resort to measures of war against the Tribesmen. I consider this is a point on which the Council might usefully spend some time in debate".

Mr. Ayyangar then turned to his accusation that Pakistan was providing bases for the raiders, and at this point the President interrupted to switch from consecutive to simultaneous translation.

After speaking for three-quarters of an hour, it appeared that there was another hour scheduled by Mr. Ayyangar to complete his case. He will finish his speech when the Council meets again tomorrow.—Reuter.

This lovely film star's beauty treatment is Lux Toilet Soap. She knows there is nothing like its creamy fragrant lather to cleanse and soften her skin. Her advice to everyone who wants a smooth and lovely skin is to wash regularly with Lux Toilet Soap.

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DO NOT LOSE HEART

The occasion today, Sardar Patel continued, was for grief and not anger. Anger was sure to make them forget the great things which Gandhiji had been teaching all his life. "We did not take his advice during his life and let it not be said that we did not follow him even after his death. That will be a great blot on our name."

Whatever they felt, they must not forget that now was the test for them. They must stand firmly and

POONA: The following statement on behalf of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was issued to the press by the General Secretary on Gandhiji's assassination:

"The noble father of India is gone. India is an orphan today. The world loses a great saviour and the only hope to get out of the present turmoil. India needed him most in today's most adverse circumstances."—API.

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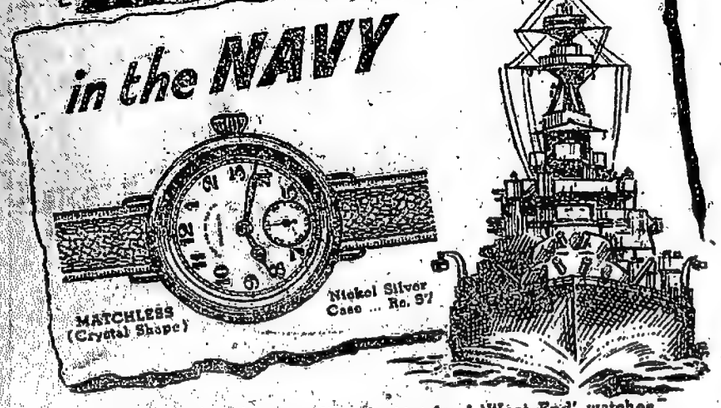

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to tell you and how to say it. Our beloved leader, Bapu as we called him, the father of the nation, is no more."

"Perhaps I am wrong to say that. Nevertheless, we will not see him again as we have seen him for these many years. We will not run to him for advice and seek solace from him and that is a terrible blow not to me only but to [illegible]tions and millions in this country. And it is a little difficult to soften the blow by another advice that I or anyone else can give you.

HOLD TOGETHER

Pandit Nehru said, "We must hold together and all our petty troubles, difficulties and conflicts must be ended in the face of this great disaster.

The best prayer that we could offer him and his memory is to take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the truth and to the cause for which this great countryman of ours lived and for which he had died."

"The light has gone out, I said, and yet I was wrong. For the light that shone in this country was no ordinary light. The light that has illumined this country for these many years will illumine this country for many more years and a thousand years later that light will still be seen in this country and the world will see it and it will give solace to innumerable hearts.

For that light represented something more than the immediate present; it represented the living truth, the eternal truth, reminding us of the right path, drawing us from error, taking this ancient country to fr[illegible]

FACE THE POISON

"All this has happened when there was so much more for him to do. We could never think that he was unnecessary or that he had done his task. But now, particularly, when we are faced with so many difficulties, his not being with us is a blow most terrible to bear.

"A mad man has put an end to his life for I can only call him mad who did it, and yet there has been enough of poison spread in the country during the past years and months and this poison has had effect on people's minds.

We must face this poison, we must root out this poison and we must face all the perils that encompass us and face them not madly or badly but rather in the way that our beloved teacher taught us to face them.

The first thing to remember now is that no one of us dare misbehave because we are angry. We have to behave like strong and determined people, determined to face all the perils that surround us, determined to carry out the mandate that our great teacher and our great leader has given us, remembering always that if, as I believe, his spirit looks upon us and sees us nothing would displease his soul so much as to see that we have indulged in any small behaviour or any violence.

"So we must not do that. But that does not mean that we should be weak, but rather that we should in strength and in unity face all the troubles that are in front of us. We must hold together and all our petty troubles and difficulties and conflicts must be ended in the face of this great disaster.

A great disaster is a symbol to us to remember all the big things of life and forget the small things, of which we have thought too much. In his death he has reminded us of the big things of life, that living truth, and if we remember that, then it will be well with India."

CREMATION

Giving the programme for tomorrow, the Prime Minister said, "It was proposed by some friends that Mahatmaji's body should be embalmed for a few days to enable millions of people to pay their last homage to him. But it was his wish, repeatedly expressed, that no such thing should happen, that this should not be done, that he was entirely opposed to any embalming of his body, and so we decided that we must follow his wishes in this matter, however much others might have wished otherwise.

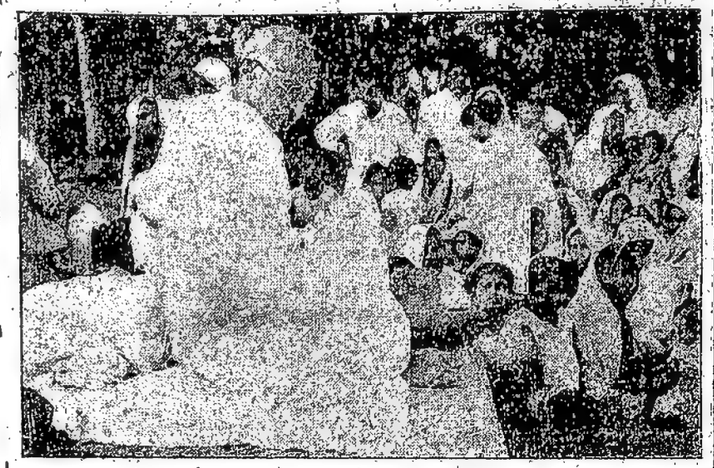
And so the cremation will take place tomorrow in Delhi city by the side of the Jumna River. Tomorrow fore-noon, about half past eleven, the bier will be taken out at Birla House and it will follow a prescribed route and go to the Jumna River. The cremation will take place there at about 4 p.m. The place and [illegible] will be announced by radio and the press.

FITTING WAY

"People in Delhi who wish to pay their last homage should gather along this route. I will not advise too many of them to come to Birla House, but rather to gather on both sides of this long route from Birla House to the Jumna River. And I trust that they will remain there in silence without any demonstrations.

That is the best way and the most fitting way to pay homage to this great soul. Also, tomorrow should be a day of fasting and prayer for all of us. Those who live elsewhere out of Delhi and in other parts of India will no doubt also take such part as they can in this last homage. For them also let this be a day of fasting and prayer.

And at the appointed time for cremation, that is 4 p.m. tomorrow afternoon people should go to the river or to the sea and offer prayers there. And while we pray, the greatest prayer that we can offer is to take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the truth and to the cause for which this great countryman of ours lived and for which he has died. That is the best prayer that we can offer him and his memory. That is the best prayer that we can offer to India and ourselves. Jai Hind.—API.



AT THE PRAYER MEETING

is not my father—he is father of the whole of India and sincere friend of the whole world.

"I must surrender to the will of God. He must have a purpose in taking him away from us. "He is no more with us physically but his spirit will guide us from above."—Reuter.

PAKISTAN FLAGS TO FLY HALF-MAST

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

Kazi Fazlullah, Revenue Minister of Karachi, has passed orders tonight that all Pakistan flags will be flown at half mast on all Sind Government buildings throughout the province.

MUSLIMS STUNNED

The Mayor of Karachi, Mr. Mohammed Afson, who toured city late tonight in the company of the Revenue Minister of Sind, Kazi Fazlullah, said: "The average man in the street is stunned and shocked."

Kazi Fazlullah said: "We found that several groups of Muslims in different localities of Karachi were [illegible] listening into the radio

FOR WORDS

KARACHI: The news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination spread throughout the city and drew expressions of horror from all sides.

The Governor-General Quaid-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah had left the capital for the week-end and was not available on the telephone. The Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was in conference with the Finance Minister Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, and the Premier and certain other Ministers of East Bengal when the report of the assassination was received. A senior official of Pakistan Foreign Ministry conveying Mr. Liaquat Ali's reaction to the press said that the news was "too terrible for words."

ALL GOVT. OFFICES CLOSED

The Sind Government have ordered that all Government offices throughout the province will remain closed tomorrow as a homage to Mahatma Gandhi.

Qazi Fazlullah, Revenue minister of Sind said: "Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest man in the world. I am sure that Mussalmans all over Sind are sorrow-stricken."

The Governor of Sind, Sheikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, has sent the following telegram to Pandit Nehru: "shocked to hear of the great tragedy of the Mahatma's assassination. Deepest condolences and sympathies."

An Irony Of Fate, Says Liaquat

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan on Gandhiji's assassination said: "The tragic news of Gandhiji's assassination has come as a terrible shock to me.

"It is a most dastardly act and I am sure it will be condemned unreservedly in the strongest terms by everybody.

"He was a great figure of our times and was working unceasingly to bring back sanity to the people and to establish communal harmony."

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan added: "No loss will be felt and mourned by all.

"For the last many years he has been the soul of the Congress Party and it would be no exaggeration to say that he was the father of the Congress.

"It is a strange irony of fate that a man who had been preaching in his life the doctrine of non-violence should himself be made the tragic target of violence.

"His recent efforts for communal harmony will be remembered with gratitude by all lovers of peace. His removal from the stage of Indian politics at this juncture is an irreparable loss.

"I send my sincere and heart-felt sympathy to his relations and to those who mourn him."

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LANDMARKS IN GANDHIJI'S LIFE

Gandhi's Birth 2nd Oct. 1869.
Leaves for South Africa 1893.
Returns to India 1896.
Goes again to South Africa 1896.
Arranges for Ambulance Corps in the Anglo-Boer War 1899.
Returns to India. 1901.
Back to South Africa 1902.
Renders help during the Plague in Johannesburg 1904.
Leads Stretcher-bearer Corps in Natal Native Rebellion. 1906.
Takes the Oath of Passive Resistance against Anti-Asiatic Law 1908.
Emigration Act receives Royal Dec. 26 1907.
Addresses mass meeting in Johannesburg, protesting against the Emigration Act and his subsequent arrest 1907.
Upholds Voluntary Registration and consequent assault by mob. Feb. 1908
Levy of the Poll tax and the revival of Passive Resistance Sept. 1913.
Smuts-Gandhi agreement 1913.
Truce with the South Africa Government Jan. 1914.
Leaves for London and arranging for the Indian Volunteer Corps during the Great War Sept. 1914.
Government awards Kaiser-i-Hind Medal 1915.
Founds Satyagraha Ashram in Ahmedabad 1916.
Arrest in Champaran Apr. 1917.
Promulgation of the Rowlatt Bills Feb. 1919.
Satyagraha Pledge against Rowlatt Bills Feb. 28, 1919.
Suspension of Satyagraha and fast April 18, 1919.
Agitation against the Khilafat and the Punjab Wrong 1919-1919.
Returns Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and starts Non-Co-operation 1st Aug. 1920.
Open Letter to the Duke of Connaught Feb. 1921.
Interview with H. E. Lord Reading May 1921.
Prince of Wales's landing and riots in Bombay Nov. 1921.
Ultimatum to Lord Reading 1922.
Tragedy of Chauri Chaura 14th Feb. 1922.
Arrest of Gandhi at Ahmedabad 10th March 1922.
Trial of Gandhi and imprisonment March 1922.
Release from Jail Feb. 1924.
Resumes Editorship of "Young India" April 1924.
The "Fast" and the Delhi Conference 11th Sept. 1924
President of the Belgaum Congress Dec. 1924.
Bonfire demonstration in Calcutta March 1926.
Lahore Congress and the Independence Resn. Dec. 1929.
A.-I.C.C. appoints Gandhi as Dictator and decides to prosecute Gandhi's Programme of Civil Disobedience 15th Feb. 1930.
Gandhi's letter to H. E. Lord Irwin 4th March 1930.
The Great March 12th March 1930.
Breaks Salt Law at Dandi 5th April 1930.
Gandhiji's Arrest 26th Jan. 1931.
Gandhiji released 6th May 1931.
Mahatma sails for England 29th Aug. 1931.
Mahatmaji's return to India Dec. 28, 1931.
Mahatmaji's arrest (under) Regulation XXV of 1827 4th Jan. 1932
Gandhiji declines to avail himself of weekly interviews if Miss Slade not allowed to see him 7th June, 1932.
Mahatma Gandhi's letters to the Prime Minister and Sir Samuel Hoare declaring fast until death if the Award is not modified or withdrawn 12th Sept. 1932.
Mahatma Gandhi commences his fast at noon. He declines conditional release 20th Sept. 1932.
Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. M. C. Rajah and Pandit Malaviya interview Mahatma Gandhi in Yerawada Jail 21st Sept. 1932.
Agreement reached by Malaviya Conference is cabled to Premier urging immediate acceptance to save Gandhiji's life 24th Sept. 1932.
Government's acceptance of the Poona Settlement is announced both in the Council of State and the Assembly 26th Sept. 1932.
Gandhiji breaks his fast at 5 p.m. 26th Sept. 1932.
The special privileges allowed to Gandhiji in connection with the fast are withdrawn 30th Sept. 1932
Mahatma Gandhi issues his first statement re. untouchability propaganda 5th Nov. 1932
Mahatma Gandhi decides to go on a three weeks fast 29th April 1933.
Gandhiji commences a fast of 21 days at 12 noon. He is released at 9 p.m. 8th May 1933.
Gandhiji announces suspension of Civil Disobedience for six weeks and calls on Government to withdraw the Ordinances 9th May 1933.
Gandhiji breaks his fast at 12-20 noon 22th May 1933.
Gandhiji sends a telegram to the Viceroy seeking an interview 15th July 1933.
The Viceroy declines to interview Gandhiji 17th July, 1933.
Mahatmaji states in a Press interview his opinion of the Viceroy's reply which he thinks "has created a regrettable situation fraught with grave danger" 18th July 1933.
Gandhiji in an interview says that he has decided to disband the Sabarmati Ashram 28th July 1933.
Gandhiji decides to disband the Sabarmati Ashram 28th July 1933.
Gandhiji communicates to the Bombay Government his decision to march from Ahmedabad to Ras with 33 followers 30th July 1933.
Gandhiji with 33 others is arrested and lodged at Sabarmati Jail 31st July 1933.
Gandhiji is taken back to Yerawada Jail 2nd Aug. 1933
Gandhiji released and re-arrested for breaking restraint order served on him 4th August, 1933.
Mahatmaji goes on fast, 16th Aug. 1933.
Mr. Gandhi is removed to Sassoon Hospital 21st Aug. 1933.
Mr. Gandhi is released unconditionally 23rd Aug. 1933.
Mahatma Gandhi issues the statement suspending "Aggressive Civil Disobedience" till Aug. 1934 14th Sept. 1933.
Gandhiji commences his Harijan uplift tour in the C.P. 7th Nov. 1933.
Gandhiji reaches Patna for touring earthquake-stricken area 11th March, 1934.
Gandhiji issues a statement suspending Civil Disobedience 7th April, 1934.
The A.-I.C.C. formally suspends Civil Disobedience 26th May, 1934.
Gandhiji is bombed at but providentially escapes 25th June, 1934.
Gandhiji concludes his Harijan tour 3rd Aug., 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi commences his weeks fast at Wardha 7th Aug., 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi breaks his week's fast 14th Aug., 1934.
Gandhiji issues a statement re. the report of his retirement from the Congress 4th Sept., 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement re. his contemplated severance from Congress 17th Sept. 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Aney issue a joint statement re. the coming Assembly Election. 20th Sept. 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement re. reform of the Congress 15th Oct. 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement re. the changes in the Congress Constitution 31st Oct. 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi releases for publication his letters to the Viceroy re. his visit to the Frontier Province 12th Dec. 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi goes on his 4 weeks' silence 23rd March 1935.
Mr. Gandhi makes Segaon, 5 miles from Wardha, his headquarters 30th April 1936.
Mahatma Gandhi addresses the Congress at Faizpur 27th Dec. 1936.
Lord Zetland makes a statement in Parliament on the Indian impasse 9th April 1937.
Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement urging the appointment of a tribunal 16th April 1937
Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement on Congress Ministries 17th July 1937
Gandhi Birthday Week begins 20th September 1937.
Deplored Congress Ministers authorising employment of violence to quell communal and labour riots 20th Nov 1937
Expressed grave concern at the growing tendency in Congress to consider problems on sectarian lines; condemned the walk-out tactics of the Congress Socialist Party from the A.-I.C.C. Oct. 1938.
Generally interested himself in the question of the States people 1938-39.
Disapproval of Subhas Bose's re-election as Congress President Jan. 1939.
Undertook a fast at Rajkot to induce the Thakore Saheb to implement his promise of reforms but broke it on the Viceroy's intervention agreeing to adjudication by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court whose judgment went in his favour March 1939.
Suspension of States agitation as part of general policy April & May 1939.
Negotiated with Lord Linlithgow on a war-time settlement but failed, and Congress Ministries were withdrawn October 1939.
Campaign of Civil Disobedience inaugurated Oct. 1940.
Sent message on "Independence Day" from Wardhaganj, stating "There is to be no C.D. that day. For we must not invite disturbance Jan. 26, 1941.
Made a declaration that he did not wish well to India at Britain's expense Feb. 15, 1941.
Opened the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital at Allahabad 28th May, 1941.
Refusal to withdraw the C.D. movement and declared that "unquenchable faith in the power of non-violence" was unshaken. April 1941.
Directed that Sind should be considered outside the Satyagraha zone and Congressmen of the province should continue their normal activities 6th May 1941.
Deplored Hindu-Muslim riots 6th May 1941.
Permitted Mr. K. M. Munshi to resign from Congress 25th June 1941.
Was relieved of leadership of Congress by the Congress Working Committee 30th Dec. 1941.
Events in 1942 and 1943 such as the Cripps negotiations, the resumption of Congress leadership by Mahatma Gandhi in August 1942 and the subsequent developments are matters of recent history.
And explains why Gandhiji left Congress 8th Jan. 1942.
Gandhiji declares Nehru as his successor—not Sardar Patel or Rajaji 15th Jan. 1942.
"If Germans win—" Article in "Harijan" 15th Feb. 1942
Gandhiji meets Chiang Kai-Shek at Calcutta 18th Feb. 1942
Cripps Mission to India—Churchill's anouncement in House of Commons 11th Mar. 1942.
Gandhiji meets Cripps at Delhi 27th Mar. 1942.
Linguistic Redistribution of Provinces.—Gandhiji says he was principally instrumental in getting Congress pass Resolution 20th Mar. 1942.
Cripps Proposals 29th Mar. 1942.
Cripps Broadcast 30th Mar. 1942.
Madras Congress Legislature Party passes Resolution acknowledging Muslim League's separation claim 23rd April 1942
Cripps Mission Failure—Azad replies C.R.'s criticism 2nd April 1942.
Foreigners welcome in India—Gandhiji's article in "Harijan" 5th April 1942.
Cripps Offer withdrawn, says Cripps 11th April 1942
A.-I.C.C. War Resolution Passed 1st May 1942.
A.-I.C.C. rejects C.R.'s Resolution recognising League's separatist demand 2nd May 1942.
A.-I.C.C. passes Jugat Narain Lal's resolution 2nd May 1942
Gandhiji defends C.R.'s motive 31st May 1942
"Quit India" movement origin—Gandhiji's interview with Louis Fischer 9th June 1942.
"Address To Every Japanese" 26th July 1942.
C.R.'s letter to Gandhiji on Congress W.C. Resolution of 14th July 1942 (later adopted at Bombay on 8th Aug. 1942) and Gandhiji's reply 20th July 1942.
Puckle circular—sensational release by Gandhiji 6th Aug. 1942.
Message to China 7th Aug. 1942.
A.-I.C.C. Meeting at Bombay commences 7th Aug. 1942.
Gandhiji's last message: "Do or Die" 8th Aug. 1942.
Gandhiji arrested and taken to Aga Khan Palace, Poona 9th Aug. 1942.
Congress leaders arrested and taken to unknown destination 9th Aug. 1942.
Gandhiji's charge-sheet against Govt.—Letter to Viceroy 16th July 1943.
Mahadev Desai breathes his last in Aga Khan Palace 15th Aug. 1942.
Gandhiji's letter to Chiang—published by Louis Fischer in "Nation" 23rd Aug. 1942.
Capacity Fast of Gandhiji—undertaken in Aga Khan Palace, Poona 10th Feb. 1943.
C.R. meets Gandhiji 26th Feb. 1943.
Capacity Fast Broken 3rd Mar. 1943.
Gandhi—Viceroy correspondence before Fast Released 10th Feb. 1943.
Gandhiji Refuses offer of temporary release during Capacity Fast 11th Feb. 1943.
Prof. Bhansali's sympathetic Fast 11th Feb. 1943.
"Times" Defends Gandhiji—outrages not desired or devised by him 15th Feb. 1943.
R. Tottenham's Pamphlet: "Congress Responsibility for August Disturbances" published 13th Feb. 1943.
Central Assembly Motion on capacity Fast talked out—Maxwell defends Govt. 15th Feb. 1943.
Mody, Sarker and Aney Resign from Viceroy's Executive Council—Protest against Govt. attitude to capacity Fast 17th Feb. 1943.
Gandhiji Released unconditionally on reasons of health 6th May 1944.
Gandhiji's undelivered letter to Jinnah released to Press
Gandhiji's undelivered letter to Jinnah 4th May 1943.
Shaw demands H.M. King should release Gandhiji May 1943.
Kasturba Gandhi breathes her last in Aga Khan Palace 22nd Feb. 1944.
Jinnah's uncharitable comment on Gandhiji's letter from prison, not delivered to him 28th May 1943
28th May 1944.
"Correspondence with Gandhi" Govt. pamphlet published 17th June 1944.
Letter to Viceroy of June 17 and Viceroy's reply of 22nd June released 1st July 1944.
Stuart Gelder ("News Chronicle") Interview—C.R. Gandhi Plan 13th July 1944.
C.R.—Jinnah correspondence released 8th July 1944.
Rt. Hon. Sastri criticises C.R.—Gandhi formula 15th Aug. 1944.
Letter to Churchill 14th July 1944.
"Cavalcade" interview 21st July 1944
Gandhiji meets Jinnah at Jinnah's residence in Bombay to solve deadlock 9th Sept. 1944.
Meets British M.Ps at Madras February 1946.
Cabinet Mission announced 19th Feb. 1946.
Gandhiji opposes decimal coinage 23rd Mar. 1946
Gandhiji meets Herbert Hoover 24th April 1946.
Cabinet Mission Plan announced 16th May 1946.
Gandhiji praises 16th May Plan 2nd June 1946.
Directive to People to follow Congress lead in accepting 16th May Plan 25th June 1946.
Interim Govt. without Leaguers formed 1st Sept. 1946.
Interim Govt. Leaguers enter 26th Oct. 1946.
Nehru's Flying visit to London Dec. 1946.
Consistently meets without Leaguers attending 9th Dec. 1946.
Gandhiji's Bengal Assam tour Dec. 1946 & Jan. 1946.
Gandhiji's South Indian Tour Jan.-Feb. 1946.
Meenakshi Temple, Madura, worship at 3rd Feb. 1946.
Worship at Pahi 3rd Feb. 1946.
8-point plan to fight hunger 13th Feb. 1946.
"Harijan" revived 10th Feb. 1946.
Deified—Idol installed and worshipped in Begusarai temple 8th Mar. 1946.
Gandhiji's condemns deification 24th Mar. 1946.
Attempt to wreck Gandhi's Special Train near Poona 30th June 1946.
Message to U.S. People: "Find a corner for poor God" 22nd Oct. 1946
Advice to women in riot-affected areas in Bengal—Take Poison, choke and commit suicide in face of dishonour 18th Oct. 1946.
Bengal—Calcutta—Noakhali Tour 20th Oct. 1946.
Decision on new experiment to work alone and singly in affected areas 21st Nov. 1946
Foot Tour begun from village to village 11th Dec. 1946.
Bihar Repercussions—Gandhiji threatens to fast unto death—Letter to Biharis 6th Nov. 1946.
Bihar Tour March 1946.
Salt Tax abolished 1st Mar. 1946.
Gandhi—Jinnah Joint Appeal for Communal Amity 18th Apr. 1947.
Doon Campbell (Reuter's) Interview 8th May 1947.
Division of Country under 3rd June Plan Inevitable. No use grieving over it says, Gandhiji 10th June 1947.
No Enthusiasm over coming Freedom says, Gandhiji 10th July 1947.
India attains Independence 15th Aug. 1947.
Independence Day Fast of Gandhiji at Calcutta 15th Aug. 1947.
I will spend the rest of my life in Pakistan says, Gandhiji 18th Aug. 1947
Calcutta Fast, as penance for Hindu outbreak as reaction to Punjab outrages 1st Sept. 1947.
Fast Broken after 73 Hrs. 4th Sept. 1947.
One Man Boundary Force in E. Bengal—C.R.'s Tribute 5th Sept. 1947.
Response to call for surrender of arms in Calcutta 4th Sept. 1947.
Delhi Muslims respond to call for surrender of arms 21st Sept. 1947.
Gandhiji's campaign against controls November—December 1947.
Gandhiji's Indefinite Fast to restore India's honour—Begins on 13th Jan. 1948.
Gandhiji's dream and vision of Pakistan & India Prayer Speech 14th Jan. 1948.
Gandhiji's seven conditions to break fast 17th Jan. 1948.
Gandhiji breaks fast 18th Jan. 1948.
Attempt on Gandhiji's life during prayer meeting 20th Jan. 1948.
Gandhiji appeals for compassion for culprit 21st Jan. 1948.
Gandhiji shot dead while going to prayer meeting Jan. 30, 1948.

THUS HE STROVE TO MAKE US FREE

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 5th Oct. 1869, at the little seaport town of Porbunder, in the small peninsula of Kathiawar on the extreme west of India. The Gandhis belong to the Bania caste. The family held a high position. Gandhiji's grandfather, Uttamchand Gandhi, called Ota Gandhi, was Diwan or Chief Minister in one of the Kathiawar States. An interesting story is told of Ota Gandhi by his grandson. He was dismissed for a time from his own State, Porbunder, and had taken service in the State of Junagadh. When he saw his new chief he saluted him with the left hand. "Why do you salute me with the left hand?" asked the Chief. "Because the right hand is pledged to Porbunder," was the reply.

Gandhiji's father was Karamchand Gandhi, Diwan of Rajkot. "My father", says Gandhiji, "was a lover of his clan, truthful, brave and generous, but short-tempered." He had great experience in practical affairs. Gandhiji's mother was a very religious woman and must have deeply influenced her son's character. The outstanding impression that his mother left on his memory was one of saintliness.

Gandhiji passed his childhood in Porbunder. He was admitted into the local high school in his twelfth year. At school he was a shy boy, knowing nothing beyond his books and lessons and running back home to avoid his companions. He was a very truthful and mild-natured boy.

MARRIED AT 13

According to Hindu custom in those days he was married at the age of thirteen. "I do not think", Gandhiji has written, "it meant to me (at that time) anything more than the prospect of good clothes to wear, drum-beating, marriage processions, rich dinners and a strange girl to play with."

In early youth Gandhiji often used to read aloud the Hindi Ramayana of Tulsidas in his father's presence and this made a great impression on him. He regards that book as "the greatest work in all devotional literature." He also used to hear the Bhagavata Purana read. His father, who then resided in Rajkot, was a man of importance. Not only Hindus but Jains and Muhamadans came to see him. He was friendly with them and the talk often led to religious questions. "In Rajkot", according to Gandhiji, "I got an early grounding in toleration for all branches of Hinduism and sister religions." He had not yet any living faith in God. "But one thing", says he, "took deep root in me—the conviction that morality is the basis of things, and that truth is the substance of all morality. Truth now became my sole objective. Truth began to grow in magnitude every day. Since, then, also, my definition of Truth has been ever widening."

At this time another principle greatly impressed him. It was the precept "return good for evil." Here we see the seeds of Gandhiji's future greatness.

TO ENGLAND AND BACK

After passing the Entrance examination he joined the Samaldas College at Bhavnagar but did not stay there long. It was thought desirable that he should proceed to England to qualify himself for the Bar, particularly as it would enable him to succeed to the Diwanship. His mother agreed to let him go only on his solemn promise to live a chaste life in England and not to take wine or meat. He was, at that time, 18 years of age.

While in England he was hard put to it to keep his vow of vegetarianism. But he remained adamant. This was also a period of hard study. The two went very well together.

After being called to the Bar he returned to India. When he came, his caste people wanted to excommunicate him. Even his relations dare not openly eat with him, though they were prepared to do it secretly. But it went against his grain to do a thing in secret that he would not do in public.

As a barrister Gandhiji began practice at the Bombay High Court and then removed to Kathiawar. But he did not get many briefs. A client of his, however, who had business in South Africa, engaged him for a case to be conducted there. From 1893 to 1914 Gandhiji was in South Africa. He came to South Africa in charge of an important case. But it was in another field that he was to find his real world.

Within a day or two of his arrival the humiliating conditions under which the Indians lived were brought home to him. He was not allowed to travel inside a coach with Europeans, was assaulted, thrown out of railway carriages, excluded from hotels, kicked out of a footpath because he was not a white man. In South Africa all Indians were "coolies", and he came to be called the Cooly Barrister.

New forms of injustice were being devised by the Government of South Africa. A bill for disfranchising the Indians was passed into law in spite of the protest organised by Gandhiji. Indian feeling became articulate in their helplessness they pressed him to remain and join the Supreme Court in Natal. There was some difficulty "on the ground of colour" but ultimately he was enrolled.

AGITATION IN INDIA

In 1896 he came to India to fetch his wife and children. In India he wrote and spoke on the cruel disabilities from which the Indian community in South Africa was suffering. He created strong opinion in India. Reuter sent a report of these speeches which was somewhat exaggerated and which excited the white people of South Africa. They thought that the system of indentured Indian labour would come to an end and the European planters would suffer in consequence.

In the meantime a cablegram came from the Natal Indians asking Gandhiji to return at once to Africa. He sailed with his family and some three or four hundred Indian passengers on board. Another steamer also left for South Africa with about the same number of Indians. When the Europeans in Natal learnt this they were really excited. They held public meetings and passed resolutions that the party should be prevented from landing in Durban. The bubonic plague had broken out in India in 1896. When the steamer reached Durban, the Europeans took advantage of the quarantine restriction and applied them for their own purpose. The passengers were detained for a period of 23 days which was much longer than the usual time for such quarantine. The Indian owners of the steamers, or their agents were threatened with loss of business if they permitted Gandhiji and the other passengers to land. But they stood firm. Notice was sent to the passengers that the Europeans were in an excitable mood and if the passengers landed they would be thrown into the sea. The passengers were determined to land in spite of the threat.

EVENTFUL LANDING

The steamers came into port. There Gandhiji received a message from the Attorney-General advising him not to land with the other passengers but to do so in the evening under police escort. At first, to avoid unpleasant consequences, he agreed and send his family to the house of his client, Rustomji, to await his arrival. But when the advocate of Rustomji's firm, Mr. Laughton, came and told him that the situation demanded that he should land at once, Gandhiji put on his turban and was ready to accompany him.

It was about half-past four in the afternoon in January 1897. The sky was overcast with clouds. It was an hour's walk to Rustomji's house. As soon as Gandhiji appeared in the street he was identified by his turban. Some young lads shouted. "Here's Gandhi! Here is Gandhi! Thrash him! Surround him!" Some threw stones. The number of rioters swelled. Mr. Laughton hailed a rickshaw for him, but the rickshaw-boy was threatened by the crowd and refused to come. Some people force Mr. Laughton away from Gandhiji. The crowd abused him and threw down his turban. A burly fellow came up and slapped him in the face and kicked him. He was about to fall down but saved himself by holding on to the railings of a house. Some recognised himself and began to walk. A European lady came to his rescue.

It was nearly evening when he reached Rustomji's house. At nightfall a big crowd assembled before the house. The mob demanded that Gandhiji should be given up to them. But the Superintendent of Police had sent Gandhiji out of the house secretly by another door.

SURPRISES IN STORE

All this enhanced Gandhiji's reputation and the prestige of the Indian community. The two sides had tested their strength. "Whenever I think of that day", writes Gandhiji, "I feel that God was preparing me for the practice of Satyagraha".

And indeed when, at the instance of the British Government, the Natal Government was ready to prosecute the assailants of Gandhiji and he was asked to identify them, he refused to prosecute any one. This was a surprise to the Europeans in South Africa.

But a greater surprise was in store for them. The Boer War broke out in 1899 and Gandhiji, at the head of some Indian residents, offered his services on the British side. Ultimately sanction was given to the formation of an Indian Ambulance Corps. A corps of 1,100 Indians (including coolies) led by Gandhiji left for the front. They were given hard work to do. They had to carry the wounded seven or eight miles, and sometimes over much longer distance. In the end they eagerly accepted work within the firing line. When the relief of Ladysmith was over, the Indian corps as well as the European was disbanded. The dressings of the Indians was greatly raised, and the spirit in which they worked in the war was highly appreciated.

NOBLER HEROISM

Gandhiji had shown heroism in connection with the Boer War. In 1906 he had occasion to show a nobler type of heroism. In that year pneumonic or "black" plague broke out in Johannesburg. Twenty-three Indians were attacked. The patients were segregated in a vacant hut and Gandhiji, with four clerks of his office, took charge of them. The risk was very grave. Twenty of the men died and the remaining three were removed elsewhere.

About the same time Gandhiji founded in S. Africa an ashram which he called the "Phoenix Settlement. The plan was that every settler should labour and draw the same living wage. Gandhiji's original idea was gradually to retire from legal practice and settle there. But he was only able to stay there at brief intervals.

On the outbreak of the Zulu rebellion in 1906 Gandhiji again went for a short time on ambulance work at the head of a small party of Indians. Their work consisted in nursing the wounded Zulus.

He tells us that, as he marched through the "solemn solitudes" of the Zulu country, he fell into deep thought. He thought of *brahmacharya* or chastity, and how necessary it was both for the married man and the unmarried if they aspired to serve humanity, how it was not possible "to live both after the flesh and the spirit". And ever since Gandhiji was a *brahmachari*.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

The time had arrived in South Africa to give a trial to passive resistance. In 1906 the Asiatic Registration Act was passed. By it all Indians were compelled to register themselves, as if they were convicts. Led by Gandhiji they refused to obey the law and prepared to suffer imprisonment. Gandhiji went to jail. Many others followed him. More arrests were inflicted. A judicial decision declared that all Indian marriages were illegal. A tax of three pounds was imposed on all indentured coolies who wanted to stay after the term of their contract had expired. Passive resistance spread. The prisons were filled. A large number of women, with Mrs. Gandhi at their head, went joyfully to prison. A procession of 2,000 people, including women and children, marched into forbidden territory to defy the law. There was no violence, no breach of the peace. The coolies on the sugar plantations went on strike. Some of them were shot down. At last the Asiatic Registration Act was repealed, the tax was abolished and monogamous Indian marriages were recognised.

It was a triumph for Satyagraha. Its moral effect was incalculable. It raised the self-respect of the Indian settlers. It made the Europeans regard them with a new feeling of appreciation. It proved the superiority of soul-force to brute force. Above all it convinced Gandhiji of the value of Satyagraha. It placed in his hand a moral weapon of tremendous efficacy.

One incident during the struggle shows the chivalrous spirit of Gandhiji. A great strike of the European employees of the Union Railways had broken out. Government was placed in a difficult position. Some said, "Assist the strikers now and obtain your own terms from Government". But Gandhiji said, "No". He played the game and refused to take an unfair advantage. This decision was bound to create, and did create, a great impression.

LIFE IN INDIA

Gandhiji returned to India in 1914. The Great War had already broken out. He still believed in the ideals of British rule and his attitude was that of whole-hearted support to Britain in the war. Between 1915 and 1919, however, Gandhiji's faith in Government gradually weakened till, in 1919, his attitude had stiffened into non-violent non-co-operation.

But his first important act on coming home was to establish the Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmati. It is "a kind of home or settlement where the scholars, living in extreme simplicity and austerity and supporting themselves by hard labour are trained to understand and to exemplify their master's principles".

In 1917-18 there were three occasions for applying the principle of Satyagraha which had been tried so successfully in S. Africa. The opposition to the 'tinkathia' system introduced by the indigo-planters of Champaran in Bihar and the problems of the tenants of Kaira from a complete failure of harvest put to great trouble, were the most important issues. In both the cases he applied the principle of Satyagraha and triumphed.

A third instance was a success against the mill-owners of Ahmedabad against whose intransigence the entire on-fast was resorted for the workers redressal of their grievances.

Gandhiji's re-introduction of the charkha, together with his preaching of its adoption by all, was a message of salvation for India.

Gandhiji took a vow of silence and immobility for a year in December, 1925. Sarojini Devi succeeded him as President of the Congress that year.

While on tour in Mangalore, Gandhiji was summoned by the Viceroy to see him at Delhi—only to inform him about the Secretary of State's announcement regarding the Simon Commission, whose "personnel supplied the common basis of resentment for all the political parties of India." Congress boycotted the statutory commission eventually. It was in this connection that Lala Lajpat Rai faced heavy lathi blows on his chest and died subsequently.

Gandhiji had planned to tour Europe. Many friends abroad were requesting him to come. But he gave up the idea as he felt that his duty lay at home in view of the impending struggle. 1928 was a period of preparation and the change of Government in England made little difference to Congress policies and programmes. Gandhiji occupied himself more and more with the constructive programme and the Congress had set up several committees for Khaddar, Prohibition, untouchability, etc.

In 1929 Gandhiji was elected President of the Congress for the second time at the Lahore Congress but he resigned in favour of younger blood—Jawaharlal Nehru.

Lord Irwin returned from England in October, 1929 after prolonged consultation with H.M.G. and issued a statement of policy. He issued a statement on the policy of H.M.G. with regard to India's constitutional progress towards Dominion Status. Gandhiji's subsequent meeting with Irwin failed to produce any tangible results.

YEAR OF ACTION

The year of action, 1930, began with a revolt from the Maharashtra demanding participations in C.W.C.

Lord Irwin clarified the Government policy and Mahatma Gandhi thanked him for the same. He further made a 11-point offer demanding total prohibition, salt tax abolition, reduction of rupee ratio, of land revenue, of military expenditure, tariff on foreign cloth imports, release of prisoners and abolition of C.I.D. If these demands were conceded, Gandhiji promised, there would be no more talk of civil disobedience.

Independence Day celebrations in 1930 were a great success throughout the country. There were arrests and prosecutions galore. The working committee, meeting at Sabarmati, authorised Gandhiji to launch Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhiji gave informal talks to his followers on how to conduct the movement, how to make salt and how to break the Salt laws.

As usual with him, Gandhiji wrote to Lord Irwin of his intention to launch Salt Satyagraha. Irwin's response was not only unconciliatory but even threatening in tone. Gandhiji reported that Britain would respond to nothing but force and that India was a vast prison-house. While he made his elaborate arrangements for the Satyagraha, Sardar Patel toured the countryside preparing the people for the coming ordeals. Sardar Patel stole the laurels from Gandhiji by being unexpectedly arrested before the movement had started.

DANDI MARCH

Gandhiji started on his Dandi March on March, 12, 1930. The movement gathered momentum as days passed. The women were first restricted in their Satyagraha activities. But after Gandhiji's arrest women too came out in their thousands and participated in Satyagraha.

Viceroy restarted his negotiations with leaders and after some initial failures at last Gandhiji consented to attend the R.T.C. as a result of the now famous Gandhi-Irwin Pact. But with the arrival of Lord Willingdon, the situation altered greatly. The deterioration was so great that at one time Gandhiji actually stopped his journey to London to attend the R.T.C. Some agreement was reached at the last minute and Gandhiji was enabled to attend R.T.C. where he placed his country's demands for Independence unequivocally before the Conference and defended the National and non-communal character of Congress. As he was leaving London, he was worried about the happenings in India. By the time he landed in Bombay on Dec. 28, 1931, the whole country was in a mess.

However, as a Satyagrahi Gandhiji had gone there "absolutely in the spirit of co-operation and to strive his utmost to find points of agreement." He thought despite the change in the character of the British Government, "it might be possible for me to convince the British Ministers that India is a valuable partner not held by force but by the silken cord of love." Soon he saw that there was an utter unreality in the proceedings. In the welter of confusion he made one thing clear. He would not tolerate separate electorates for the untouchables and would resist any such decision with his life. It was evident that conditions for negotiations did not exist. He made it clear in London that the "cereal of fire" was the alternative if an honourable settlement were not reached. As the proposals made by the Conference were unsatisfactory, Gandhiji returned home empty-handed.

ANOTHER MASS MOVEMENT

Upon his return, he saw that the Government had already launched an attack on the Congress. A series of new Ordinances had been promulgated, shootings had taken place and prominent Congress leaders had been arrested. The day after his arrival (28th Dec. 1931) he mildly protested against the Government's war-like measures and insisted upon asking the Viceroy for "guidance." Two days later came the Viceroy's reply refusing an interview. A further letter from the Government left no possibility of peace. In it H. E. had declared: "His Excellency and his Government can hardly believe that you or the Working Committee contemplate that His Excellency can invite you with the hope of any advantage to an interview held under the threat of resumption of Civil Disobedience. They must hold you and the Congress responsible for all the consequences that may ensure." Thus, though Gandhiji had not intended it, a movement was forced upon him. The campaign insisted as a mass movement for 16 months and more than 100,000 people were imprisoned.

In May 1933, sixteen months after his arrest, Gandhiji undertook a fast for 21 days. It was for no specific purpose. He said: "It is predominantly an inaugural fast overdue and subordinately, because it is overdue, by way of purification of self and associates." There was a fast lasting 7 days by a private conference of Congress leaders in Poona in July 1933 as a result of which Gandhiji wired to the Viceroy asking for an interview. The Viceroy insisted on a formal withdrawal of C.D., but as no honourable peace could be had, resistance had to be maintained. He suspended mass C.D. and announced individual disobedience in its place. He was to have led it by a march from Ahmedabad to Ras. On the 31st July, the day before the projected march, he was arrested. He went on a fast again and was released on August 23.

Non-Cooperation Call And After

The events of 1919 to 1922—the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab disorders and the Khilafat struggle—are the most prominent landmarks of an important period.

Gandhiji objected to the Rowlatt Act as he considered that people should not be kept in prison without open trial, for which there was provision in the legislation. The Punjab disorders came in the train of the disturbances that followed the Rowlatt Act. The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was the consequence. There was a terrible massacre. Gandhiji raised his powerful voice of protest against this. The Khilafat movement arose out of the dissatisfaction of Muslims at the terms of the Peace Treaty with the Turks, and Gandhiji gave his support as he wanted to live on terms of closest friendship with his Muslim countrymen. Popular feeling against the Government was strong and widespread. In February 1919 he asked his countrymen to sign a pledge to refuse civilly to obey the Rowlatt Laws until they were withdrawn". Public meetings, hartals, and demonstrations followed. Non-violent non-co-operation was proclaimed, including boycott of the reformed Councils. In the Special Congress held in Calcutta in 1920, Gandhiji carried his famous Non co-operation resolution involving surrender of titles, boycott of foreign cloth, boycott of schools, colleges and law courts, boycott of the Councils and so on.

While the Special Congress of Calcutta passed Gandhiji's Resolution favouring a non-co-operation movement, the Nagpur Congress the same year set the final seal on the programme which was launched soon thereafter. Stalwarts like C. R. Das who opposed the programme in the initial stages later on turned out to be the very sponsers of the resolution. This was a personal triumph for Gandhiji. The creed of the Congress was changed and the last vestiges of British element in it disappeared with this session. The scope of the movement was expanded so as to include Swarajya, at the suggestion of Mr. C. Vijavaraghavachariar, besides Khilafhat and the Punjab tragedy.

The people of the country, especially the youth, and even women responded in a splendid manner to the leader's clarion call. Students left their institutions of study and joined by the hundred the new national educational institutions. Lawyers boycotted the Courts and many Government Servants resigned their posts to partake in the country's struggle.

Tilak, Gandhiji declared on the demise of the former, blessed the latter's programme and wished it success. Gandhiji took over "Young India" from the Home Rule League and thus acquired a powerful weapon with which he wielded enviable influence over the educated in the country.

The Congress Working Committee met from time to time to guide the movement. The Government held its hand watching the course of events. Agents-Provocateurs here and there, however, pursued their nefarious practices by inflicting violence on non-violent people and thus inciting them into violent action.

The movement was going strong everywhere and the people's morale was high. A tragic incident far in the South marred this picture. Incensed by insults to their religious sentiments and susceptibilities, the Moplahs rose in a frenzied revolt and perpetrated inhuman atrocities on Hindu women and children. But it is two well-known to us how the Britisher is a past-master in the art of handling such situations. Soon the Rebellion was quelled by superior force without hope of redemption. The Prince of Wales witnessed a hostile India on his arrival in India and Government efforts to ensure a calm atmosphere during the Prince's stay ended in failure. Gandhiji promised Swaraj in a year if people believed to and carried out his programme. People had caste off their fear, thanks to Gandhiji, and they had come to a realisation of their self-respect. The atmosphere grew tenser. The Ahmedabad Congress resolved to form volunteer organisations throughout the country to offer Satyagraha. The year 1921 rang out and the convocation of an all-party Conference heralded the dawn of 1922. The mass civil disobedience movement was yet to be started when the tragedy of Chauri Chaura put an end to the fond expectations of enthusiastic people eager to launch on such a movement. Gandhiji was severely castigated by colleagues and followers for punishing the whole country for the sin of a small village. "The storm blew over and and Gandhiji, like the proverbial reed, remained unmoved."

HISTORIC TRIAL

And then the Government acted at the psychological moment. Gandhiji was incarcerated just at this juncture when his popularity was at its lowest ebb. He was committed to the sessions on a charge of sedition. The memorable trial began on March 18, 1922 when "the entire court rose in an act of spontaneous homage when Mahatma Gandhi entered,—a frail, serene, indomitable figure in a coarse and scanty loin-cloth." Gandhiji rose to plead guilty; he invited and expressed his readiness to submit to the highest penalty the judge could award him under the law. His written statement was an outpouring of a lacerated heart. He traced the remarkable history of a man who was transformed from a loyal supporter of the British Empire to its most dreaded antagonist. The judge awarded him the full sentence of six years rigorous imprisonment when all present in the court bade him good-bye.

C. R. Das tried to wean the people from their adherence to Gandhiji's programme at the Gaya Congress but the people stood steadfast by their leader who was languishing in jail and Das given the short shrift. The seeds of the Swarajya Party were already sown and they began sprouting as time advanced. Das, Nehru, and others of their ilk favoured council-entry and fight from within. The Cocanada Congress of 1923 finally passed a Resolution in favour of Council entry.

1924 set its foot with sad tidings of Gandhiji's grave illness in jail. He was, however, successfully operated upon and prematurely and unconditionally released on February 5, 1924.

SPLIT IN CONGRESS

The Swaraja Party scored resounding victories in the elections to the Councils as well as in the Councils themselves. The split in the Congress grew wider. Gandhiji met Nehru and Das at Juhu and held discussions. They could find no common ground and the talks ended in failure. But the even

LANDMARKS IN GANDHIJI'S LIFE

Gandhi's Birth 2nd Oct. 1869.
Leaves for South Africa 1893.
Returns to India 1895.
Goes again to South Africa 1896.
Arranges for Ambulance Corps in the Anglo-Boer War 1899.
Returns to India 1901.
Back to South Africa 1902.
Renders help during the Plague in Johannesburg 1904.
Leads Stretcher-bearer Corps in Natal Native Rebellion 1906.
Takes the Oath of Passive Resistance against Anti-Asiatic Law 1906.
Emigration Act receives Royal Dec. 26 1907.
Addresses mass meeting in Johannesburg, protesting against the Emigration Act and his subsequent arrest 1907.
Upholds Voluntary Registration and consequent assault by mob. Feb. 1908
Levy of the £3 tax and the revival of Passive Resistance Sept. 1913.
Smuts-Gandhi agreement 1913.
Truce with the South Africa Government Jan. 1914.
Leaves for London and arranging for the Indian Volunteer Corps during the Great War Sept. 1914.
Government awards Kaiser-i-Hind Medal 1915.
Founds Satyagraha Ashram in Ahmedabad 1916.
Arrest in Champaran Apr. 1917.
Promulgation of the Rowlatt Bills Feb. 1919.
Satyagraha Pledge against Rowlatt Bills Feb. 28, 1919.
Suspension of Satyagraha and fast April 18, 1919.
Agitation against the Khilafat and the Punjab Wrongs 1918-1919.
Returns Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and starts Non-Co-operation 1st Aug. 1920.
Open Letter to the Duke of Connaught Feb. 1921.
Interview with H. E. Lord Reading May 1921.
Prince of Wales's landing and riots in Bombay Nov. 1921.
Ultimatum to Lord Reading 1922.
Tragedy of Chauri Chaura 14th Feb. 1922.
Arrest of Gandhi at Ahmedabad 10th March 1922.
Trial of Gandhi and imprisonment March 1922.
Release from Jail Feb. 1924.
Resumes Editorship of "Young India" April 1924.
The "Fast" and the Delhi Conference 11th Sept. 1924.
President of the Belgaum Congress Dec. 1924.
Bonfire demonstration in Calcutta March 1926.
Lahore Congress and the Independence move Dec. 1929.
A.-I.C.C. appoints Gandhi as Dictator and decides to prosecute Gandhi's Programme of Civil Disobedience 15th Feb. 1930.
Gandhi's letter to H. E. Lord Irwin 4th March 1930.
The Great March 12th March 1930.
Breaks Salt Law at Dandi 6th April 1930.
Gandhiji's arrest 26th Jan. 1931.
Gandhiji released 5th May 1931.
Mahatma sails for England 29th Aug. 1931.
Mahatmaji's return to India Dec. 28, 1931.
Mahatmaji's arrest (under) Regulation XXV of 1827 3th Jan. 1932.
Gandhiji declines to avail himself of weekly interviews if Miss Slade not allowed to see him 7th June, 1932.
Mahatma Gandhi's letters to the Prime Minister and Sir Samuel Hoare declaring fast until death if the Award is not modified or released 12th Sept. 1932.
Mahatma Gandhi commences his fast at noon. He declines conditional release 20th Sept. 1932.
Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. M. C. Raja and Pandit Malaviya interview Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravada Jail 21st Sept. 1932.
Agreement reached by Malaviya Conference is cabled to Premier urging immediate acceptance to save Gandhiji's life 24th Sept. 1932.
Government's acceptance of the Poona Settlement is announced both in the Council of State and the Assembly 26th Sept. 1932.
Gandhiji breaks his fast at 5 p.m. 26th Sept. 1932.
The special privileges allowed to Gandhiji in connection with his fast withdrawn 1st Oct. 1932.
Mahatma Gandhi's [illegible] ment re. untouchability propaganda 4th Nov. 1932.
[illegible] tactics of the Congress Socialist Party from the A.-I.C.C. Oct. 1938.
Generally interested himself in the question of the States people 1938-39.
Disapproval of Subhas Bose's re-election as Congress President Jan. 1939.
Undertook a fast at Rajkot to induce the Thakore Saheb to implement his promise of reform but broke it on the Viceroy's intervention agreeing to adjudication by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court whose judgment went in his favour March 1939.
Suspension of States agitation as part of general policy April & May 1939.
Negotiated with Lord Linlithgow on a war-time settlement but failed, and Congress Ministries were withdrawn October 1939.
Campaign of Civil Disobedience inaugurated Oct. 1940.
Sent message on "Independence Day" from Wardhaganj, stating "There is to be no C.D. that day. For we must not invite disturbance Jan. 26, 1941.
Made a declaration that he did not wish well to India at Britain's expense Feb. 15, 1941.
Opened the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital at Allahabad 28th Mar. 1941.
Refusal to withdraw the C.D. movement and declared that "unquenchable faith in the power of non-violence" was unshaken. April 1941.
Directed that Sind should be considered outside the Satyagraha zone and Congressmen of the province should continue their normal activities 6th May 1941.
Deplored Hindu-Muslim riots 6th May 1941.
Permitted Mr. K. M. Munshi to resign from Congress 25th June 1941.
Was relieved of leadership of Congress by the Congress Working Committee 30th Dec. 1941.
Events in 1942 and 1943 such as the Cripps negotiations, the resumption of Congress leadership by Mahatma Gandhi in August 1942 and the subsequent developments are matters of recent history.
Azad explains why Gandhiji left Congress 8th Jan. 1942.
Gandhiji declares Nehru as his successor—not Sardar Patel or Rajaji 15th Jan. 1942.
"If Germans win—" Article in "Harijan" 15th Feb. 1942.
Gandhiji meets Chiang Kai-Shek at Calcutta 18th Feb. 1942.
Cripps Mission to India—Churchill's anouncement in House of Commons 11th Mar. 1942.
Gandhiji meets Cripps at Delhi 27th Mar. 1942.
Linguistic Redistribution of Provinces—Gandhiji says he was principally instrumental in getting Congress pass Resolution 29th Mar. 1942.
Cripps Proposals 29th Mar. 1942.
Cripps Broadcast 30th Mar. 1942.
Madras Congress Legislature Party passes Resolution acknowledging Muslim League's separation claim 23rd April 1942.
Cripps Mission Failure—Azad replies C.R.'s criticism 2nd April 1942.
Foreigners welcome in India—Gandhiji's article in "Harijan" 5th April 1942.
Cripps Offer withdrawn, says Cripps 11th April 1942.
A.-I.C.C. War Resolution Passed 1st May 1942.
A.I.C.C. [illegible] Resolution recognising League's separate demand 2nd May 1942.
A.-I.C.C. passes Jagat Narain's resolution 2nd May 1942.
Gandhiji defends C.R.'s motive [illegible]

THUS HE STROVE TO MAKE US FREE

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 5th Oct. 1869, at the little seaport town of Porbunder, in the small peninsula of Kathiawar on the extreme west of India. The Gandhis belong to the Bania caste. The family held a high position. Gandhiji's grandfather, Uttamchand Gandhi, called Ota Gandhi, was Diwan or Chief Minister in one of the Kathiawar States. An interesting story is told of Ota Gandhi by his grandson. He was dismissed for a time from his own State, Porbunder, and had taken service in the State of Junagadh. When he saw his new chief he saluted him with the left hand. "Why do you salute me with the left hand?" asked the Chief. "Because the righ hand is pledged to Porbunder," was the reply.

Gandhiji's father was Karamchand Gandhi, Diwan of Rajkot. "My father", says Gandhiji, "was a lover of his clan, truthful, brave and generous, but short-tempered." He had great experience in practical affairs. Gandhiji's mother was a very religious woman and must have deeply influenced her son's character. The outstanding impression that his mother left on his memory was one of saintliness.

Gandhiji passed his childhood in Porbunder. He was admitted into the local high school in his twelfth year. At school he was a shy boy, knowing nothing beyond his books and lessons and running back home to avoid his companions. He was a very truthful and mild-natured boy.

MARRIED AT 13

According to Hindu custom in those days he was married at the age of thirteen. "I do not think", Gandhiji has written, "it meant to me (at that time) anything more than the prospect of good clothes to wear, drum-beating, marriage processions, rich dinners and a strange girl to play with."

In early youth Gandhiji often used to read aloud the Hindi Ramayana of Tulsidas in his father's presence and this made a great impression on him. He regards that book as "the greatest work in all devotional literature." He also used to hear the Bhagavata Purana read. His father, who then resided in Rajkot, was a man of importance. Not only Hindus but Jains and Muhamadans came to see him. He was friendly with them and the talk often led to religious questions. "In Rajkot", according to Gandhiji, "I got an early grounding in toleration for all branches of Hinduism and sister religions." He had not yet any living faith in God. "But one thing", says he, "took deep root in me—the conviction that morality is the basis of things, and that truth is the substance of all morality. Truth now became my sole objective. Truth began to grow in magnitude every day. Since, then, also, my definition of Truth has been ever widening."

At this time another principle greatly impressed him. It was the precept "return good for evil." Here we see the seeds of Gandhiji's future greatness.

TO ENGLAND AND BACK

After passing the Entrance examination he joined the Samaldas College at Bhavnagar but did not stay there long. It was thought desirable that he should proceed to England to qualify himself for the Bar, particularly as it would enable him to succeed to the Diwan[illegible] [illegible] solemn promise to live a chaste life in England and not to take wine or meat. He was at that time 18 years of age.

[illegible] Africa, engaged him for a case to be conducted there. From 1893 to 1914 Gandhiji was in South Africa. He came to South Africa in charge of an important case. But it was in another field that he was to find his real world.

Within a day or two of his arrival the humiliating conditions under which the Indians lived were brought home to him. He was not allowed to travel inside a coach with Europeans, was assaulted, thrown out of railway carriages, excluded from hotels, kicked out of a footpath because he was not a white man. In South Africa all Indians were "coolies", and he came to be called the Cooly Barrister.

New forms of injustice were being devised by the Government of South Africa. A bill for disfranchising the Indians was passed into law in spite of the protest organised by Gandhiji Indian feeling became articulate In their helplessness they pressed him to remain and join the Supreme Court in Natal. There was some difficulty "on the ground of colour" but ultimately he was enrolled.

AGITATION IN INDIA

In 1896 he came to India to fetch his wife and children. In India he wrote and spoke on the cruel disabilities from which the Indian community in South Africa was suffering. He created strong opinion in India. Reuter sent a report of these speeches which was somewhat exaggerated and which excited the white people of South Africa. They thought that the system of indentured Indian labour would come to an end and the European planters would suffer in consequence.

In the meantime a cablegram came from the Natal Indians asking Gandhiji to return at once to Africa. He sailed with his family and some three or four hundred Indian passengers on board. Another steamer also left for South Africa with about the same number of Indians. When the Europeans in Natal learnt this they were really excited. They held public meetings and passed resolutions that the party should be prevented from landing in Durban. The bubonic plague had broken out in India in 1896. When the steamer reached Durban, the Europeans took advantage of the quarantine restriction and applied them for their own purpose. The passengers were detained for a period of 23 days which was much longer than the usual time for such quarantine. The Indian owners of the steamers or their agents were threatened with loss of business if they permitted Gandhiji and the other passengers to land But they stood firm Notice was sent to the passengers that the Europeans were in an excitable mood and if the passengers landed they would be thrown into the sea. The passengers were determined to land in spite of the threat.

EVENTFUL LANDING

The steamers came into port. There Gandhiji received a message from the Attorney-General advising him not to land with the other passengers but to do so in the evening under police escort. At first, to avoid unpleasant consequences, he agreed and send his family to the house of his client, Rustomji, to await his arrival. But when the advocate of Rustomji's firm Mr. Laughton, came and told him that the situation demanded that he should land at once, Gandhiji put on his turban and was ready to accompany him.

It was already half past four in the afternoon in January. The sky was overcast with clouds [illegible] were convicts. Led by Gandhiji they refused to obey the law and prepared to suffer imprisonment. Gandhiji went to jail. Many others followed him. More wrongs were inflicted. A judicial decision declared that all Indian marriages were illegal. A tax of three pounds was imposed on all indentured coolies who wanted to stay after the term of their contract had expired. Passive resistance spread. The prisons were filled. A large number of women, with Mrs. Gandhi at their head, went joyfully to prison. A procession of 2,000 people, including women and children, marched into forbidden territory to defy the law. There was no violence, no breach of the peace. The coolies on the sugar plantations went on strike. Some of them were shot down. At last the Asiatic Registration Act was repealed, the tax was abolished and monogamous Indian marriages were recognised.

It was a triumph for Satyagraha. Its moral effect was incalculable. It raised the self-respect of the Indian settlers. It made the Europeans regard them with a new feeling of appreciation. It proved the superiority of soul-force to brute force. Above all it convinced Gandhiji of the value of Satyagraha. It placed in his hand a moral weapon of tremendous efficacy.

One incident during the struggle shows the chivalrous spirit of Gandhiji. A great strike of the European employees of the Union Railways had broken out. Government was placed in a difficult position. Some said, "Assist the strikers now and obtain your own terms from Government". But Gandhiji said, "No." He played the game and refused to take an unfair advantage. This decision was bound to create, and did create, a great impression.

LIFE IN INDIA

Gandhiji returned to India in 1914. The Great War had already broken out. He still believed in the ideals of British rule and his attitude was that of whole-hearted support to Britain in the war. Between 1915 and 1919, however, Gandhiji's faith in Government gradually weakened till, in 1919, his attitude had stiffened into non-violent non-co-operation.

But his first important act on coming home was to establish the Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmati. It is "a kind of home or settlement where the scholars, living in extreme simplicity and austerity and supporting themselves by hard labour are trained to understand and to exemplify their master's principles".

In 1917-18 there were three occasions for applying the principle of Satyagraha which had been tried so successfully in S. Africa. The opposition to the 'tinkathie' system introduced by the indigo-planters of Champaran in Bihar and the problems of the tenants of Kaira whom a complete failure of harvest put to great trouble, were the most important issues. In both the cases he applied the principle of Satyagraha and triumphed.

A third instance was a success against the mill-owners of Ahmedabad against whose intransigence he entered on a fast and secured for the workers redressal of their grievances.

Gandhiji's re-introduction of the charkha, together with his preaching of its adoption by all, was a message of salvation for India.

Non-Cooperation Call And After

The events of 1919 to 1922—the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab disorders and the Khilafat struggle are [illegible] prominent landmarks of an important period [illegible] Gandhiji objected to the Rowlatt Act [illegible] he considered that people should [illegible]

heralded the dawn of 1922. The mass civil disobedience movement was yet to be started when the tragedy of Chauri Chaura put an end to the fond expectations of enthusiastic people eager to launch on such a movement. Gandhiji was severely castigated by colleagues and followers for punishing the whole country for the sin of a small village. "The storm blew over and and Gandhiji, like the proverbial reed, remained unmoved."

HISTORIC TRIAL

And then the Government acted at the psychological moment. Gandhiji was incarcerated just at this juncture when his popularity was at its lowest ebb. He was committed to the sessions on a charge of sedition. The memorable trial began on March 18, 1922 when "the entire court rose in an act of spontaneous homage when Mahatma Gandhi entered,—a frail, serene, indomitable figure in a coarse and scanty loin-cloth." Gandhiji rose to plead guilty; he invited and expressed his readiness to submit to the highest penalty the judge could award him under the law. His written statement was an outpouring of a lacerated heart He traced the remarkable history of a man who was transformed from a loyal supporter of the British Empire to its most dreaded antagonist. The judge awarded him the full sentence of six years rigorous imprisonment when all present in the court bade him good-bye.

C. R. Das tried to wean the people from their adherence to Gandhiji's programme at the Gaya Congress. But the people stood steadfast by their leader who was languishing in jail and Das given the short shrift. The seeds of the Swarajya Party were already sown and they began sprouting as time advanced. Das, Nehru, and others of their ilk favoured council-entry and fight from within. The Cocanada Congress of 1923 finally passed a Resolution in favour of Council entry.

1924 set its foot with sad tidings of Gandhiji's grave illness in jail. He was, however, successfully operated upon and prematurely and unconditionally released on February 5, 1924.

SPLIT IN CONGRESS

The Swaraja Party scored resounding victories in the elections to the Councils as well as in the Councils themselves. The split in the Congress grew wider. Gandhiji met Nehru and Das at Juhu and held discussions. They could find no common ground and the talks ended in failure. But the even amiable Gandhiji was all sympathy and understanding. He could not reconcile himself to a split in the movement. At last a compromise was arrived at regarding Council-entry, Gandhiji's condition of yarn subscription for membership having been accepted. Gandhiji went so far as to offer to resign his presidentship but the Swarajists, as Dr. Pattabhi puts it, "denounced the principles of Gandhiji on the one hand and on the other demanding his leadership.

While the internal politics of the Congress was in a melting pot, the communal situation in the country grew worse and there was a widespread outbreak of riots, to the agony of Gandhiji. He went on a 21-day fast blaming himself for the riots and concluded it successfully.

Gandhiji took a vow of silence and immobility for a year in December, [illegible] Sarojini Devi succeeded him as President of the Congress that year. [illegible] on tour in Mangalore, Gandhiji was summoned by the Viceroy to see him [illegible]

to attend R.T.C. where he placed his country's demands for independence unequivocally before the Conference and defended the National and non-communal character of Congress. As he was leaving London, he was worried about the happenings in India. By the time he landed in Bombay on Dec. 28, 1931, the whole country was in a mess.

However, as a Satyagrahi Gandhiji had gone there "absolutely in the spirit of co-operation and to strive his utmost to find points of agreement." He thought despite the change in the character of the British Government, "it might be possible for me to convince the British Ministers that India is a valuable partner not held by force but by the silken cord of love." Soon he saw that there was an utter unreality in the proceedings. In the welter of confusion he made one thing clear. He would not tolerate separate electorates for the untouchables and would resist any such decision with his life. It was evident that conditions for negotiations did not exist. He made it clear in London that the "ordeal of fire" was the alternative if an honourable settlement were not reached. As the proposals made by the Conference were unsatisfactory Gandhiji returned home empty-handed.

ANOTHER MASS MOVEMENT

Upon his return, he saw that the Government had already launched an attack on the Congress. A series of new Ordinances had been promulgated, shootings had taken place and prominent Congress leaders had been arrested. The day after his arrival (28th Dec. 1931) he mildly protested against the Government's war-like measures and insisted upon asking the Viceroy for "guidance." Two days later came the Viceroy's reply refusing an interview. A further letter from the Government left no possibility of peace. In it H. E. had declared: "His Excellency and his Government can hardly believe that you or the Working Committee contemplate that His Excellency can invite you with the hope of any advantage to an interview held under the threat of resumption of Civil Disobedience. They must hold you and the Congress responsible for all the consequences that may ensure." Thus, though Gandhiji had not intended it, a movement was forced upon him. The campaign lasted as a mass movement for 18 months and more than 100,000 people were imprisoned.

In May 1933, sixteen months after his arrest, Gandhiji undertook a fast for 21 days. It was for no specific purpose. He said: "It is predominantly an inaugural fast overdue and subordinately, because it is overdue, by way of purification of self and associates."

There was a fast followed by a private conference of Congress leaders in Poona in July 1933 as a result of which Gandhiji wired to the Viceroy asking for an interview. The Viceroy insisted on a formal withdrawal of C.D. but as no honourable peace could be had, resistance had to be maintained. He suspended mass C. D. and announced individual disobedience in its place. He was to have led it by a march from Ahmedabad to Ras. On the 31st July the day before the projected march, he was arrested. He went on a fast again and was released on August 23.

The British Government had, in the meantime announced their so-called Communal Award, according to which the Depressed Classes were accorded separate electorates. There was a call of conscience for him to fast as he had announced in London that he would

PORT

RACE MEETINGS POSTPONED

REVISED DATES TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER

Race meetings scheduled to take place at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta on Saturday, were postponed. The revised dates for the respective seasons will be announced later.

Cricket

Skilful bowling and fielding by the M.C.C. restricted Trinidad's score in the first innings to 182 for three wickets on the opening day of the match at the Port O'Spain.

Ganteaume scored 101, putting on 144 with A. Trestrail for the second wicket. On the second day Trinidad declared at 481 for 4 and the M.C.C. replied with 19 for no loss.

* * *

Before the departure of the Indian team from Adelaide, Mr. Pankaj Gupta, manager, said that he hoped the Australians would tour India in 1950-51.

* * *

The Indian cricketers in Australia have cancelled all social engagements for the next week as a mark of respect, says a message from Melbourne on Saturday. A few minutes' silence will be observed in the course of the match against a Victorian Country XV at Mildurra.

Football

In the M. U. C. Football Tournament on Friday, T'Nagar Club beat Madras Greens by four goals to nil.

* * *

Madras University won the Asutosh Mukherjee Memorial Shield for the second year in succession by defeating Aligarh University, by eight goals to one, in the final of the Inter-University Football Tournament, at Loyola College ground, Nungambakkam, on Friday.

Boxing

Joe Louis, world heavy weight champion, administered a perfect boxing lesson to Bob Foxworth, of Illinois, in a one-sided four-round exhibition at the Coliseum, Chicago, on Thursday night. Louis, as was only to be expected, won every round easily.

Tennis

Lennart Bergelin and Torsten Johansson, the Swedish tennis stars, scored easy victories in the Central India Lawn Tennis Championships at Allahabad on Thursday. Bergelin beat G. C. Mathur 6-2, 6-3, and Johansson beat S. K. Verma 6-2, 6-0.

PORTRAITS OF C. R. AND SUBHAS BOSE UNVEILED

Coimbatore Council's Tributes

COIMBATORE, Jan. 29.

Mr. R. A. Shanmugha Thevar, Secretary of the Coimbatore District Congress Committee and Municipal Councillor unveiled a portrait of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the Municipal Council hall last evening in the presences of a large gathering. Dr. C. Nanjappa, Chairman who presided thanked Mr. A. T. Sawmy, Municipal Councillor and Artist for having presented the portrait to the Council.

Mr. Shanmugha Thevar, after unveiling the portrait, referred to the great sacrifice made by Mr. Bose for the cause of Indian freedom as President of the Indian National Congress. By organising the freedom movement outside India, Netaji resisted the Japanese invasion of this country, he added.

Mr. K. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A. and Municipal Councillor unveiling a portrait of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, stated that Mr. C.R. had been Chairman of the Salem Municipality for a number of years and as Premier in 1937 of the Madras Province, he had helped Coimbatore Municipal Council in several respects. It was he who secured the quota system of the Government in respect of appointments of sweepers for municipal [illegible] All limits should be [illegible] to be had done to this

CUDDAPAH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Budget Estimates Passed

CUDDAPAH, Jan. 28.

A meeting of the Cuddapah Municipal Council held on Jan. 26, Mr. P. Seshaiah Chetty, Chairman, presiding the revised budget for 1947-48 and the budget estimates for 1948-49 were adopted.

The revised budget for 1947 opens with a balance of Rs. 33,160, the total receipt amounting to Rs. 3,93,390 and the expenditure Rs. 4,00,670. Provision of Rs. 2,200 is made for the payment of bonus to all Municipal subordinates, excepting teachers and menials in the Public Health Department. The revised budget closes with a balance of Rs. 25,880.

The budget estimates for the year 1948-49 open with a balance of Rs. 25,880, the receipts being Rs. 3,38,160 and the expenditure Rs. 4,08,740. Provision is made for the payment of dearness allowance at the existing rates to the entire staff. Provision is also made for the payment of salaries at the revised scales for the secondary and elementary school teachers. The budget closes with a balance of Rs. 12,300. The Council opposed the suggestion of the Commissioner for the abolition of fourth and fifth classes in the Municipal High School.—F.O.C.

Bill Collection Staff For Coimbatore

COIMBATORE, Jan. 29.

An ordinary meeting of the Coimbatore Municipal Council was held yesterday, Dr. C. Nanjappa, Chairman, presided.

An Office note stated that the Municipal Council should request the Managing Agents of the textile mills to realise the Profession Tax due to the Council from the mill staff at the time of disbursement of their salary and to pay the amount to the Municipality in view of the difficulties involved in the collection of dues by the Municipal collection staff from the mill staff directly and further requested to appoint an additional staff of three clerks and three bill collector for the purpose.

The Council approved the Office note and sanctioned the necessary staff asked for subject to the approval of the Government.

The Commissioner's note stating that the inmates of Langarkhana had been shifted to the Beggar Home and the Collector might be requested to defer the question of selling the site and building in auction as it would be required for Municipal purpose, was approved.

The Collector of Coimbatore had addressed on the unofficial not of the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore, to the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. that the Minister for Agriculture wanted that surplus water at Siruvani should be supplied through Noyyal river to save Chittarschavadi crops which were drying up.

The Chairman of the Municipal Council told the Superintending Engineer that the matter had to be finally decided by the Council. But he had recommended the use water as a special case in anticipation of the Council, approval in the circumstances mentioned on the distinct understanding that this supply should not be taken as a precedent and claims made as a matter of right in future.

The Council approved the Chairman's note.

Palghat Council

PALGHAT, Jan. 27.

At a meeting of the Palghat Municipal Council, Dr. A. R. Menon, Chairman, presiding, it was decided to convert the Municipal Office park into a public park and a sum of Rs. 2,600 was allotted for the improvement of the park.

It was also resolved to repair Chetty Memorial Road at a cost of Rs. 8,000. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was also sanctioned for levelling the Municipal High School playground.

The Council also passed a resolution that in view of the fact that the park in the Fort maiden having been vested in the Municipality and the same having been cut apart as recreation ground, the Government be requested to hand over the ground rent collected from the circus owners to the Municipality. The Council further advanced the plea that the Municipality had spent considerable amounts over the park.

A heated discussion followed on a demand for Rs. 200 for purchase of drinking water pots for the Municipal High Schools, and as a result some of the members raised a walkout. The Council sanctioned only Rs. 100 for the purpose.—P.O.C.

T. B. SANATORIUM FOR BANGALORE

Mysore Ruler Declares Open

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Jan. 30.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore to-day declared open the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and the Institute of Indian Medicine here. There was a distinguished gathering.

Mr. Devaraj Sivaram, the donor of the Sanatorium, recalled in his welcome speech that His Highness had laid the foundation stone three years ago.

The proposed Sanatorium will accommodate fifty beds.

His Highness, in his speech, referred to the special drive against Tuberculosis in 1937 when an All-India Tuberculosis Fund was inaugurated. He hoped that the present Sanatorium would also contain X-Ray Mobile Units for the benefit of rural areas.

His Highness further observed, "I referred three years back, when I laid the foundation stone of this Sanatorium to the toll that this fell-disease Tuberculosis took in human lives, young and old alike, and to the misery that overtakes a family through incidence of this disease. The spread of Tuberculosis had assumed such proportions that a special drive was made towards eradicating it in 1937, when Anti-Tuberculosis Fund was inaugurated all over India.

Proceeding His Highness said, "The good work the Sanatorium at Mysore is doing and the relief it has afforded to many unfortunate victims is well-known It is a matter of great satisfaction that in this large cosmopolitan City, it has been possible for my Government, through the generous contribution of Dharmaprakasa Devarao Sivaram to open a similar institution and give succour to those suffering from this disease here and in adjacent parts. I share the hope of the donor that this institution will develop rapidly and fulfil the very vital and urgent need. Prevention of this disease is as important as its cure. I feel there is great need to educate the public in this matter. It is equally important that this disease should be diagnosed in time and subjected to proper medical treatment.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

His Highness declaring open the Institute of Indian Medicine hoped that it would prove to be popular in regard to treatment as well as research.

Mr. L. S. Venkaji Rao, said that the Royal House of Mysore had preserved all that was rich and glorious in their great culture and had an abiding solicitude for the Indian systems of medicine.

The Maharaja said, "on a previous occasion here, I referred to the value of the system of Indian Medicine and the part it could play to relieve suffering humanity, if proper facilities were provided and research undertaken. The old controversy between indigenous system of medicine and what is termed as Western System has happily ended. We are gradually coming to realise that knowledge has no territorial barriers, and each system of medicine has contributed largely to the understanding and development of other systems." His Highness went on, "It is undeniable that the indigenous system of Medicine, in this country, has a large hold on people, and unless there is something living, vital and utilitarian, it is not conceivable how this hold should have continued all through ages. The practical issue is how to further develop it and bring it into line with modern researches and give it its proper place among healing sciences. I am glad this institution, which is being opened today will, in addition to caring for the sick, carry science farther than where it was when it was practised by our ancients. Both systems of medicine are required and have their place in this land."—P.O.C.

Tax on Non-Transport Motor Vehicles

Madras-Cochin-Travancore

REGULATING LABOUR IN FACTORIES

Jagjivan Ram's Measure In Dominion Parliament

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The Labour Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram moved in the Dominion Parliament today that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, said that the Bill when passed into law would place on the statute book a factory law which, if properly enforced, would secure a marked and distinct improvement in working conditions in factories.

Speaking about the main changes that had been introduced in the bill Mr. Jagjivan Ram said "we have tried to implement as many of the provisions of the International Labour Organisation Code of Industrial Hygiene as are practicable under Indian conditions. The provisions relating to periodical medical examination of young persons and the submission of plans of factory building are also from ILO conventions. We have also freely drawn upon the British Factories Act one of the most comprehensive pieces of legislation on this subject."

Dealing with the existing law, the Labour Minister pointed out that in general the Factories Act was now applied to industrial establishments using power and employing twenty or more persons. It was now proposed that the factories law should apply to all industrial establishments employing ten or more workers where power was used and twenty or more workers in all other cases. As a result the number of establishments covered was likely to be trebled and the number of workers protected by the Act would increase from twenty-five to thirty-five lakhs.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram stated that the distinction between seasonal and perennial factories would be done away with. The regulations regarding safety, health and proper working conditions would apply to all working places, irrespective of the number of workers employed. The bill prescribes the standards to be observed by the factory owners with regard to health and safety measures for the welfare of the workers. Labour will be associated with the management in regard to the responsibilities prescribed.

Another important provision in the bill is with regard to the responsibility of the factories' inspectorate to scrutinise the plans and specifications of factory buildings and their lay-outs in regard to employment of workers. The age of entry will be raised from twelve to thirteen. Young persons will be medically examined every year. A new provision has been included to provide for the grant of holidays with pay to workers who have put in six months service. The bill also provides for the collection of information regarding occupational diseases as well as for remedial measures. Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that the Government would take up measures to tighten the administration of the factory law.

Mr. Sidhwa's Support

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa supporting the motion for reference to Select Committee welcomed the inclusion of seasonal workers within the scope of the bill and the raising of the age-limit in the case of children. The owners, he said, must pay greater attention to the comforts and conveniences of the labourers if production had to be increased. He suggested the installation in all factories of electric fans, proper ventilaters, and sanitary arrangements and said that these facilities should be enforced by legislation so that the act when passed would be a model act for the benefit of the workers in the country. Mr. S. Das supporting the motion sid

LEVY ON COTTON CLOTH

Textile Commissioner Explains

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India in a Press Note issued today said:

"The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India desires to make it clear that Government, with a view to avoiding the anomaly that may be created by two sets of prices being charged, consequent on the decontrol of cloth, decided to collect a levy, being the difference between the old and new prices. As a result of this, the maximum retail price which a consumer may have to pay on cloth on which the new levy is paid, may be the old ex-mill price, stamped on the cloth, plus a levy of 4 as. in the rupee in the case of coarse cloth, 2 as. in the rupee in the superfine cloth plus twenty per cent.

"The Textile Commissioner desires to make it clear that the exemption from the 'levy' on the 12 varieties of cloth detailed in the Press Note, issued by him on Jan. 28, 1948, applies to cloth with manufacturers as well as mills.

"Mills, exporters and export wholesale dealers are also informed that the levy is on export also except where it is permitted by the Textile Commissioner, to be diverted for consumption in India."—A.P.I.

Cloth in Exchange For Raw Cotton

Pakistan & India Textile Officers Discuss Question

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

A delegation of Pakistan Government officials led by Mr. A. B. Habibullah, Textile Commissioner, Pakistan, has arrived in Bombay, to discuss with the Textile Commissioner, Government of India, proposals for purchase of cotton cloth in exchange for cotton from the Dominion of Pakistan.

The members of the delegation met the Textile Commissioner Mr. T. Sivasankar, this afternoon and the talks will be resumed tomorrow.

The other members of the delegation are, Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Secretary, Development Department, and Mr K. Headington, Banking Adviser to the Government of Pakistan.—A.P.I.

CHANGES IN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Centre Considering Scheme

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

A number of changes in the existing railway system are envisaged in a scheme now under the consideration of the Government of India, the U. P. I. reliably learns.

Under this scheme, the Oudh-Tirhut Railway is likely to be abolished and the portion of the railway from Gorakhpur to Katihar will be linked with the E. I. Railway. The area from Gorakhpur northwards will be linked with the Northern India Railway.

The scheme also envisages, it is further learnt, the amalgamation of the coalfield areas now covered by the B. N. Railway with the East Indian Railway. The railway system from Howrah to Kharagpur also is likely to be amalgamated with the E. I. Railway.

There is also a proposal to trifurcate the Bengal Nagpur Railway system and in the event of the proposal being put through, one portion of that railway system will be linked with the E. I. Railway, another with the M. & S. M. Railway and the third with the G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. B. B. Verma, former General Manager of the Oudh-Tirhut Railway has been appointed on special duty in connection with this reorganisation of the various railway systems in India.—U.P.I.

Retrenchment in Military Accounts Office

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

An initial batch of 14 clerks of Military Accounts (Pensions) Office went on hunger strike from today as a protest against the [illegible]

PIG IRON PRICE INCREASES

The following Commercial Prices for Pig Iron will apply to despatches in wagon-loads from 1st February, 1948.

F.O.R. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi Ports:

Foundry No. 1	Rs.	114/-	per ton.
Foundry No. 2	Rs.	112/-	" "
Foundry No. 3	Rs.	110/-	" "
Foundry No. 4	Rs.	108/-	" "
Basic	Rs.	85/-	" "

For other destinations freight from the nearest port should be added.

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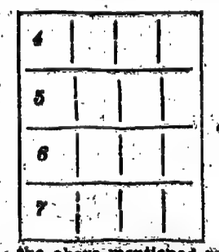
Easy to Gain Rs. 10,000 - Competition No. 14

Rs. 5,000/- will be awarded as First Prize to the all correct solvers similar to our sealed solution deposited one in the Dacca Union Bank Ltd., Calcutta. Rs. 3,000/- as second prize to the 1st Two Rows correct and Rs. 2,000/- as third prize to the 1st one Row correct solution.

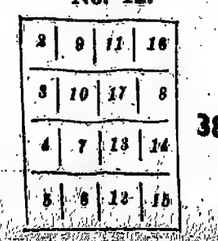


LAST DATE OF POSTING 14-2-48
LAST DATE OF RECEIVING 18-2-48
RESULT ON 29-2-48

How to Solve: Arrange the numbers from 4 to 19 in the given square such that only each of the Rows (Left to Right) totals 46 using each number once only. Columns or diagonals are not to be calculated. The first figure in each Row is fixed and mentioned for the benefit of the solvers Entry Fee—Every one entry Re. 1/- and for every six entries Rs. 5/- only.

Rules: Any numbers of entries on plain paper along with requisite fee at the above mentioned rate are accepted. Fees should be sent by M. O. or uncrossed Indian postal orders. M. O. receipt should be enclosed with entries. All unpaid entries will be considered disqualified. Every competitor is requested to send As. -/4/- extra for result, Winners list, etc. If a smaller amount than Rs. 10,000/- nett is realised the value of the prize will have to be reduced proportionately. Decision of the Manager in all matters regarding this competition must be accepted as final and legally binding. Only those that strictly adhere to those rules should compete. No correspondence will be attended to. Write your name, address and entry figure in English only. Competitors should write on the back of the entries and M. O. coupon their addresses and competition number.

Sealed Solution No. 12.



GOVT. REGD. No. 4352.
Address your entries and Fees to:

The Janapriya Trading,
114/10, Hazra Road (I.E.),
CALCUTTA-26.

CATTLE SHOW IN SALEM VILLAGE

SALEM, Jan. 29.

Over 20,000 heads of cattle including bulls, heifers, stud-bulls, cows, belonging to several breeds participated in the one-day Cattle Show organised by the Salem District Board at the pilgrim centre of Kollipatti in Tiruchengodo taluk on Jan. 28 in connection with the conclusion of the Thai Poosam festival. There was a record gathering of over 50,000 people from the surrounding areas and special sanitary and water-supply arrangements were made by the Public Health staff under the personal supervision of Dr. C. V. Vaidyanathan, District Health Officer, Salem. A special Public Health, Veterinary and Agricultural Exhibition was also held from Jan. 24 for the benefit of the ryots.

Mr. K. S. Venkatraman, District and Sessions Judge, Salem, who declared the show open and also awarded prizes to the best cattle exhibited, spoke on the greater need to develop the cattle wealth of the country when it was with a food crisis. He hoped that the ryots would take interest in the matter of cattle development on proper lines.

Mr. Painswami, Secretary, Salem District Board, proposed a vote of thanks.

Krishnarajendra Technical Institute

BANGALORE, Jan. 29.

Dr. W. A. Shewhart, Research Statistician of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in America and initiator of the statistical quality control movement in industry, visited the Technological Institute, Bangalore, this evening and expressed his high appreciation of the work being done there. He was greatly impressed with the well-equipped testing section and was glad to learn that testing of not only the raw material and the finished product but also the material at each stage of production which formed the basis of standardisation and quality control methods formed part of the curricula of studies including necessary statistical methods.—F.A.C.

"Sind Observer" to be Sold To Parsis

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

The "Sind Observer" it is understood, is being sold to a combine of Parsees and the deal will be finalised shortly.

The paper which was hitherto advocating the cause of Sind Hindu minorities will chalk out a new policy. It is likely that its present editor Mr. C. H. J. Pathy may sever his connection with it.—F.O.C.

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Tirupur Kumaran's Statue To be Erected

TIRUPUR, Jan. 29.

An ordinary meeting of the Tirupur Municipal Council was held on Jan. 28 under the presidency of Mr. K. N. Palaniswami Gounder, Chairman. On the motion of Mr. P. Nachimuthu Gounder, the Council unanimously resolved to erect a statue of Volunteer Kumaran who died as a result of the Police lathi charge during the civil disobedience movement in 1933.

It will be remembered that the Cutchery Road was recently renamed as Kumaran Road from the railway station.

The Council also resolved to recommend to the authorities concerned to remove statutory rationing in Tirupur.—F.O.C.

Vice-Chairman Elected

A special meeting of the Tirupur Municipal Council was held this after-noon under the presidency of Mr. K. N. Palaniswamy Gounder, Chairman, for the election of Vice-Chairman. Mr. K. V. Ramaswamy Gounder, President of the Town Congress Committee, whose name was duly proposed and seconded was duly declared elected Vice-Chairman.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN TINNEVELLY DT.

PALAMCOTTAH, Jan. 27.

With the sanction of the Government of Madras, Mr. K. Gulam Muhamud, Collector of Tinnevelly, has arranged for the execution of the Famine Relief Works, which consist of 38 Road Works and 31 items of Public Works Department, amounting to Rs. 5,56,000.

Road works in the Taluks of Sankarankoil, Nanguneri, Kollpatti, and Tiruchendur consist of 33 works which will cost Rs. 2,74,000 and of P. W. D. works 31 in number in the taluks of Kollpatti, Sankarankoil, Nanguneri, Tiruchendur and Tinnevelly Taluk costing Rs. 2,82,000—F.O.C.

WEAVING FACTORY FOR EX-TAPPERS OPENED

SALEM, Jan. 29.

The newly organised Co-operative Carpet Weaving Factory for ex-tappers in Ayodhiapatnam centre in Salem taluk, was inaugurated by Mr. T. M. Kuttikrishna Nambiyar, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Salem, on Jan. 29.

The factory will work 40 looms and the factory has been constructed at a cost of about Rs 12,000. The Government have granted a loan of Rs. 5,000 and a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 and have also lent the services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Mr. Thandroya Pillai, to supervise the working of the Ayodhiapatnam Wool Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society.

Mr. N. Amir John, Assistant Development Officer, Salem, explained the details of the scheme and the interest evinced by the Government in helping ex-toddy tappers.

Mr. Kuttikrishna Nambiyar appealed to ex-tappers to take a keen interest in the work and be loyal to the society.—F.O.C.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

SALEM, Jan. 28.

Mr. K. S. Venkataraman, District and Sessions Judge, Salem, on Jan. 26 acquitted Rameswami Kandar of Paramathivelur village in Namakkal taluk who was charged with having attempted to murder one Nagammal by stabbing her with a knife on Oct. 18 last.

18 Months' R.I. for Causing Hurt

The Assistant Sessions Judge, Salem, Mr. K.N. Rajagopal Sastry, on Jan. 27 sentenced Lakshmana Goundar of Chekkupatti village in Namakkal taluk to 18 months' R.I. for hurting his uncle Ettaya Goundan and setting fire to a part of his house, on July 27 last in a land dispute.—F.O.C.

Tanjore Dt. Adult Education Committee

TRANQUEBAR, Jan. 26.

The Tanjore District Adult Education Action Committee which met yesterday at Kumbakonam in the Sri Rama Elementary School under the presidency of Mr. R. Lakshminarasimha Ayyangar, decided to conduct a course of training teachers for Adult Education at Porayar during the next summer holidays.

The following office-bearers for the Action Committee were elected: Mr. G. Krishnamachariar, President, Mr. M. Swaminath Vice-President, Mr. A. Vaithinathaswamy, Secretary, Mr. R. Ramamirthachariar, Treasurer and eleven teachers including two lady teachers on the Executive Committee.—F.O.C.

Reciprocal Arrangements

ERNAKULAM, Jan. 29.

The Government of Cochin have issued the following Press Note:

The Government have made the following reciprocal arrangements with the Governments of Travancore and Madras regarding exemption from taxation in respect of non-transport motor vehicles.

All non-transport motor vehicles registered and normally kept in Travancore State or Madras Province will be exempt from payment of tax for a quarter payable under the Cochin Vehicles Taxation Act XIII of 1121, on transfer to this State, in case tax has already been paid for that quarter in Travancore or Madras as the case may be. This exemption will hold good throughout the currency of the quarter in which tax has been paid in Madras or Travancore whether the transfer of the motor vehicle is made temporarily or otherwise. Similarly all non-transport motor vehicles registered and normally kept in Cochin State will be exempt from payment of tax in Travancore or Madras on transfer to either place temporarily or otherwise for the quarter in which the transfer is made, provided tax has already been paid in Cochin State for that quarter.

In case tax has been paid in Cochin State under the Cochin Vehicles Taxation Act XIII of 1121 for more than one quarter in respect of any non-transport motor vehicles, transferred to Travancore State or Madras Province, the tax paid for the quarter or quarters subsequent to the quarter in which the transfer is made will be refunded by the Cochin Government. Similarly tax paid in Travancore State or Madras Province for more than one quarter in respect of any non-transport motor vehicles transferred to Cochin State will be refunded by the Travancore or Madras Government as the case may be for the quarter or quarters subsequent to the quarter in which the transfer is made.

Consequent on the above reciprocal arrangements non-transport vehicles registered in any of the three areas of Travancore, Cochin and Madras will not be required to obtain temporary licences when taken to the other two areas for a temporary period within the quarter for which tax has been paid.—F.O.C.

FINE OF RS. 500 REDUCED TO RS. 5 ON APPEAL

CHITTOOR, Jan. 29.

Mr. C. S. Choudhary, District and Sessions Judge Chittoor, pronounced judgment last evening reducing on appeal the sentence of Rs. 500, in default to undergo 4 months R. I. passed on one P. Chengalraya Chetty, a merchant of Trupati, by the Additional First Class Magistrate, Chittoor, to a fine of Rs. 5 only in a case in which he stood convicted for importing 123 bags of Kesari-dhall from Bombay Presidency into this Province.

In the course of the statement, the Judge observed that the appellant took delivery of these bags only after obtaining permission from the local Deputy Tahsildar and the price was fixed by the Collector of the district.

The Judge also reduced a similar sentence to a fine of Rs. 5, passed on another appellant G. Varadaiah Chetty, a merchant of Tirupati, by the same Magistrate for importing 299 bags of Kesari-dhall from Bombay into the Province.

Mr. C. Venkatarama Iyer, Advocate, Chittoor, argued the connected appeals and P. Maraya Reddy, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.—F.O.C.

TRAGIC END OF 'VARSITY LECTURER

ANNAMALAINAGAR, Jan. 29.

Mr. M. L. Sitharama Iyer, Senior Lecturer in Chemistry, Annamalai University, was found dead in the Chemistry Laboratory. He was believed to have taken potasium cyanide (a deadly poison).

It is stated that he had left a letter on the laboratory table stating that he was 'disgusted with life.'

Mr. Sitharama Iyer was on the staff from 1929 and was a popular figure in the University.—F.O.C.

Stabbing Incident in Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 30.

A stabbing incident occurred this evening shortly after the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death became known when a number of persons in a local cinema wanted the show to be terminated. This led to a scuffle between two sections of people and one man received stab injuries. Stones were later pelted at the cinema.—A.P.I.

that while framing labour legislation we should not be carried away by sentiments and should not entirely copy western models. The ideas propounded in the Bill were "outlandish" and unsuited to the conditions prevailing in this country. We should adjust our labour legislation to the conditions prevailing here. He suggested giving up the general conventions on labour and forming an Asiatic labour organisation. He also emphasised that labour must play its part well and speak in patriotic terms.

Mr. Tajamul Husain said that the Bill was entirely in the interests of labour and therefore there should not be and delay in its passing into an act. He suggested that the age for employment of children should be raised to 15 and there should also be a limit for retirement of men with pension.

Mr. Hatiharnath Sastri said that the present Bill was very satisfactory from the point of the labour and would produce happy conditions for the solution of the labour problem in the country. Labour legislation in this country was far behind that of other countries. He commended the action of the Government in helping to improve the lot of the Indian worker. He regretted that the response from the employers to the recent industrial truce was no satisfactory and also deprecated the action of certain parties in labour circles, who obstructed the satisfactory working of the truce.

Mr. Z. H. Lari welcomed the measure and said that the real task before the Government was not only to enact such legislation, but also to take steps to enforce that legislation. A number of provisions embodied in the present Bill were also included in the Act of 1936, but these provisions, for all practical purposes, had remained a dead letter. He suggested the formation of a standing committee consisting of representatives of labour, employers and ndependent persons to look to the working of the provisions of the Bill. He opposed the suggestion of power being given under the Bill to the Provinces to exempt certain factories from the operations of certain clauses.

Mr. Kesho Rao pointed out certain defects in the Bill and said that the economic development of the workers was more important than their social welfare. He suggested the inclusion in the Bill of provisions for profit-sharing, housing and compulsory pension schemes.

Jagjivan Ram's Reply

Replying to the debate the Labour Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that he did not claim perfection for the Bill. This was a modest beginning towards a great objective. He assured the House that in the Select Committee earnest consideration would be given to the various suggestions made on the floor. This legislation, he said, had been brought forward, not due to sentimental reasons, nor due to any agitation on the part of the working class, but from a genuine desire on the part off the Government to give labour a fair consideration.

Referring to the criticism that India should not copy western models, the Labour Minister said that a country beginning industrialisation late was in a more advantageous position and could learn from the mistakes committed in the course of industrialisation by western countries.

He supported the provision for delegating certain powers to the Provincial Governments and said that the Central Government could only legislate and depend upon the Provinces to put into effect that legislation.

The House passed the Transport Minister Dr. John Matthai's Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Mr. Matthai explained that at present notices under Sec. 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure pertaining to the affairs of the Indian Government railways, a major portion of which related to cases of compensation claims, were received in the Railway Board's Office either direct or through other Ministries of the Central Government and on a few cases from Provincial Governments notices had then to be forwarded to the General Managers of the Railways concerned for disposal. This gave rise to numerous complaints and there was considerable delay in the disposal of the cases. It was, therefore, proposed to amend Sec. 80 of the C. P. C. to provide for notices of suits relating to affairs of a Government railway being served on the General Manager of the Railway concerned.

The House accepted an amendment moved by Mr. K. Santanam, which sought to improve the Bill by specifically stating that in the case of a suit against the Central Government where it related to a railway, notice should be served on the General Manager of that railway.

The House passed the Bill and adjourned till Monday Feb. 2.—A.P.I.

in the Office.

At a general meeting of the clerks Federation, Allahabad, held this afternoon, all the 14 clerks, who are on hunger strike, declared their intention to fast till the order of retrenchment was cancelled.—A.P.I.

LEADERS RUSH TO BIRLA HOUSE

(Continued from page 3)

ghout the night and chant hymns.

Mahatma Gandhi's death shocked Delhi and the whole of India with "the impact of atomic force" Governor-General Mountbatten, Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel and other Cabinet Ministers were immediately informed of the tragedy.

Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel and other Ministers rushed to Birla House.

The Military Secretary to the Governor-General Col. D. H. Currie and General Bucher, Commander-in-Chief, and the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar also arrived immediately.

The Governor-General Lord Mountbatten, called at Birla House half an hour after the assassination and was at the bed side of Mahatma Gandhi for nearly an hour

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's death flashed throughout the city in a few minutes. Business houses, shops, restaurants and cinema houses were immediately closed. A marriage procession proceeding along Connaught Place halted and dispersed silently. Traffic in the city came to a standstill. Men, women and children who were on their evening walk at Connaught Circus were visibly moved and many of them broke into tears. Crowds of people hurried to Birla House on foot.

Nehru Choked With Emotion

It is learnt that the alleged assassin arrived in Delhi yesterday. His only luggage which consisted of a bedding was found in a First Class waiting room of the Old Delhi railway station.

As soon as the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death spread, large crowds streamed towards Birla House and filled the compound and beyond. Repeated persuasion requesting them to disperse was of no avail.

At about 8 p.m., somebody shouted, "Mahatma is not dead and the doctors are hopeful of his recovery." Though the news was incorrect, many persisted in believing that Gandhiji was not dead and many tried to get into Birla House to get Mahatma Gandhi's 'Darshan.' The crowd queued up, but was disappointed.

Pandit Nehru came out of the room, climbed up the outer gates and addressed a few words. He was choked with emotion. He told the gathering in a faltering voice that Mahatma Gandhi was dead. He had been shot by a mad man. In this crisis we should not lose our balance of mind.

A.I.R. Announcement

All programmes of All-India Radio went off the air at five minutes to six and the announcer said: "You will now hear a very important announcement", and in solemn words broke the news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi by assassination and repeated the announcement four times in English and in Hindustani.

The announcement was followed by recitation of Mahatma Gandhi's favourite hymns "Vaishnava Janatho", "Ram Dhun" and verses from the Gita.

Delhi newspapers issued special editions announcing the assassination of Mahatmaji.

It is learnt that this morning some stranger who looked like the alleged assassin entered Mahatma Gandhi's room. He could not explain his presence there and was asked to go away.

PRICES REDUCED EXCEPT FOR SARIBADI SARSA: Prices of all important and common medicines which went up during the last two years due to higher costs of raw materials, have been much reduced recently. So our, patrons, old customers and stockists are requested to get their requirements as vigorously as before. For Catalogue, please write to our Branches and Sole Agents—SADHANA AUSADHALAYA.

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Mahatma Gandhi decides to go on a three weeks' fast 29th April 1933
Gandhiji commences a fast of 21 days at 12 noon. He is released at 9 p.m. 8th May 1933.
Gandhiji announces suspension of Civil Disobedience for six weeks and calls on Government to withdraw the Ordinances 9th May 1933.
Gandhiji breaks his fast at 12-30 noon 29th May 1933.
Gandhiji sends a telegram to the Viceroy seeking an interview 15th July 1933.
The Viceroy declines to interview Gandhiji 17th July, 1933.
Mahatmaji states in a Press interview his opinion of the Viceroy's reply which he thinks, "has created a regrettable situation fraught with grave danger" 18th July 1933.
Gandhiji in an interview says that he has decided to disband the Sabbrmati Ashram 26th July 1933.
Gandhiji decides to disbana the Sabrmati Ashram 26th July 1933.
Gandhiji communicates to the Bombay Government his decision to march from Ahmeddbad to Rao with 33 followers 30th July 1933.
Gandhiji with 33 others is arrested and lodged at Sabormati Jail 31st July 1933.
Gandhiji is taken back to Yerwada Jail 2nd Aug. 1933
Gandhiji released and re-arrested for breaking restraint order served on him 4th August, 1933.
Mahatmaji goes on fast, 16th Aug. 1933.
Mr. Gandhi is removed to Sassoon Hospital 21st Aug. 1933.
Mr. Gandhi is released unconditionally 23rd Aug. 1933.
Mahatma Gandhi issues the statement suspending "Aggressive Civil Disobedience" till Aug. 1934 14th Sept. 1933.
Gandhiji commences his Harijan uplift tour in the C.P. 7th Nov. 1933.
Gandhiji reaches Patna for touring earthquake-stricken area 11th March, 1934.
Gandhiji issues a statement suspending Civil Disobedience 7th April, 1934.
The A.-I.C.C. formally suspends Civil Disobedience 20th May, 1934.
Gandhiji is bombed at but providentially escapes 25th June, 1934.
Gandhiji concludes his Harijan tour 3rd Aug., 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi commences his week's fast at Wardha 7th Aug., 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi breaks his week's fast 14th Aug., 1934.
Gandhiji issues a statement re. the report of his retirement from the Congress 4th Sept., 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement re. his contemplated severance from Congress 17th Sept. 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Aney issue a joint statement re. the coming Assembly Election. 20th Sept. 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement re. reform of the Congress 15th Oct. 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement re. the changes in the Congress Constitution 31st Oct. 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi releases for publication his letters to the Viceroy re. his visit to the Frontier Province 12th Dec. 1934.
Mahatma Gandhi goes on his 4 weeks' silence 23rd March 1935.
Mr. Gandhi makes Segaon, 5 miles from Wardha, his headquarters 30th April 1936.
Mahatma Gandhi addresses the Congress at Faizpur 27th Dec. 1936.
Lord Zetland makes a statement in Parliament on the Indian inpasse 9th April 1937.
Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement urging the appointment of a tribunal 16th April 1937.
Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement on Congress Ministries 17th July 1937
Gandhi Birthday Week begins 26th September 1937.
Deplored Congress Ministers authorising employment of violence to quell communal and labour riots 20th Nov 1937
Expressed grave concern at the growing tendency in Congress to consider problems on sectarian lines; condemned the walk-out 31st May 1942.
"Quit India" movement origin—Gandhiji's interview with Louis Fischer 9th June 1942.
"Address To Every Japanese" 26th July 1942.
C.R.'s letter to Gandhiji on Congress W.C. Resolution of 14th July 1942. (later adopted at Bombay on 8th Aug. 1942) and Gandhiji's reply 20th July 1942.
Puckle circular—sensational release by Gandhiji 6th Aug. 1943.
Message to China 7th Aug. 1942.
A.-I.C.C. Meeting at Bombay commences 7th Aug. 1942.
Gandhiji's last message: "Do or Die" 8th Aug. 1942.
Gandhiji arrested and taken to Aga Khan Palace, Poona 9th Aug. 1942.
Congress leaders arrested and taken to unknown destination 9th Aug. 1942.
Gandhiji's charge-sheet against Govt.—Letter to Viceroy
Mahadev Desai breathes his last in Aga Khan Palace 14th Aug. 1942.
Gandhiji's letter to Chiang—published by Louis Fischer in "Nation" 23rd Aug. 1942.
Capacity Fast of Gandhiji—undertaken in Aga Khan Palace, Poona. Begins 10th Feb. 1943.
C.R. meets Gandhiji 26th Feb. 1943.
Capacity Fast Broken 3rd Mar. 1943.
Gandhi—Viceroy correspondence before Fast Released 10th Feb. 1943.
Gandhiji Refuses offer of temporary release during Capacity Fast 11th Feb. 1943.
Prof. Bhansali's sympathetic Fast 11th Feb. 1943.
"Times" Defends Gandhiji—outrages not desired or devised by him 11th Feb. 1943.
R. Tottenham's Pamphet: "Congress Responsibility for August Disturbances" published 13th Feb. 1943.
Central Assembly Motion on capacity Fast talked out—Maxwell defends Govt. 15th Feb. 1943.
Mody, Sarker and Aney Resign from Viceroy's Executive Council—Protest against Govt. attitude to capacity Fast 17th Feb. 1943.
Gandhiji Released unconditionally on reasons of health 6th May 1944.
Gandhiji's undelivered letter to Jinnah released to Press
Gandhiji's undelivered letter to Jinnah 4th May 1943.
Shaw demands H.M. King should release Gandhiji May 1943.
Kasturba Gandhi breathes her last in Aga Khan Palace 22nd Feb. 1944.
Jinnah's uncharitable comment on Gandhiji's letter from prison, not delivered to him 28th May 1943 18th May 1944.
"Correspondence with Gandhi" Govt. pamphlet published 17th June 1944.
Letter to Viceroy of June 17 and Viceroy's reply of 22nd June released 1st July 1944.
Stuart Gelder ("News. Chronicle") Interview—C.R. Gandhi Plan 13th July 1944.
C.R.—Jinnah correspondence released 8th July 1944.
Rt. Hon. Sastri criticises C.R.—Gandhi formula 13th Aug. 1944.
Letter to Churchill 14th July 1944.
"Cavalcade" interview 21st July 1944
Gandhiji meets Jinnah at Jinnah's residence in Bombay to solve deadlock 9th Sept. 1944.
Meets British M.P.s at Madras February 1946.
Cabinet Mission announced. 19th Feb. 1946.
Gandhiji opposes decimal coinage 23rd Mar. 1946.
Gandhiji meets Herbert Hoover 24th April 1946.
Cabinet Mission Plan announced 16th May 1946.
Gandhiji praises 16th May Plan 2nd June 1946.
Directive to People to follow Congress lead in accepting 16th May Plan 25th June 1946.
Interim Govt. without Leaguers formed 1st Sept. 1946.
Interim Govt. Leaguers enter 26th Oct. 1946.
Nehru's Flying visit to London Dec. 1946.
Consamably meets without Leaguers attending 9th Dec. 1946.
Gandhiji's Bengal Assam tour Dec. 1945 & Jan. 1946.
Gandhiji's South Indian Tour Jan.-Feb. 1946.
Meenakshi Temple, Madura, worship at 3rd Feb. 1946.
Worship at Palni 3rd Feb. 1946.
8-point plan to fight hunger 17th Feb. 1946.
"Harijan" revived 10th Feb. 1946.
Deified—Idol installed and worshipped in Begusarai temple 9th Mar. 1946.
Gandhiji's condemns deification 24th Mar. 1946.
Attempt to wreck Gandhiji's Special Train near Poona 30th June 1946.
Message to U.S. People: "Find a corner for poor God" 22nd Oct. 1946
Advice to women in riot-affected areas in Bengal—Take Poison, choke and commit suicide in face of dishonour 18th Oct. 1946.
Bengal—Calcutta—Noakhali Tour 29th Oct. 1946.
Decision on new experiment to work alone and singly in affected areas 21st Nov. 1946.
Foot Tour begun from village to village. 11th Dec. 1946.
Bihar Repercussions—Gandhiji threatens to fast unto death—Letter to Biharis 6th Nov. 1943.
Bihar Tour March 1946.
Salt Tax abolished 1st Mar. 1946.
Gandhi—Jinnah Joint Appeal for Communal Amity 16th Apr. 1947.
Doon Campbell (Reuter's) Interview 5th May 1947.
Division of Country under 3rd June Plan Inevitable. No use grieving over it says, Gandhiji 10th June 1947.
No Enthusiasm over coming Freedom says, Gandhiji 10th July 1947.
India attains Independence 15th Aug. 1947.
Independence Day Fast of Gandhiji at Calcutta 15th Aug. 1947.
I will spend the rest of my life in Pakistan says, Gandhiji 18th Aug. 1947
Calcutta Fast, as penance for Hindu outbreak as reaction to Punjab outrages 1st Sept. 1947.
Fast Broken after 73 Hrs. 4th Sept. 1947.
One Man Boundary Force in E. Bengal—C.R.'s Tribute 5th Sept. 1947.
Response to call for surrender of arms in Calcutta 4th Sept. 1947.
Delhi Muslims respond to call for surrender of arms 21st Sept. 1947.
Gandhiji's campaign against controls November—December 1947.
Gandhiji's Indefinite Fast to restore India's honour—Begins on 13th Jan. 1948.
Gandhiji's dream and vision of Pakistan & India Prayer Speech 14th Jan. 1948.
Gandhiji's seven conditions to break fast 17th Jan. 1948.
Gandhiji breaks fast 18th Jan. 1948.
Attempt on Gandhiji's life during prayer meeting 20th Jan. 1948.
Gandhiji appeals for compassion for culprit 21st Jan. 1948.
Gandhiji shot dead while going to prayer meeting Jan. 30, 1948.

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to it to keep his vow of vegeterianism. But he remained adamant This was also a period of hard study. The two went very well together.

After being called to the Bar he returned to India. When he came, his caste people wanted to excommunicate him. Even his relations dare not openly eat with him, though they were prepared to do it secretly. But it went against his grain to do a thing in secret that he would not do in public.

As a barrister Gandhiji began practice at the Bombay High Court and then removed to Kathiawar. But he did not get many briefs. A client of his, however, who had business in South

Gandhiji appeared in the street he was identified by his turban. Some young lads shouted, "Here's Gandhi! Here is Gandhi! Thrash him! Surround him!" Some threw stones. The number of rioters swelled. Mr. Laughton hailed a rickshaw for him, but the rickshaw-boy was threatened by the crowd and refused to come. Some people tore Mr. Laughton away from Gandhiji. The crowd abused him and threw down his turban. A burly fellow came up and slapped him in the face and kicked him. He was about to fall down but saved himself by holding on to the railings of a house. He recovered himself and began to walk. A European lady came to his rescue.

It was nearly evening when he reached Rustomji's house. At nightfall a big crowd assembled before the house. The men demanded that Gandhiji should be given up to them. But the Superintendent of Police had sent Gandhiji out of the house secretly by another door.

SURPRISES IN STORE

All this enhanced Gandhiji's reputation and the prestige of the Indian community. The two sides had tested their strength. "Whenever I think of that day", writes Gandhiji, "I feel that God was preparing me for the practice of Satyagraha".

And indeed when, at the instance of the British Government, the Natal Government was ready to prosecute the assailants of Gandhiji and he was asked to identify them, he refused to prosecute any one. This was a surprise to the Europeans in South Africa.

But a greater surprise was in store for them. The Boer War broke out in 1899 and Gandhiji, at the head of some Indian residents, offered his services on the British side. Ultimately sanction was given to the formation of an Indian Ambulance Corps. A corps of 1,100 Indians (including coolies) led by Gandhiji left for the front. They were given hard work to do. They had to carry the wounded seven or eight miles, and sometimes over much longer distance. In the end they eagerly accepted work within the firing line. When the relief of Ladysmith was over, the Indian corps as well as the European was disbanded. The prestige of the Indians was greatly raised, and the spirit in which they worked in the war was highly appreciated.

NOBLER HEROISM

Gandhiji had shown heroism in connection with the Boer War. In 1904 he had occasion to show a nobler type of heroism. In that year pneumonic or "black" plague broke out in Johannesburg. Twenty-three Indians were attacked. The patients were segregated in a vacant hut and Gandhiji, with four clerks of his office, took charge of them. The risk was very grave. Twenty of the men died and the remaining three were removed elsewhere.

About the same time Gandhiji founded in S. Africa an ashram which he called the Phoenix Settlement. The plan was that every settler should labour and draw the same living wage. Gandhiji's original idea was gradually to retire from legal practice and settle there. But he was only able to stay there at brief intervals.

On the outbreak of the Zulu rebellion in 1906 Gandhiji again went for a short time on ambulance work at the head of a small party of Indians. Their work consisted in nursing the wounded Zulus.

He tells us that, as he marched through the "solemn solitudes" of the Zulu country, he fell into deep thought. He thought of *brahmacharya* or chastity, and how necessary it was both for the married man and the unmarried if they aspired to serve humanity, how it was not possible "to live both after the flesh and the spirit". And ever since Gandhiji was a *brahmachari*.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

The time had arrived in South Africa to give a trial to passive resistance. In 1906 the Asiatic Registration Act was passed By it all Indians were compelled to register themselves, as if they

for which there was provision in the legislation. The Punjab disorders came in the train of the disturbances that followed the Rowlatt Act. The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was the consequence. There was a terrible massacre. Gandhiji raised his powerful voice of protest against this. The Khilafat movement arose out of the dissatisfaction of Muslims at the terms of the Peace Treaty with the Turks, and Gandhiji gave his support as he wanted to live on terms of closest friendship with his Muslim countrymen. Popular feeling against the Government was strong and widespread. In February 1919 he asked his countrymen to sign a pledge "to refuse civilly to obey the Rowlatt Laws until they were withdrawn". Public meetings, hartals, and demonstrations followed. Non-violent non-co-operation was proclaimed, including boycott of the reformed Councils. In the Special Congress held in Calcutta in 1920, Gandhiji carried his famous Non co-operation resolution involving surrender of titles, boycott of foreign cloth, boycott of schools, colleges and law courts, boycott of the Councils and so on.

While the Special Congress of Calcutta passed Gandhiji's Resolution favouring a non-co-operation movement, the Nagpur Congress the same year set the final seal on the programme which was launched soon thereafter. Stalwarts like C. R. Das who opposed the programme in the initial stages later on turned out to be the very sponsers of the resolution. This was a personal triumph for Gandhiji. The creed of the Congress was changed and the last vestiges of British element in it disappeared with this session. The scope of the movement was expanded so as to include Swarajya, at the suggestion of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, besides Khilafhat and the Punjab tragedy.

The people of the country, especially the youth, and even women responded in a splendid manner to the leader's clarion call. Students left their institutions of study and joined by the hundred the new national educational institutions. Lawyers boycotted the Courts and many Government Servants resigned their posts to partake in the country's struggle.

Tilak, Gandhiji declared on the demise of the former, blessed the latter's programme and wished it success. Gandhiji took over "Young India" from the Home Rule League and thus acquired a powerful weapon with which he wilded enviable influence over the educated in the country.

The Congress Working Committee met from time to time to guide the movement. The Government held its hand watching the course of events. Agents-Provocateurs here and there, however, pursued their nefarious practices by inflicting violence on non-violent people and thus inciting them into violent action.

The movement was going strong everywhere and the people's morale was high. A tragic incident far in the South marred this picture. Incensed by insults to their religious sentiments and susceptibilities, the Moplahs rose in a frenzied revolt and perpetrated inhuman atrocities on Hindu women and children. But it is two well-known to us how the Britisher is a past-master in the art of handling such situations. Soon the Rebellion was quelled by superior force without hope of redemption. The Prince of Wales witnessed a hostile India on his arrival in India and Government efforts to ensure a calm atmosphere during the Prince's stay ended in failure. Gandhiji promised Swaraj in a yean if people adhered to and carried out his programme. People had caste off their fear, thanks to Gandhiji, and they had come to a realisation of their self-respect. The atmosphere grew tenser. The Ahmedabad Congress resolved to form volunteer organisations throughout the country to offer Satyagrana. The year 1921 rang out and the convocation of an all-party Conference

Secretary of State's announcement regarding the Simon Commission, whose "personnel supplied the common basis of resentment for all the political parties of India." Congress boycotted the statutory commission eventually. It was in this connection that Lala Lajpat Rai faced heavy lathi blows on his chest and died subsequently.

Gandhiji had planned to tour Europe. Many friends abroad were requesting him to come. But he gave up the idea as he felt that his duty lay at home in view of the impending struggle. 1929 was a period of preparation and the change of Government in England made little difference to Congres policies and programmes. Gandhiji occupied himself more and more with the constructive programme and the Congress had set up several committees for Khaddar, Prohibition, untouchability, etc.

In 1929 Gandhiji was elected President of the Congress for the second time at the Lahore Congress but he resigned in favour of younger blood—Jawaharlal Nehru.

Lord Irwin returned from England in October, 1929 after prolonged consultation with H.M.G. and issued a statement of policy. He issued a statement on the policy of H M G with regard to India's constitutional progress towards Dominion Status. Gandhiji's subsequent meeting with Irwin failed to produce any tangible results.

YEAR OF ACTION

The year of action, 1930, began with a revolt from the Maharashtra demanding participation in R.T.C.

Lord Irwin clarified the Government policy and Mahatma Gandhi thanked him for the same. He further made a 11-point offer demanding total prohibition, salt tax abolition, reduction of rupee ratio, of land revenue, of military expenditure, tariff on foreign cloth imports, release of prisoners and abolition of C.I.D If these demands were conceded, Gandhiji promised, there would be no more talk of civil disobedience.

Independence Day celebrations in 1930 were a great success throughout the country. There were arrests and prosecutions galore. The working committee, meeting at Sabarmati, authorised Gandhiji to launch Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhiji gave informal talks to his followers on how to conduct the movement, how to make salt and how to break the Salt laws.

As usual with him, Gandhiji wrote to Lord Irwin of his intention to launch Salt Satyagraha. Irwin's response was not only unconciliatory but even threatening in tone. Gandhiji retorted that Britain would respond to nothing but force and that India was a vast prison-house. While he made his elaborate arrangements for the Satyagraha, Sardar Patel toured the countryside preparing the people for the coming ordeals. Sardar Patel stole the laurels from Gandhiji by being unexpectedly arrested before the movement had started.

DANDI MARCH

Gandhiji started on his Dandi March on March, 12, 1930. The movement gathered momentum as days passed. The women were first restricted in their Satyagraha activities. But after Gandhiji's arrest women too came out in their thousands and participated in Satyagraha.

Viceroy restarted his negotiations with leaders and after some initial failures at last Gandhiji consented to attend the R.T.C. as a result of the now famous Gandhi-Irwin Pact. But with the arrival of Lord Willingdon, the situation altered greatly. The deterioration was so great that at one time Gandhiji actually stopped his journey to London to attend the R.T.C. Some agreement was reached at the last minute and Gandhiji was enabled

Resist such a decision with the fast. The fast duly began on 20th September 1932 and ended on the 26th, representatives of the Caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes having come to an agreement satisfactory to Gandhiji The Poona Pact abolished the special electorates. At the conclusion of the fast he urged that untouchability should be abolished within a measurable period; otherwise he would fast again. The Harijan Sevak Sangh was organised, and in February 1933, "Harijan" was started.

On 31st March 1934, following the advent of Parliamentary tendencies within the Congress, he suspended C.D. and kept it as a right of his own.

He fasted again in August 1934. The fast was for one week as a penance for an assault by reformers upon a Sanatanist leader. After individual C. D. was started, Gandhiji was arrested on the 1st of August and released again on the 4th and immediately served with an order to leave Yerrawada and live in Poona. He refused to obey and was arrested within a few minutes and awarded on the same day imprisonment for one year. As a convict he had previously enjoyed the privilege of conducting the "Harijan" which was now withdrawn. The "strain of the deprivation became unbearable and he fasted twice" over this issue. In a dangerous state he was removed to the hospital at Poona on the 30th and was released unconditionally on the 23rd. Though he was free, he proposed to keep himself aloof from politics and two months later after the Bombay session, retired from the Congress.

The three following years were mainly spent in the promotion of village industries, removal of untouchability and relief work amongst the suffering and needy.

He spent the following months in the reclamation of terrorists and consolidation of the constructive programme

CONGRESS AND THE WAR

With the advent of Congress to power in eight provinces in 1937 under his inspiration a heavy responsibility devolved on him for the successful execution of his new experiment. He had always insisted on the positive aim of national unity, discipline and watchfulness. The echo of provincial autonomy was heard in the States whose subjects had begun a struggle for responsible government into which Gandhiji was drawn. He threw his weight on the side of caution and only once in the case of Rajkot in 1939 took a direct interest in the promotion of the States peoples' welfare. The fast which he undertook to make the Thakore Saheb respect his own promises at once revealed his responsibility and magnanimity. Meanwhile, Mr. Bose's candidature for the presidentship of the Congress (Tripura session) was disapproved by the Mahatma and led to the President's resignation by the middle of the year.

QUIT INDIA

The withdrawal of the Congress Ministries in October 1939 following Gandhiji's abortive negotiations with the Viceroy for war-time political settlement, the attitude of non-embarrassment, the C. D. launched in October 1940, the Cripps negotiations in April 1943, the fateful meeting of the A.-I.C.C. at Bombay in August last when the Mahatma resumed leadership and subsequent happenings in the country are matters of recent knowledge and need no detailed mention.

Between the release of Mahatma Gandhi in May 1944 and his acts of Civil Disobedience in 1940-41 lie that great, unquiet period which is symbolised in the words "Quit India". The Ramgarh Congress found Congress unprepared for co-operation in the War effort. Congress vacated office in the Provinces and prepared for a struggle

(Continued on page 11)

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KEEP YOUR WASHABLES LOVELIER & BETTER
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THE MAHATMA BECOMES IMMORTAL

Imperishable—Like India

Last Rites On Banks Of The Jumna

SURGING CROWDS OF SOBBING PEOPLE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

"MAHATMA GANDHI Amar Ho Gae"—the Mahatma has become immortal.

THIS CRY WAS RAISED IN ONE VOICE BY A MULTITUDE OF HALF A MILLION MOURNERS AS RED FLAMES ROSE AGAINST THE EVENING SUN AND CONSUMED THE MORTAL REMAINS OF THE NATION'S FATHER.

The funeral procession which left Birla House at 11-45 a.m. reached Raja Ghat on the Jumna at 4-15 p.m. and the obsequies, which commenced at 4-35 p.m., were performed by the Mahatma's third son, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, according to Vedic rites.

As the pyre was lit at 4-55 p.m., the vast gathering which included the highest and lowest in the land wept bitterly. Rajen Babu and Pandit Pant were seen sobbing.

Troops struggled hard to keep back waves of sobbing people who broke the cordon and approached dangerously near the pyre. Lord Mountbatten and Pandit Nehru were among the crowds directing the troops to hold them back.

Since early today streams of people were collecting at Raj Ghat on the Jumna to the south of the Red Fort. By about 4 p.m. the whole area was a seething mass of people and near the cordon around the funeral pyre the crowd was several hundred deep.

The Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, Lady Mountbatten who had just then arrived from Madras, their two daughters, Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the U.P., Mr. Chandulal Trivedi, Governor of the East Punjab, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, and Dadi Arjan and other dignitaries were at the cremation ground [illegible] the cortege arrived.

Dr. Chia [illegible], the Chinese Ambassador, who is the dean of the diplomatic corps, represented the various embassies. As the cortege was lighted the Governor-General and party moved towards a small raised platform. The party squatted round the pyre while girls chanted "Ram Dhun".

Crowds Break Cordon

As the cortege entered through the cordon which was over hundred yards away from the pyre, the milling crowds pressed forward and broke the cordon. Dozens of people were seen fainting and being carried to Red Cross vans. The troops struggled hard to keep the crowds back but the cordon was gone and waves of people approached dangerously near the pyre.

Lord Mountbatten went among the crowd and directed the troops to hold them back. Pandit Nehru was seen urging the people to stay out. But sobbing woman rushed forward to have a last Darshan of the Mahatma.

Mahatmaji's body was carried from the bier by the ashramites and placed on the sandalwood pyre with the head to the north. Flowers, Khadi-garlands and wreaths were placed at the feet of the Mahatma. The first wreath was placed by Dr. Lo, the Chinese Ambassador. The National flag that covered the bier was removed and sandalwood was piled upon the body. 'Holy 'thirtha' from Jumna was sprinkled and the priest, Pandit Ram Dhan Sharma, recited from Vedic texts, while Ramdas Gandhi performed the obsequies.

The great mass of people gathered on the Jumna bank rose 'en masse' and observed a minute's silence and garlands and flowers poured in all the while.

The Sun Goes Down

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was squatting on the ground, put his hand over a sobbing girl as though consoling her. The Sardar [illegible] [illegible] the crowds [illegible] were many who struggled to get near the pyre but were unable to do so in the seething crowd.

As the flames shot up, fragrance of sandalwood and incense filled the atmosphere. The sun was slowly going down and the crowds dispersed.

The pyre was lit at 4-55 p. m. and by 6 p. m. the Mahatma's mortal remains were completely reduced to ashes.

Sacred Heirlooms

Late tonight there were still large crowds in the Raj Ghat. A number of people from far and near who were unable to come earlier arrived in time to see the dying embers and returned sadly.

There was a great scramble and diligent search for small twigs of the sandal chips near the pyre and many were seen with the greatest reverence picking up withered and trodden rose petals, picking up twigs from the mound of wreaths or bits of ash blown by the breeze. These souvenirs will become sacred heirlooms.

Some poor milkmen living in a village some 20 miles away down the Jumna heard of the Mahatma's passing last evening. They fasted for the day and brought two big tins of pure ghee which was used for the pyre.

Troops and police are maintaining an all-night guard of the pyre.—A.P.I.

ALL QUIET IN BIRLA HOUSE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Birla House which till yesterday was busy and crowded presented a deserted appearance tonight. The prayer ground was without a man and silence reigned over the place.

Members of the Birla family offered prayers as usual in the room where Mahatma Gandhi lived. A lamp was burning in the room where Gandhiji died.—A.P.I.

Last Advice To Congress Organisation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Mahatma Gandhi's last advice to the Congress organisation was recorded a few hours before he fell victim to the assassin's bullet. Gandhiji then personally wrote a two-page commentary on the type of Congress organisation he would like to see established.

This, it will be recalled, was preceded by discussions with members of the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee and the Congress President Dr. Rajendra Prasad. These discussions were on a draft report pertaining to the future Congress Constitution.

The discussions were presumably not conclusive, or perhaps Mahatma Gandhi had not made up his mind. But, according to informed quarters, these are Gandhiji's views on the fundamentals of the Congress constitutional problems. He reduced them to writing, and, his views in this form are now in the hands of a responsible Congress leader.

The Congress, the Mahatma had suggested, should be a body consisting of servants of the people. It should be kind of a semi-military organisation, although subscribing to non-violent principles. He would not be averse to disbanding the existing Congress organisation, so that a new organisation composed of servants of the people could take its place and truly serve the lakhs of villages in the country and also help the people in the attainment of social, moral and economic independence as well.

Gandhiji's conception was that the Congress should consist of workers who would form companies with leaders chosen by themselves. The leaders of such companies might choose an all-India leader who would control and command all of them.

He had insisted that a true worker or a true servant of the people should be a habitual Khadi wearer, a teetotaller, and one who would look upon all religions as sacred and equal and would make no distinction of caste, creed or sex. He must work for the uplift of the villagers, spread literacy in the villages, improve their sanitation and their hygiene.

In the Mahatma's opinion, all the organisations started or working autonomously and carrying on constructive activities now, such as the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association, should be affiliated to the Congress organisation.

The views expressed by Mahatma Gandhi are described as radical and revolutionary in approach, and the Congress Working Committee, which is to meet shortly, will no doubt deliberate on them.—A.P.I.

Over A Million Get Last Darshan

FIVE-HOUR FUNERAL PROCESSION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Over a million people flanked the five and a half mile route of the funeral procession when Mahatma Gandhi's body was carried in state today from Birla House to the Raj Ghat on the lowlying basin of the Jumna.

Men, women and children of all communities, from Old and New Delhi and surrounding villages were arriving from early hours to have the Mahatma's last darshan. As the huge procession which started at 11-45 a. m. wended slowly for five hours, the mourners on the roadsides stood in reverence and cried "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai."

Four-thousand troops, 1,000 airmen, 1,000 police and 100 navymen participated in the procession. The regiments of the Indian Army represented were: The Rajputana Rifles, Madras Regiment, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Indian Signal Corps, R.I.A.S.C. Armoured Vehicles and the mounted cavalry of the Governor-General's Body Guard led the procession, while Volunteer Corps of the Jamia-ul-ema and men of the fire-brigade and boy scouts assisted in maintaining order.

The Cabinet ministers last night decided that the armed forces were the only organisation capable of handling the elaborate funeral arrangements and General Bucher, Commander-in-Chief, took charge of the supervision. The grounds where Mahatma Gandhi was to be cremated were covered with shrubs and nettles. These were cleared and a brick and mud platform was raised to hold the funeral pyre.

Special Carriage

The choice of the vehicle in which Mahatma Gandhi's body was to be carried was a problem because it had to be high enough to be within sight of the crowd and the authorities wanted to respect the Mahatma's opposition to the machine age. A weapons carrier was eventually decided and sappers worked throughout the night dismantling the chassis and building a new superstructure with a raised floor which was covered with ground sheets. Four drag ropes were attached and fifty servicemen pulled each rope. The engine was not used.

The funeral procession had to traverse five miles from Birla House to Raj Ghat east of the Jumna Bridge, behind the Red Fort.

The procession wended its way from Hardinge Avenue. There was an exciting moment near Delhi Gate when three R.I.A.F. aircraft swooped down and showered flowers repeatedly.

The biggest floral tribute came at the cortege passed the Delhi District Jail. The whole air seemed to be full of flying petals.

The unbelievably colossal crowds were still swelling. It was impossible to give even the roughest estimate of the number. They undoubtedly ran into lakhs.

The cortege now approached its destination. The banks of the sacred Jumna were packed with multitudes as far as eye could see. The people who had been silent so far were shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai."

The funeral procession reached the Raj Ghat at 4-25 p.m. The body was removed from the carriage and placed on the pyre at 4-30 p.m.

The funeral pyre was raised on a platform three feet high and twelve feet square constructed by the Central P. W. D.

Fifteen maunds of sandalwood, four maunds of ghee, two maunds of samigri (incense), one maund of coconut, and fifteen seers of camphor were provided for the funeral pyre.

Governor-General Lord Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten, accompanied by their daughters, arrived at the cremation ground in time for the ceremony. Lady Mountbatten who was in Madras arrived this morning by special plane to attend the funeral.

Before Mahatma Gandhi was laid on the funeral pyre holy water was sprinkled over the body. 'Mantras' were chanted and other rites performed and the body was laid on the pyre at 4-20 p.m.

Numberless wreaths and garlands were showered on the body.

At 4-33 p.m. Mr. Ramdas Gandhi set fire to the pyre. Within a couple of minutes the pyre caught fire and flames rose.—A.P.I.

'HA RAM, HA RAM'

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Giving a first-hand account of the circumstances under which, Gandhiji was shot dead yesterday, Miss Manu Gandhi, granddaughter of Gandhiji, told the U.P.I. Representative that as Mahatmaji ascended the steps of the prayer-platform the assailant suddenly broke through the row of people on one side and bent before Gandhiji.

She thought he was trying to take the dust from Gandhiji's feet and tried to dissuade him from doing so as Gandhiji was still walking.

At this juncture the man pulled out a revolver and started shooting. The first shot hit Gandhiji in the abdomen. Gandhiji immediately began to chant 'Ha Ram, Ha Ram'. The second shot also hit the abdomen and the third the chest.

Thereupon, Gandhiji fell on his back. His spectacles were dislodged and his chappals fell away from his feet. Blood came out profusely from the wounds.

Miss Manu Gandhi added that on Thursday night Gandhiji seemed to have had a sort of premonition of his coming end. Before retiring, Gandhiji recited a Gujerati couplet. Early on Friday morning as soon as he woke up Gandhiji asked his personal assistant to give him all important letters so that he could reply to them immediately.—U.P.I.

C.R.'S MESSAGE TO TAMIL NAD

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has sent the following message to Tamil Nad [illegible]

C. R. ARRIVES IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, arrived in Delhi by air this evening and drove straight from the airport to the cremation ground.

THEY COLLAPSED DEAD ON HEARING THE NEWS

MEERUT, Jan. 30.

Dharmavrer, a book-seller of Meerut on hearing the news of Mahatma Gandhi's death, collapsed and died immediately.

According to a despatch from Jamshedpur, one person died of shock and a few others fell unconscious, last night at a public meeting when the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination was announced.

Indian Grenadiers Attack Raiders Killing Sixty

JAMMU, Jan. 29.

Going into action for the first time on the Jammu front, Indian Grenadiers led by Major Pande (Manipur) yesterday killed sixty raiders and broke up a rigid attack on a village east of Naushera.

Following an S.O.S. that the raiders were in the vicinity of the village, the Grenadiers rushed to the area and opened up their machineguns. The raiders were forced to withdraw.

One of the Grenadiers was killed and two others were wounded in the engagement.

National Guards (co-operated with the Grenadiers in the operation.—A.P.I.

S. African Minister's Threat To Indian Satyagrahis

CAPETOWN, Jan. 30.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. H. G. Lawrence, told the South African Assembly during question-time today that Indians from Natal had threatened to enter Orange Free State illegally.

If circumstances demanded, the Government would take suitable steps to deal with this matter, he said.

Indians from Natal recently crossed the border and entered Transvaal without permits and in contravention of the existing laws. The entry had been made in the presence of police who, however, made no arrests. But the police had the matter in hand, and would deal with it in the appropriate way, the Minister added.

Talks for R. T. C.

Talks continued today between "moderate" Indian leaders and the South African Premier and other Ministers regarding the Indian problem.

A meeting will be convened about the middle of March for electing a delegation to visit India and Pakistan to pave the way for a Round Table Conference.

India May Withdraw Kashmir Case From U. N. Council Agenda

—DELEGATION TO RETURN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

IT is "possible" that the Indian delegation to the Security Council discussions on Kashmir may be withdrawn to New Delhi shortly, said an Indian Embassy spokesman here today.

He added that such a withdrawal would mean, in effect, that India was withdrawing her protest over Kashmir from the Security Council's agenda and would indicate the intention to settle the dispute with Pakistan directly.

The spokesman said that decisive word on this matter was expected from New Delhi within the next 24 hours, and he stressed that the delegation, in any case, would not return until after next Tuesday's Security Council session.

He declined to discuss to what extent the possibility of settling the dispute with Pakistan direct resulted from the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

The spokesman said that the general opinion among Indian delegation to the Security Council was that the majority of members of that body were unfairly biased in favour of Pakistan.

In New York, Mr. Setalvad told Reuter: "Our delegation has been thinking, in view of the death of Mahatma Gandhi, whether it would be better to have consultations with our Government on the spot over Kashmir. That would mean suspension of the Security Council debate for some time.

"It would not mean the debate would not be continued in the Council after we have had the personal consultation with our Government in Delhi. However, nothing definite has been decided yet."

And He Had Hoped To Live To Be 140

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Mahatma Gandhi had expected to live to be 140 if he could achieve goodwill between the communities and between India and Pakistan.

This was disclosed by Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary for Air and former Under-Secretary for India, speaking at India House today.

Mr. Henderson recalled that only three weeks ago he had the privilege of talking to the Mahatma at New Delhi. They talked together for 45 minutes and the words he remembered most were those Gandhiji used when he left him.

Mr. Henderson said he had told the Mahatma he hoped he would achieve as many years of life as Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Mahatmaji said, "Mr. Henderson, if I can achieve goodwill between the communities and between India and Pakistan, I shall live to be 140 years."

Mr. Henderson said he thought the Mahatma meant that he would wish to continue to serve his fellow human beings for many more years.

Gandhiji's Murder, A Deep-Laid Plot

POLICE FEAR MORE ASSASSINATIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

WHILE millions and millions of people are paying grateful homage to the Father of the Nation, the police have lost no time in trying to untie a criminal conspiracy which has led to the death of the greatest Indian, and world's harbinger of peace.

Five persons have been arrested by the police in Bombay, suspected to be involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Gandhiji.

It is understood that the police are definitely of the view that there is a direct and intimate link between the assassination of Gandhiji yesterday, and the bomb outrage on January 20.

The bomb outrage suspect seems to have made a statement that five men have conspired together to do away with the Mahatma's life.

Nathuram Vinayak Godse was reported to have been in Delhi at Hotel Marina when the attempted bomb attack failed and he fled along with three other accomplices. Again at Poona they met, and conspired this time, favouring individual and not joint action against Gandhiji's person. If Godse had failed the other three collaborators would have tried to murder the Mahatma.

Godse is the Editor of the 'Hindu Rashtra', Poona, formerly known as 'Agrani'. This paper supports the programme and policy of Savarkar, former President of the all-India Hindu-Mahasabha and has been avowedly anti-Gandhi.

It is learnt that a typed unsigned letter was found in the possession of Godse which stated "Your arrival in Delhi awaited". The police seem to have secured other clues linking yesterday's shooting with the earlier bomb explosion, and more arrests would follow.

For the present the suspect is remanded to police custody until February 14, charged under section 302 I.P.C.

A special Secret Service staff is being deputed to unearth the whole plot. It is also feared that the plot involves the assassination of other top-ranking leaders inside the Indian Union Cabinet. Sensational revelations are expected when the case comes for hearing in the court.

Godse Remanded to Police Custody

Nathuram Vinayak Godse was produced before a Magistrate today and remanded to police custody.

It is stated Godse arrived from Bombay on January 23 by train travelling second class. He is of medium height and well-built and wore a khaki shirt and grey flannel trousers.

POLICE FOLLOWING UP CLUES

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

The Police of Bombay, West Bengal, East Punjab and Delhi are following up clues giving rise to the suspicion that a deep-laid plot "on the part of a radical communal organisation" was behind the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, according to Press reports in Bombay today gleaned from various centres including Poona, the place to which N. V. Godse, the suspect arrested in connection with the Delhi outrage belonged.

The "Sunday News of India" developing this story said: Investigating officers are flying from Bombay to Delhi on Sunday and a line of inquiry now being independently pursued in the four provinces may, when the results have been pooled, disclose that the gang has countrywide associations. The Police suspect that the men have also a large stock of arms and ammunition".

S. K. PATIL URGES IMMEDIATE ENQUIRY

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee says "Gandhiji was the greatest apostle of peace. The cruel hand of fate has removed him from amongst us in circumstances which naturally make our blood boil. This is the biggest calamity for our nation. The blow is all the more stunning because of its suddenness. His death has removed the greatest restraining influence on the mass mind of this country.

"There is not the least shadow of doubt in my mind that this act of cold-blooded murder is only a part of a deep-laid plot in which groups of persons always inimical to Gandhiji and the Congress are secretly and actively engaged. This is a diabolical plot and it has to be unearthed without any loss of time. But this must be left to the machinery of our Government. Private individuals ought not to take law into their own hands."

The Sangha Chalak of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, Bombay, in a statement says the alleged assassin of Mahatma Gandhi was never connected in any way with the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh.

"We have already condemned the dastardly and cowardly attack on Mahatma Gandhi's life," he adds, "and we mourn this national calamity. We are observing national mourning by closing our centres for thirteen days."

The Sangha Chalak says no R.S.S. office has been searched in Bombay, nor has any R.S.S. volunteer been arrested.—A.P.I.

Hindu Sabha Leader's Condemnation

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

"The Hindu Mahasabha as an organisation has nothing to do with the re-

(Continued on Page 8)

Gandhiji was Against The Reference

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

It is well known among informed quarters that Gandhiji has been against reference of the Kashmir issue to U.N.O. In this Gandhiji seemed to represent the unanimous public opinion in the country.

It is said that the first reference to the matter of sending the dispute to U.N.O. was embodied in a letter written by India's Prime Minister to Pakistan Prime Minister later in a similar letter handed to Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan in New Delhi on the evening of Dec. 22 it was again mentioned that Pakistan's assistance to or connivance of raiders' activity on Kashmir would be referred to the Security Council.

The Indian Cabinet seemed to have been apprised of this communication and presumably it endorsed the stand taken therein. It is however felt that India's Foreign Minister Pandit Nehru has been convinced almost solitarily (if one could exclude Lord Mountbatten's views in the matter) that before taking any military action against raiders' bases in Pakistan the Security Council must be apprised of the situation under Article 35 of U.N. O. Charter.

At the same time Pakistan diplomats in London and America and New Delhi had been contacting British, American and other diplomats, it is said, and raising the Russian bogey offering facilities for investments in Pakistan and bases for anti-Russian operations in the event of conflict between Russia and the Western powers.

Gandhiji's fast and statements by India's leaders had given the impression that Pakistan was not so much to blame for what happened in the Punjab or Kashmir and that Muslims had suffered terribly in these areas. The result has been the Security Council verdict, going in effect against India. Lobby reports mention that Pandit Nehru takes developments at U.N.O. seriously to heart and feels himself responsible for the debacle and may offer to resign. Whether that happens or not it is too early to say definitely but it is generally realised that the situation is taking a critical turn for India.

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World grieves for India's lost leader

Heart attack snatches idol: funeral at 1 p.m. today

The FPJ News Service

NEW DELHI, May 27: Jawaharlal Nehru is dead.

The 74-year old Prime Minister, who returned here yesterday from a brief Dehra Dun holiday, died of heart attack at 2 p.m. in his official residence at Teen Murti Marg.

Shri Nehru took ill suddenly this morning. He became unconscious and in spite of the valiant efforts by doctors, he passed away without regaining consciousness.

He had complained of a pain in the back at 6-20 a.m. and the doctors had placed him under oxygen. But his condition grew steadily worse and the end came peacefully.

As the news spread, a benumbed and bewildered nation wept for its lost idol.

As thousands of sobbing men, women and children [illegible] their beloved leader messages from world leaders, bemoaning the loss of one of the greatest men of the century, whose passion for peace was equalled only by his fervour for democracy were pouring into the capital.

The funeral will take place at 1 p.m tomorrow. The Government of India has ordered a 12-day state mourning.

It was almost with a feeling of disbelief that members of Parliament, who had met this morning for a special session, heard that the Prime Minister had suddenly taken ill and his condition was causing anxiety.

The Home Minister, Shri Nanda, and the Finance Minister, Shri Krishnamachari, broke the news to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha respectively.

Several members and Ministers at once flushed to the Prime Minister's residence where already hundreds of people had collected to make anxious inquiries about Shri Nehru's health.

News agency and newspapers offices received a stream of telephone calls asking for the latest condition of the Prime Minister.

MPs stunned

The tragic news of Shri Nehru's death was told to a stunned Lok Sabha by the Minister for Steel, Shri C. Subramaniam. Members broke down and wept as Shri Subramaniam, in a choked voice, said: *"The Prime Minister is no more. The light is out."*

Parliament immediately adjourned, the National Flags were lowered and the capital's normal activities ceased.

Smt. Indira Gandhi, Shri Nanda, Shri Krishnamachari and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, were at the bed-side of the Prime Minister when he passed away.

Smt Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, who arrived later, threw herself into the arms of weeping Indira Gandhi.

The distraught sister kissed the forehead of her brother, caressed his head and sat nearby with her head hung down.

President Radhakrishnan, Vice-President Zakir Hussain, Ministers and other leaders went to the Prime Minister's residence the moment they heard he was sinking.

Members of diplomatic corps, prominent citizens and others paid homage, placing wreaths on the Prime Minister's body in his room on the first floor.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Benediktov, wept as he filed past. The Chinese Charge d'Affaires, who came with three other officials of the Chinese Embassy, placed a wreath on the body.

The body of Shri Nehru, draped in Tricolour, was brought

(Contd. on page 5, cols. 2 & 3)

Nanda takes over

The FPJ News Service

NEW DELHI, May 27: President Radhakrishnan has appointed Home Minister Gulzarilal Nanda as Prime Minister, pending the election of a new leader by the Congress Parliamentary Party.

Shri Nanda, who was sworn in at 4-30 this evening, invited all the members of the outgoing Cabinet to serve with him. All of them accepted and were duly sworn in.

There was an emergency meeting of the Cabinet earlier in the day at which, it is understood, a decision was taken to recommend to the President the appointment of Shri Nanda to head the Government. As Shri Nanda is the seniormost member of the Cabinet, it was felt, he should be the Prime Minister 'for the time being'.

The President has appointed Shri Gulzarilal Nanda as Prime Minister pending the election of a new leader by the Congress Parliamentary Party.

The Home Minister, being the seniormost member of the Cabinet, was called upon to discharge the functions of a care-taker Government.

Before the Congress Parliamentary Party meets to elect the leader sometime next week or after the State mourning period is over, Congress President Kamaraj is expected to hold discussions with the members of his Working Committee, including Shri Nanda, Shri Lal

(Contd. on page 3, col. 4)

World leaders pay tributes

WASHINGTON, May 27 (Reuter)—President Johnson said today that there could be no more fitting memorial to Prime Minister Nehru than a world without war.

In a message to President Radhakrishnan, he said that words were inadequate to convey the deep sense of loss which the United States felt at his passing.

The text of the President's message was:

"Once again we come together in grief over the death of a great and beloved man — this time your own leader, Prime Minister Nehru.

"Words are inadequate to convey the deep sense of loss which we in particular feel at his passing. For so long we had counted on his influence for good, it now seems impossible to believe that he is no longer with us.

"Yet his spirit lives on. The rich heritage he left us, his faith in his people and in humanity, will, I know, serve to sustain you and us as we strive together to translate his ideals into reality.

YEARNING FOR PEACE

The text of the President's message continued: "History has already recorded his monumental contribution to the moulding of a strong and independent India. And yet, it is not just as a leader of India that he has served humanity.

"Perhaps more than any other world leader he has given expression to man's yearning for peace. This is the issue of our age. In his fearless pursuit of a world free from war he has served all humanity.

"As it was for Gandhi peace was the ideal of Jawaharlal Nehru; it was his message to the world.

"There could be no more fitting memorial to him than a world without war

"It is my sincere belief that in his memory the statesmen of the world should dedicate themselves to make his ideal a reality. Our country is pledged to this and we renew our pledge today in tribute to your great departed leader."

MOSCOW: Premier Nikita Khrushchev today went to the Indian Embassy to offer his condolences on the death of Shri Nehru.

The Premier signed the special register of condolences at 4 p.m. (local time).

Looking very solemn, Mr. Khrushchev, stood silently for a moment at the side of the Indian Ambassador Shri T. N. Kaul, who could not hold back his tears.

Mr. Khrushchev then bowed slightly and was seen talking to the Ambassador.

Mr. Khrushchev was accompanied by Soviet First Vice-Premier Alexei Kossygin, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

LONDON: Queen Elizabeth has sent the following message of condolence to the President: "I am deeply grieved to hear of the death of Shri Nehru, who will be mourned throughout the Commonwealth and among the peace-loving peoples of the world.

"My husband and my family join me in sending our deep and sincere sympathy to you and to the people of India in the irreparable loss which you have suffered."

The Queen has also sent personal messages of condolence to Smt. Indira Gandhi and Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

British Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home in a message of condolence to the Government of India, said: "My colleagues and I are deeply distressed to learn of Shri Nehru's death.

"We mourn the death of the architect of modern India, a far-sighted world statesman, and

(Continued on P. 3, cols. 5 & 6)

End of era in nation's history: President

The FPJ News Service

NEW DELHI, May 27: The passing away of Prime Minister Nehru marked the close of an epoch in the country's history, said President Radhakrishnan on Wednesday.

The President, who was broadcasting to the nation, paying homage to Shri Nehru said he was a great emancipator of the human race, an illustrious fighter for freedom and a maker of modern India.

Dr. Radhakrishnan underlined the fact that Shri Nehru was a great unifying factor. His great courage, wisdom and personality had held this country together.

In the long years of his stewardship, Shri Nehru tried to put our country on a progressive, scientific, dynamic and non-communal basis. He breathed into the social and political institutions a new spirit and a new vitality, Dr. Radhakrishnan observed.

"It is these qualities which should be cherished if we are to hold on. Those of us left behind to mourn his loss could do no better than work for the ideals he cherished. That is the best tribute we can pay to our departed leader."

Shri Nehru, stressed Dr. Radhakrishnan, always had a conviction that India could not be viewed in isolation from other States of the world.

He was a great believer in world peace and the concept of one world community. No one had shown greater faith and allegiance to the Charter of the United Nations than him.

Dr. Radhakrishnan prefaced his broadcast with these words: "In a moment surcharged with emotion, I do not wish to say much; nor is there any need for it. It is an occasion when everyone of us, man, woman and child, wish to keep our thoughts to ourselves and render in a mood of reverence grateful homage to a life of great service and dedication."

City reels under shock

By A Staff Reporter

In one blinding wave of grief, Bombay mourned on Wednesday the passing away of Prime Minister Nehru, whom it had last glimpsed barely a week ago

While the State Government, in a black-bordered Gazette notification, declared Wednesday and Thursday as public holidays, the City observed a spontaneous and complete hartal

Hundreds of condolence meetings were held all over the City — in Government offices, factories, commercial establishments and open maidans.

A benumbed Chief Minister accompanied by Smt. Naik departed for New Delhi in the evening to pay Maharashtra's reverential homage to Prime Minister Nehru, still too dazed by shock to speak to newsmen at the airport. Earlier, coming to address an impromptu condolence meeting of all Government employees at the Sachivalaya, Chief Minister Naik only broke down followed by most of those present who also could ill-conceal their grief.

Bombay received its first information of the national calamity when the National Flag was lowered to half-mast atop Government buildings, consulates business houses and newspaper offices. AIR broke off its regular programmes to repeatedly announce the tragic news to the nation.

The first news of Shri Nehru's illness was given to the Chief Minister by Governor Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit in the early hours of Wednesday. He wanted to rush to Delhi with some of Bombay's leading heart specialists but it was too late.

Immediately on receiving the news of the serious turn in the Prime Minister's illness, Governor Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, accompanied by her sister and brother-in-law and leading city doctors, Dr. B. B. Vodi and Dr. R. V. Satlie, left for New Delhi by a special plane. The news of Shri Nehru's end came within an hour of her departure while her plane was still en route.

The crowded meeting of Sachivalaya employees adopted the following resolution: "In his death, India has lost a tall leader, the world has lost a bulwark of peace and each one of us has lost a member of his family. May the soul of this Freedom Fighter and lover of peace rest in peace! Let the world forces ensure peace which was so dear to the heart of our departed leader."

Immediately on receiving the news of Shri Nehru's death, Commissioner of Police Mujeed-ullah summoned to his cham-

(Contd. on page 3, col. 1)

High Command meeting on Friday

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI)—An emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee is likely to be held here on Friday to decide on a successor to Shri Nehru as Prime Minister.

Chief Ministers of States are likely to be asked to attend the meeting.

The Committee's choice would be indicated to the Congress Parliamentary Party, which will elect a leader to head the Government.

The Congress Parliamentary Party's Executive meeting will be held here on Friday at 10 a.m.

UN shocked

UNITED NATIONS, May 27 (AFP)—The United Nations flag flew at half-mast today as a sign of mourning for the passing of Prime Minister Nehru. Delegates and members of the Secretariat expressed shock at the sudden death of the Indian leader.

Secretary-General U Thant immediately sent messages of condolences to President Radhakrishnan and to Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Top world leaders for funeral

WASHINGTON, May 27 (Reuter)—Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, will attend the funeral of Shri Nehru in New Delhi.

KARACHI. The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, will attend the funeral, it was announced in Rawalpindi tonight.

LONDON: Sir Alec Douglas Home and Lord Mountbatten flew from London today afternoon to attend the funeral of Shri Nehru.

The Prime Minister will come as representative of the British Government and Lord Mountbatten — who was the last Viceroy of India — will represent Queen Elizabeth.

MOSCOW: Mr. Alexei Kossygin, a Soviet First Vice-Premier, will represent the USSR at Shri Nehru's funeral.

COLOMBO: Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon left here by air today for New Delhi.

CAIRO: The UAR Vice-President, Mr. Hussein Shafei, who is also chairman of the Arab Socialist Union, will represent the UAR.

BERLIN: King Mahendra of Nepal has called off the rest of his Berlin visit on hearing the sad news from Delhi.

He immediately ordered the convoy to return to his hotel. The King's departure time was not immediately known.

Unity will be the real homage: Naik

By A Staff Reporter

Chief Minister Naik said here on Wednesday that the best way to pay homage to the Prime Minister Nehru would be to follow his teachings.

Shri Naik was broadcasting a message from the Bombay station of All India Radio.

In a grief-stricken voice, the Chief Minister said: "A thunderbolt has come down not only on India but on the whole world on account of Pandit ji's death. It is felt whether the Indian people would bear this terrible blow. This does not mean that there is a possibility of causing a sort of instability in the country. If such a thing happens we will have to admit that we were not true to Shri Nehru's precepts. The best way, therefore, to pay him homage is to follow his teachings. Love for humanity, love for the country, national integrity and to have prosperity in the country were so endearing to him that if we forget them after his death, it would mean that we have forgotten whatsoever is noble in the world.

"We will always get his inspiration to follow his footsteps, and thereby our country will prosper through peaceful and united means according to his ideas. The real way to pay homage to our beloved leader is to make such united efforts."

Will power set to nought

The FPJ News Service

NEW DELHI, May 27: Prime Minister Nehru, despite his deteriorating health since the Bhubaneshwar session of the Congress, remained to the last an optimist and showed a remarkable will power to live longer.

Only five days ago, on Friday last, Shri Nehru made this confident observation: "My life time is not ending so very soon," while replying to a question whether it would not be in the interest of good government and stability of the country if he solved the problem of succession "in your life-time in a democratic manner."

Jawaharlal Nehru Dies.
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World grieves for India's lost leader

Heart attack snatches idol: funeral at 1 p.m. today

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[illegible] the news to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha respectively.

Several members and Ministers [illegible]

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Kamath-Rao: In view of the sad demise of our beloved Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the reception function arranged today evening has been postponed. — Bola Narasimha Kamath, K. P.Ananthaya.

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Experienced Salesmen for a progressive Fountainpen concern. Write with details to Box No. 17023 Free Press Journal, Bombay-1. Cl. 7841

Wanted part-time teachers. Preference trained English speaking persons. Apply Head Master Primary Department Amulakh Amichand High School, Matunga, Bombay-19. D. 3714

Wanted turners and drillers for a factory situated at Lower Parel. Apply Post Box No. 6309, Bombay-13. D. 3760

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE CALLING FOR TENDER

TENDERS FOR THE FOLLOWING WORK IN FORM "A" OR "F" WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER HOUSING DIVISION INDORE ON 25-6-64 FROM CATEGORIES AS MENTIONED BELOW CLASS OF CONTRACTORS REGISTERED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER P.W.D. (B & R) BRANCH: P.H.E. HOUSING, RAILWAY AND FIRM OF REPUTE. TENDERS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED FROM THE NEXT LOWER CLASS OF CONTRACTORS BUT WOULD ONLY BE CONSIDERED IF THEY ARE SUITABLE AND ADVANTAGEOUS TO GOVERNMENT.

S. No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Probable amount of contract	Earnest Money	Time allowed	Form of Tender	Cost of tender form	Categories of contractors
	GROUP 'A'							
1.	Construction of 125 Nos. small two roomed single storeyed tenements under S. I. H. Scheme at Nehru Nagar, Indore		375000	3750	15th month excluding rainy season	"A" or "F"	Rs.3	A-II to A-IV
	GROUP 'B'							
2.	—do— —do— 125 Nos. at Nehru Nagar, Indore	387500 —do—	375000 —do—	3750 —do—	—do—	"A" or "F"	Rs.3	A-II to A-IV
	GROUP 'C'							
3.	—do— —do— 125 Nos. at Nehru Nagar, Indore	387500	375000	3750	—do—	"A" or "F"	Rs.3	A-II to A-IV
	GROUP 'D'							
4.	—do— —do— 125 Nos. at Nehru Nagar, Indore	387500	375000	3750	—do—	"A" or "F"	Rs.3	A-II to A-IV
	GROUP 'E'							
5.	—do— —do— 80 Nos. at Nehru Nagar, Indore	248000	240000	2400	8 months excluding rainy season	"A" or "F"	Rs.2	A-II to A-IV

NOTE :— Form "A" :— that is percentage of tender above or below current schedule of rate P.W.D. (B & R) of Indore Circle enforced from 1-11-63.
Form "F" :— that is lump sum tender based on Housing Board building plan but with contractors own specification and structural design.

DIP|583|64

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Housing Division, M.P. Indore.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The Municipal Commissioner for Greater Bombay invites sealed tenders which should reach the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Head Offices, Fort, Bombay No. 1, upto 1-00 P.M. on or before Friday the 12th June '64 for the supply of:—

Schedule No.	Description.	Tender deposit.	Schedule No.	Description.	Tender deposit.
		Rs.			Rs.
75	Baskets Cane	100	83	Misc. Articles (Bath Bricks, Candles, etc.)	100
76	Canvas and Hessian cloth ..	1,000	84	Rope Coir, Manila, etc.	600
77	Bottles, Globes, Tumbler glass ..	100	85	Screws, Brass and iron	200
79	Leather Hide	100	86	Drills, and Hand Taps	300
80	Locks, Pad, brass and iron ..	200	87	Galvd. Pipe Fittings	1000
81	Mats and Matting Coir ..	100	88	Spanners and Wrenches, etc. ..	200
82	Miscellaneous articles (Galvd. and wooden)	100	89	Waste Cotton	500
		200	112	C.I.S.P. Hydrants	2000

The tenders will be opened on the due date immediately after 1 p.m. Blank tender forms are available at the office of the Controller of Stores, 566, Delisle Road, Byculla, Bombay No. 11, on all working days except Saturdays and due date between 11-00 A.M. and 4-00 P.M. at a cost of Rs. 2.50 per each set for all cases.

Tenderers to pay the tender deposit on any previous day before the due date upto 2-30 P.M. on week days and upto 1-00 P.M. on Saturdays and produce the receipt along with the tender.

TENDER DEPOSIT WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED ON THE DUE DATE OF THE TENDER.

Tender forms will not be sent by post.

TENDER NOTICE

1. (a) Sealed lump sum tenders for the following works in form 'F' will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R) Division Bhind, upto 3-00 p.m. on 5TH AUGUST, 1964 from the categories A-IV Class contractors in case of work on item No. 1 below i.e. Sindh River Bridge and in case of work on item No. 2 i.e. Murawall Bridge on Son River from the categories A-II to A-IV Class contractors registered with the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R), Branch, M. P. Bhopal.

(b) Tenders will also be received from the next lower class Contractors viz., A-III in case of Sindh bridge and viz., A-I Class in case of Murwall bridge on Son river but would only be considered, if they are suitable and advantageous to Government.

(c) Tenders on plain paper will also be received and considered from firms of repute not registered with this branch. If accepted they will have to execute an agreement in usual P. W. D. Form 'F'.

S. No.	Name of work.	Probable amount of work.	Cost of tender form & Drawings.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Time allowed for completion.
1.	Const. of High Level Bridge at Mehda Ghat across Sindh river Bhind Bhander Road M. N. 56|4-5 including approaches in Distt. Bhind M.P.	Rs. 25.60 Lakhs.	Rs. 3|- cost of tender form plus Rs. 10 for drawing & other leading details.	25600|-	24 months excluding period of Two rains for which an allowance of 4 months will be made i.e. 15th June to 15th Oct.
2.	Const. of High level bridge at Murawall across Son river				18 months excluding period of rains for which an allow-

MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE,

Post Box 27, Aurangabad.

NOTICE

The College reopens on 15th June, 1964.

Applications for admission to the following courses in the prescribed forms are invited from eligible candidates:

P.U.C. (Arts, Science & Commerce),
P.P.C. (Maths. & Biology).
First Year B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com.,
Second Year B.A. & B.Sc.

All students passing the S.S.C., or H.S.C. examination with English as one of the subjects are eligible for admission to the P.U.C. Classes. It is no longer necessary to secure a minimum of 35% in the aggregate at the H.S.C. examination nor to pass separately in English at either examination.

Prospectus and admission form can be had from the undersigned by sending 25 nPs in postage stamps.

S. H. Naqvi,
PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that The Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd. have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property free from all encumbrances, claims and demands.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers Medows Street, Fort, Bombay No. 1. within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty land or ground situate lying and being at Sleater Road near the Grant Road Railway Station without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one Thousand and Ninety-Six and decimal point Sixty-Six square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New No. 13676 and New Survey No. 1|7028, Cadastral Survey No. 280 of Tardev Division together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward 10(D) No.: 3713(1) and (2) and Street Nos. 22, 22-C and 22-D Sleater Road and bounded as follows: On or towards the EAST by the Sleater Road aforesaid, on or towards the WEST formerly partly by the property of Madan Bhimji and partly by the property of Bhewroobai, widow of Vithoba Ramchandra and Ors., but now partly by the property of Vassonji Khimji and partly by the property of Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth on or towards the NORTH by the property of Hormasji Shapurji Seervai and on or towards the SOUTH by the property next hereinafter described.

AMMUNITION FACTORY, KIRKEE, POONA-3.

General Manager, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, Poona-3, invites sealed tenders upto 11-6-1964 for supply of 14,250 Metres of Drill White Bleached|Unbleached 26|28" wide conforming to specification I.S. 177: 1951 SI Variety on the prescribed form obtainable from his office @ Rs. 2|- per set by Money Order. Money order receipt must be attached to the requisition for tender forms failing which tender forms will not be supplied. Estimated cost Rs. 25,000|-. For further details see Indian Trade Journal of 23-5-1964.

DA-3(89)|64

WEATHER

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Following are weather forecast and chart for some important centres in Maharashtra, Gujarat and some extra-regional centres.

Observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. IST on Wednesday.

Forecast valid until Thursday evening: Rain or thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Bay islands. They will occur locally in Kerala and Arabian Sea islands and at a few places in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, East Rajasthan, West Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and coastal Mysore. Isolated dust storms or thunderstorms are also likely to occur in Rajasthan. Mainly dry weather will prevail over the rest of the country.

THE CHART

	Maximum	Minimum	Past 24 hours	Rainfall since March 1	Dep. from Normal
Ahmedabad	43	27	0	6	— 6
Aurangabad	41	24	0	..	—
Baroda	39	27	0	1	— 6
Bhavnagar	42	28	0	0	— 13
Bhopal	41	22	1	3	— 21
Bhuj	38	26	0	0	— 11
BOMBAY	34	28	0	0	— 9
Jabalpur	42	26	0	1	— 23
Kolhapur	35	23	0	68	— 37
Mahableshwar	27	17	0	122	+ 61
Nagpur	44	28	0	13	— 28
Pachmarhi	36	19	1	3	— 22
Poona	36	22	0	21	— 11
Rajkot	41	26	0	13	+ 9
Ratnagiri	32	27	0	0	— 11
Sholapur	41	25	0	13	— 22
Vengurla	33	28	0	1	— 69

RADIO

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1964.

BOMBAY 'A'

0730 M. H. Otavkar (Khayal); 0745 Baji Marwadi (Geet ane Geeto); 0815 Sharadchandra Sathe (Khayal); 1200 Mahila Mandal (Gujarati); 1250 Madhur Geeto; 1310 Geetmalika; 1340 Sibelius' Violin Concerto; 1810 Pramila Oza (Vocal); 1830 Nila Samant (Khayal); 1845 Ganpatrao Bidwe (Shahnai); 1900 N. P. Prajapati (Gujarati songs); 1915 Bazm-E-Shairi (Ghazals); 1930 Sunita S. Kamat (Khayal); 2015 Samachar Samiksha (Gujarati); 2030 Radio News Reel (English); 2045 Prasar Geet; 2130 Tradition & Experiment (Discussion in English); 2145 Variations [illegible]

Refugees may be screened

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI)—Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Union Minister for Rehabilitation, said in the Lok Sabha today that the Government was seriously considering the idea of screening refugees coming over from East Pakistan to check infiltration into India of pro-Pakistani elements.

Shri Tyagi said it might be that some persons with loyalties to Pakistan had crossed over to India as refugees and were trying to create trouble in refugee camps.

The Government was considering measures to obviate this possibility.

The Rehabilitation Minister was speaking on a calling-attention notice given by Shri Krishna Pal Singh (Swatantra) and others on the police firing in Tiruvelli camp in Orissa on May 19 resulting in the death of six persons and injuries to many others.

Shri Tyagi said that police had to open fire because the mob had adopted a threatening attitude and had indulged in stone-throwing injuring 15 police personnel, including the additional superintendent of police and two assistant commandants, after a lathi charge had failed to disperse them.

UN observers' reply to Govt. not satisfactory

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI)—The Government was urged in the Rajya Sabha today to ask the UN Secretary-General to withdraw those UN observers in Kashmir who recently met some student demonstrators and received resolutions from them for despatch to UN headquarters.

Members also demanded that those observers "guilty" of not adhering to the Charter of Duties should be declared persona non grata.

Earlier, the Minister for Defence Production, Shri K. Raghuramiah, informed the House that the reply of the UN observer team to the communication sent by the Government of India was "not satisfactory".

The team did not deny that they had received a delegation of the so-called leaders of the student demonstrators. They tried to justify the action on grounds which, Shri Raghuramiah said, did not "seem to us to be at all correct".

When Shri Raghuramiah said that the Government were as in proposing to write to the Chief Military Observer pointing out the grave position vis-a-vis the Charter of Duties allotted to

CORPORATION

The Municipal Commissioner for Greater Bombay invites sealed tenders for the annual supply of the following materials for the period of one year from 1-8-1964 to 31-7-65 for Suburbs and Extended Suburbs (i.e. H, K, I & M, N & T and P & R Wards) which should reach the office of the Deputy Accountant (Suburbs), Municipal Offices, Waterfield Road, Bandra, Bombay-50, upto 1-00 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 9th June 1964. Tenders will be opened on the same day after 1-00 p.m.

Name of the material	Tender Deposit
Supply of 'D' Schedule Articles. Items I to VIII	Rs. 2,000/-

Blank tender forms are available at the office of the Executive Engineer (Suburbs) Zone II, Waterfield Road, Bandra, from 10-30 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. on week days and from 8.00 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. on Saturdays at Rs. 1.25 per copy inclusive of S.T. & G.T. Tenderers to pay the tender deposit in the office of the Deputy Accountant (Suburbs) on any previous day before the due date during payment hours i.e. from 11-00 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. on week days and 9-00 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. on Saturdays.

Tender deposit will not be accepted on the due date of the tender.

Tender forms will not be sent by post.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Shri Rakabdas Nopaji Oswal of Chowk, District: Kolaba has contracted to sell to my client free from all encumbrances and claims the plot of land described in the Schedule.

Any person having any claim whatsoever, by sale, mortgage, lease, inheritance, gift, bust, lien, easement or otherwise, against the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Maneklee Wadia Building, 1st Floor, Bell Lane, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1 within 14 days hereof, otherwise on the expiration of the said period, the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Village Waverle in Taluka: Khalpur, District: Kolaba admeasuring about 5 Acres and 1-1/4 Gunthas and bearing S. No. 15-A Hissa No. 1.

Dated this 21st Day of May, 1964.

M. S. AJGAONKAR,
Advocate for the Purchaser.

DIPLOMA COURSE IN PRINTING TECHNOLOGY

The Institute offers Full-time and Part-time Diploma Courses in Printing Technology in Letterpress Printing and Offset Printing.

Admission is open to those who have passed the S.S.C. Examination with English and Physics and Chemistry or General Science.

Full particulars together with the application form will be supplied on request.

The last date for receiving applications is 8th June 1964.

PRINCIPAL,
Govt. Institute of Printing Technology,
Dr. D. N. Road, Bombay.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

MATUNGA, BOMBAY-19.
POST-GRADUATE COURSES

Applications are invited for admission to the post-graduate courses conducted by this Institute leading to the M.E. (Civil) degree of the University of Bombay, with specialisation in either of the following two branches:

i) PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING.
ii) STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING.

The course is a full time course of two years duration.

REQUIREMENTS: Candidates should possess a B.E. (Civil) degree from a recognised University in at least the Second Class, preferably with some experience in their respective branches.

Selected candidates will be paid a stipend of Rs. 250/- per month, by the Government of India.

Application form and prospectus giving full details of the post-graduate courses will be obtainable from the Institute upon payment of 85 nP.

Applications on the prescribed form should reach the Principal on or before the 15th June, 1964.

HEAVY ELECTRICALS (INDIA) LIMITED

PURCHASE DEPARTMENT
(A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA UNDERTAKING)
BHOPAL
TENDER NOTICE

Tender No:
HE|B|PPX|3.1|WTMS|15

Sealed tenders in triplicate duly superscribed with tender No. and due date of opening are invited from indigenous manufacturers or their accredited agents for the supply of Steel Tubing to BS 806 Class 'B' and Steel tubing to BS — 1387 Class 'B'.

The tender forms and other details can be had from Purchase Officer (I), Heavy Electricals (I) Limited, 2nd Floor, Administrative Building, Piplani, P.O. Bhopal. (M.P.) on payments of tender fee of Rs. 15/- by a crossed Indian Postal Order (Non-refundable) drawn in favour of Heavy Electricals (India) Limited Bhopal. Last date for purchasing tender forms is 20-6-1964.

The sealed tender should reach this office by 11 A.M. on or before 26-6-1964, and will be opened on the same date after 2 P.M.

MANAGER,
Purchasing & Main Stores.

TENDER NOTICE

Separate Sealed B-1 Tenders for the work of "S.R. to Deogad Nipani Road Section II Reconditioning with 4-1/2" thick over-size trap metal in miles 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 62 and 64," estimated to cost Rs. 82,336/- are invited from registered contractors in A to D Class and will be received upto 12-00 Noon (S.T.) on 22-6-64 by the Executive Engineer, (B. & C.) Ratnagiri Division and opened at 12-15 P.M. on the same day if possible. Tender forms will be issued upto 4.00 P.M. on week days and upto 1-00 P.M. on Saturdays except Sundays and Holidays upto 19-6-64 on payment of Rs. 10.00 each. Earnest money 823/- Security Deposit Rs. 3294/- and time limit 8 months only. Further particulars can be had on application. Right to reject any or all Tenders reserved. The offer should remain valid for a period of ninety days from the date of opening of Tenders.

R.P.O., Bombay|235|64.

M. N. 276th F. including approaches Bhind M.P.	Distt.	Rs. 3.88 Lakhs.	—do—	[illegible]	[illegible] June to 15th Oct.

2) Other particulars regarding deposition of earnest money and leading details of the site of the bridge etc. can be seen or obtained from the office of the Undersigned on any working day other than on which the tenders are to be received.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
P.W.D. (B&R) Division, BHIND.

DIP|538|64.

THE FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED.
(TROMBAY DIVISION)
CIVIL CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT
NOTICE INVITING TENDERS

Sealed percentage tenders are hereby invited for "Construction of Process water drainage (contaminated) starting from Nitrophosphate Plant and joining with open drain No. 2 in the Factory area at Trombay (Greater Bombay) from appropriate class of approved Contractors of C.P.W.D., State P.W.D., M.E.S., Railways etc.

Estimated Cost.	Earnest Money.	Completion Time.
Rs. 31,129/-	Rs. 778/-	Two Months

Tenders should reach the undersigned at Administrative Building Near Vasi-Naka, Chembur, Bombay-74 by 3-30 p.m. on 9th June, 1964 at which time the same shall be opened in the presence of such tenderers or their accredited representatives as may be present.

Tender documents can be had from the undersigned on presenting a written requisition for the same and on payment of Rs. 10/- on any working day after the 28th May, 1964 between 10 to 3-45 p.m. and on Saturdays upto 11-30 a.m. only.

M. S. N. BHAGAVAN,
General Construction Superintendent.

BEST

With effect from Sunday, the 31st May 1964, a new bus route No. 313 will be started to operate between Kurla Rly. Station (West) and Santacrus Rly. Station (East) via. C.S.T. Road, new C.S.T. Road, Kalina and then along route E-sub (New No. 311) to Santacrus Rly. Station (East). The time table of the route is as under:—

ROUTE 313

Departures	First Bus	Last Bus
Kurla Rly. Station (West)	6.00 hrs.	23.06 hrs.
Santacrus Rly. Station (East)	6.00 hrs.	23.00 hrs.

The interval between two buses is 13|14 minutes.

GENERAL MANAGER.

ADMISSION

Applications are invited for admission to the degree course of Bachelor of Dental Surgery of the Bombay University. The candidate must have passed the (a) Intermediate Science Examination of a University in Maharashtra State in Chemistry, Physics and Biology or an equivalent examination recognised by the Bombay University or (b) the First M.B.B.S. examination in Physiology and Human Anatomy of the Bombay University (c) the Third or Final M.B.B.S. examination of the Bombay University or an equivalent examination recognised by the Bombay University.

Government of Maharashtra have sanctioned 10 per cent full freeships and 15 per cent partial freeships for the students at the Government Dental College and Hospital, Bombay.

For particulars and form of application for admission apply immediately to the Dean, Government Dental College and Hospital, Bombay with a large self addressed and adequately stamped envelope. The application should reach the Dean, not later than 12 JUNE, 1964. The last date of receipt of applications for B.D.S. previously notified as 30th May, 1964 has been extended to 12th June 1964.

The students obtained 50 per cent marks in the Inter Science examination and having passed their S.S.C./Matriculation, First Year Science and Intermediate Science examinations at the first attempt will be admitted straightway.

THE DELHI SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.
DELHI.

Applications are invited for admission to the M.A. course in Economics, Economic Statistics, Human Geography, Sociology and the one year (Evening) diploma course in Geography (primarily meant for the benefit of School teachers) for the session beginning on 16th July, 1964. The School admits a limited number of students. Applicants seeking admission must be of at least 19 years of age before the first day of October, 1964.

A few merit scholarships of the value of Rs. 50/- per mensum each are awarded to the students of Economics, Economic Statistics on the basis of written-cum-oral test after admission.

Residential accommodation for a limited number of students of the School will be available in the Gwyer Hall and Jubilee Hall for men students and in the Miranda House for women students. Application forms for admission to the hostels can be had directly from the respective Wardens on payment of Re. 1/- each.

Applications for admission and for residential accommodation complete in all respects, should reach the Director, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi-6, not later than 27th June, 1964. Application forms and detailed conditions of admission etc. are contained in the Hand Book of Information of the School which can be had from the Office on payment of Re. 1/- in cash or by Money Order (POSTAL ORDERS NOT ACCEPTED).

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY
P.O.IIT, POWAI, BOMBAY-76
ADVERTISEMENT NO. 416

Applications for permanent post of Professor in the Departments of Chemical, Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineering are invited ON OR BEFORE 30TH JUNE, 1964 in the prescribed form, obtainable from the Registrar, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, P.O.IIT., Powai, Bombay-76, on request accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope (9" x 4"). The posts carry the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund. Service upto the age of 60 years is permissible. Candidates employed in Government, Semi-Government Organisations, Educational Institutions, must apply through proper channel. Candidates from abroad may apply on plain paper.

Scale of Pay: Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600 plus allowances as admissible under the rules.

Age: Preferably above 40 years but below 50 years.

QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE:

A Good Bachelor's Degree in concerned branch of Engineering or Technology with at least 10 years' experience covering teaching and research, including design and construction, of which at least 3 years in a position of independent responsibility, essential. Post-Graduate preferably Doctoral Degree in Engineering/Technology corporate membership of recognised professional Institution and knowledge of European language other than English desirable.

MAHARASHTRA HOUSING BOARD
TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tender in B|2 item rate tender forms are invited by the Executive Engineer, Housing Deccan Division, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1, for the work of "Filling the Low lying Open Area around the Building in Slum Clearance Scheme at Laxminagar Colony Poona", Estimated to cost Rs. 13,637/- amount of earnest money Rs. 140/- and Security Deposit Rs. 700/-. The tenders will be received upto, 12.30 Noon on 19-6-1964, and will be opened on the same day if possible.

Blank Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) in cash upto 15-6-1964, upto 5.00 P.M. An amount of Rs. 3/- will also have to be sent along with Rs. 10/- for cover postage charges, if the tender is intended by registered post.

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the supply of medicines and Instruments required for Raipur Division for the year 1964-65. Last date for receiving tenders will be 20th June 1964. Tender forms can be had after payment of Rs. 5/- (Not refundable) on any working day in the Office of the undersigned.

Dy. Director of Vety. Services
Raipur Division, Raipur.

DIP. 561|64.

or parcel of Forts Freehold Salt Batty land or ground situate, lying and being at Sleater Road near the Grant Road Railway Station without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement One thousand Seven hundred and Fifty square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New No. 13676 New Survey No. 1/7028 and Cadastral Survey No. 260 of Tardev Division together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, outhouses and stable standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 10(D) No. 3713(3) and Street Nos. 22-A, 22-B and bounded as follows: on or towards the EAST by Sleater Road aforesaid, on or towards the WEST formerly partly by the property of Madan Bhimji and partly by the property of Bhewroobai widow of Vithoba Ramchandra and Ors., but now partly by property of Vasanji Khimji and partly by the property of Jugmohandas Vrandavandas Bhaiseth, on or towards the NORTH partly by the property of Hormusji Shapurji Seerval and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Vassanji Khimji.

Dated this 26th day of May 1964.

DARU AND DARU,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

CENTRAL RAILWAY TENDER

The Chief Commercial Superintendent, Central Railway, 2nd Floor, New Administrative Office Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay invites tenders upto 15-00 hours on 18-6-1964 for the supply of Ice-Cream at the Departmental Catering Unit at V.T. Bombay for a period of one year from 1.7.1964.

Tender forms consisting of conditions of supply, schedule showing the requirements of Ice-Creams etc., may be obtained from the above office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. Tenders should be submitted upto the date, as indicated above along with the Money Receipt for earnest money viz. Rs. 3,000/- which is required to be paid in cash to the Chief Cashier, Central Railway, V. T. Bombay and the current Income Tax. Clearance Certificate must be produced, otherwise tender will not be considered for acceptance.

The tenders will be opened in that office at 15-30 hours on 18-6-1964.

INDIAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

TENDER NO. PRS|8534|8535|1

Sealed quotations superscribed with tender number and closing date are invited from experienced Contractors for the supply of Tubular Structure for L.P.G. warehouse measuring 90' x 60' span each at Patna and Kanpur.

Quantity — 2 Nos.
Earnest Money — Rs. 680/-.
Delivery period — 4 weeks.

The tender documents can be had from Engineering Manager, IOC, Clarke Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay-34 upto 10th June 1964 on payment of Rs. 10/- in cash or money order. The tenders will be received by Engineering Manager upto 2.30 p.m. on 17-6-64 and will be opened at 3.00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of attending tenderers.

[illegible] Programme No. 3

BOMBAY 'B'

0730 S. K. Abhyankar (Marathi Songs); 0745 Ganpatrao Bidwe (Shahnai); 0800 Bhaktigeet and Geet; 0815 Geet Sugandha (Marathi Songs); 0845 Sunita S. Kamat (Khayal); 0910 Programme in Konkani; 1200 Ganamrit (Hindi songs); 1230 Nila Samant (Khayal); 1300 Bhavtarang; 1310 M. H. Otavkar (Khayal); 1330 Bhavgeet; 1350 Geet; 1400 Ganpatrao Bidwe (Shahnai); 1415 Sunita S. Kamat (Khayal); 1730 Mishra Sangeet; 2025 Programme in Konkani; 2045 Kunda Dawalbhakta (Marathi songs); 2100 Shrikumar Sharma (Santoor); 2115 Vritta Vivechan (Review in Marathi); 2130 National Programme of Feature; 2230 Swarbahar.

POONA - SANGLI

0715 Sawadhan; 0730 V. A. Kagalkar (Khayal); 0815 Natya Sangeet; 0845 H. D. Kokere (Flute); 1230 Ras Rang; 1300 Bhavtarang; 1310 M. H. Otavkar (Khayal); 1330 H. D. Kokare (Flute); 1350 Suman G. Mate (Pad); 1800 Suman G. Mate (Bhavgeet and Bhaktigeet); 1815 H. D. Kokare (Flute); 1830 V. A. Kagalkar (Khayal); 2045 Chitrapat Sangeet; 2115 Focus on Matters of Current Interest; 2130 Gujarat Darshan (Marathi).

CITY SHORTS

RESIDENTS GRIEVANCES: The Bandra-Vile Parle District Congress Committee requested the residents of the area to submit their grievances in writing to the office of the Committee.

DR. A. V. BALIGA CONDOLED: The Bombay 'C' Ward Medical Association passed a resolution condoling the death of Dr. Baliga.

SHIPPING CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' UNION: The Shipping Corporation of India Staff Union elected Shri Mahohar G. Kotwal as president, Shri S. B. Deshpande and Shri J. V. Pathak as Joint Secretaries.

Bihar to take more refugees

PATNA, May 27 (PTI)—Twenty thousand East Pakistan refugees are proposed to be settled in Bihar, it is officially learnt.

Originally the Bihar Government had planned to take in 5,000 East Pakistan refugees.

A spokesman of the Rehabilitation Department said that the State Government had agreed to increase it to 2,000 at the request of the Union Government of India.

Government could not straight away take the matter up with the UN Secretary-General.

Shri Raghuramiah said that the Government proposed to tell the observer team that what had been done by them was not correct. "Any further steps to be taken thereafter will be considered by the Government", he added.

Army medical mission to Laos briefed

The FPI News Service

NEW DELHI, May 27: The six Indian army medical officers, who are proceeding to Laos, were briefed this morning by the Minister of Defence Production, Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah.

The officers were introduced to the Minister by Maj.-Gen. T. H. Pahwa, Director of Medical Services (Army). Shri H. C. Sarin, Additional Defence Secretary, Lt.-Gen. M. S. Wadalia, Deputy Chief of the Army Staff and Lt.-Gen. C. C. Kapila, Director General Armed Forces Medical Services were also present.

The medical unit will leave for Laos tomorrow. The team is led by Lt. Col. Gurdial Singh.

Shri Raghu Ramaiah urged the officers to regard the country to which they were going as their own and treat the patients with utmost care and consideration. He was confident that the team will acquit itself creditably as had been done by similar missions sent by India to Korea and the Congo.

3 cr. additional grant demanded

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI)—Supplementary demands for Rs. 3.11 crores for the current financial year were introduced in the Lok Sabha today by the Minister of State for Finance, Shri B. R. Bhagat. Rs. 2.21 crores relate to revenue and Rs. 90 lakhs to capital.

The main items of additional expenditure under revenue are Rs. 1.6 crores for giving grants to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; Rs. 46 lakhs for the maintenance and repairs of national highways; Rs. 10.73 lakhs for the setting up of the Fourth Finance Commission and Monopolies Inquiry Commission and Rs. 4.9 lakhs for the Central Vigilance Commission.

The increase on the capital side is stated to be mainly due to increased expenditure on the purchase of stores for the P. and T. Department.

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Nanda takes over

The FPJ News Service

NEW DELHI, May 27: President Radhakrishnan has appointed Home Minister Gulzarilal Nanda as Prime Minister, pending the election of a new leader by the Congress Parliamentary Party.

Shri Nanda, who was sworn in at 4-30 this evening, invited all the members of the outgoing Cabinet to serve with him. All of them accepted and were duly sworn in.

There was an emergency meeting of the Cabinet earlier in the day at which, it is understood, a decision was taken to recommend to the President the appointment of Shri Nanda to head the Government. As Shri Nanda is the seniormost member of the Cabinet, it was felt, he should be the Prime Minister 'for the time being'.

The President has appointed Shri Gulzarilal Nanda as Prime Minister pending the election of a new leader by the Congress Parliamentary Party.

The Home Minister, being the seniormost member of the Cabinet, was called upon to discharge the functions of a care-taker Government.

Before the Congress Parliamentary Party meets to elect the leader sometime next week or after the State mourning period is over, Congress President Kamaraj is expected to hold discussions with the members of his Working Committee, including Shri Nanda, Shri Lal

(Contd. on page 5, col. 4)

...world leaders bemoaning the loss of one of the greatest men of the century, whose passion for peace was equalled only by his fervour for democracy were pouring into the capital.

The funeral will take place at 1 p.m. tomorrow. The Government of India has ordered a 12-day state mourning.

It was almost with a feeling of disbelief that members of Parliament, who had met this morning for a special session, heard that the Prime Minister had suddenly taken ill and his condition was causing anxiety.

The Home Minister, Shri Nanda, and the Finance Minister, Shri Krishnamachari, broke

...already hundreds of people had con... health anxious inquiries about Shri Nehru's

News agency and newspapers offices received a string of telephone calls asking for the latest condition of the Prime Minister.

MPs stunned

The tragic news of Shri Nehru's death was told to a stunned Lok Sabha by the Minister for Steel, Shri C. Subramaniam. Members broke down and wept as Shri Subramaniam, in a choked voice, said: "The Prime Minister is no more. The light is out."

Parliament immediately adjourned, the National Flags were lowered and the capital's normal activities ceased.

Smt. Indira Gandhi, Shri Nanda, Shri Krishnamachari and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, were at the bed-side of the Prime Minister when he passed away.

Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, who arrived later, threw herself into the arms of weeping Indira Gandhi.

The distraught sister kissed the forehead of her brother, caressed his head and sat near by with her head hung down.

President Radhakrishnan, Vice-President Zakir Hussain, Ministers and other leaders went to the Prime Minister's residence the moment they heard he was sinking.

Members of diplomatic corps, prominent citizens and others paid homage, placing wreaths on the Prime Minister's body in his room on the first floor.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Benediktov, wept as he filed past. The Chinese Charge d'Affaires, who came with three other officials of the Chinese Embassy, placed a wreath on the body.

The body of Shri Nehru, draped in Tricolour, was brought

(Contd. on page 5, cols. 2 & 3)

World leaders pay tributes

WASHINGTON, May 27 (Reuter)—President Johnson said today that there could be no more fitting memorial to Prime Minister Nehru than a world without war.

In a message to President Radhakrishnan, he said that words were inadequate to convey the deep sense of loss which the United States felt at his passing.

The text of the President's message was:

"Once again we come together in grief over the death of a great and beloved man — this time your own leader, Prime Minister Nehru.

"Words are inadequate to convey the deep sense of loss which we in particular feel at his passing. For so long we had counted on his influence for good; it now seems impossible to believe that he is no longer with us.

"Yet his spirit lives on. The rich heritage he left us, his faith in his people and in humanity, will, I know, serve to sustain you and us as we strive together to translate his ideals into reality.

YEARNING FOR PEACE

The text of the President's message continued: "History has already recorded his monumental contribution to the moulding of a strong and independent India. And yet, it is not just as a leader of India that he has served humanity.

"Perhaps more than any other world leader he has given expression to man's yearning for peace. This is the issue of our age. In his fearless pursuit of a world free from war he has served all humanity.

"As it was for Gandhi peace was the ideal of Jawaharlal Nehru; it was his message to the world.

"There could be no more fitting memorial to him than a world without war.

"It is my sincere belief that in his memory the statesmen of the world should dedicate themselves to make his ideal a reality. Our country is pledged to this and we renew our pledge today in tribute to your great departed leader."

MOSCOW: Premier Nikita Khrushchev today went to the Indian Embassy to offer his condolences on the death of Shri Nehru.

The Premier signed the special register of condolences at 4 p.m. (local time).

Looking very solemn, Mr. Khrushchev, stood silently for a moment at the side of the Indian Ambassador Shri T. N. Kaul, who could not hold back his tears.

Mr. Khrushchev then bowed slightly and was seen talking to the Ambassador.

Mr. Khrushchev was accompanied by Soviet First Vice-Premier Alexei Kossygin, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

LONDON: Queen Elizabeth has sent the following message of condolence to the President: "I am deeply grieved to hear of the death of Shri Nehru, who will be mourned throughout the Commonwealth and among the peace-loving peoples of the world.

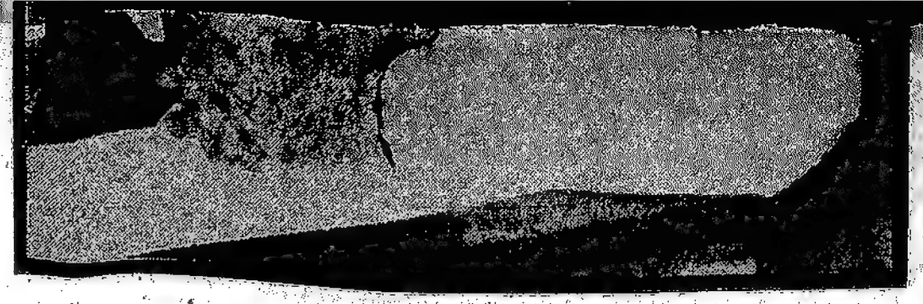
"My husband and my family join me in sending our deep and sincere sympathy to you and to the people of India in the irreparable loss which you have suffered."

The Queen has also sent personal messages of condolence to Smt. Indira Gandhi and Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

British Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home in a message of condolence to the Government of India, said: "My colleagues and I are deeply distressed to learn of Shri Nehru's death.

"We mourn the death of the architect of modern India, a far-sighted world statesman, and

(Continued on P. 5, cols. 5 6 7 8)



End of era in nation's history: President

The FPJ News Service

NEW DELHI, May 27: The passing away of Prime Minister Nehru marked the close of an epoch in the country's history, said President Radhakrishnan on Wednesday.

The President, who was broadcasting to the nation, paying homage to Shri Nehru said he was a great emancipator of the human race, an illustrious fighter for freedom and a maker of modern India.

Dr. Radhakrishnan underlined the fact that Shri Nehru was a great unifying factor. His great courage, wisdom and personality had held this country together.

In the long years of his stewardship, Shri Nehru tried to put our country on a progressive, scientific, dynamic and non-communal basis. He breathed into the social and political institutions a new spirit and a new vitality, Dr. Radhakrishnan observed.

"It is these qualities which should be cherished if we are to hold on. Those of us left behind to mourn his loss, could do no better than work for the ideals he cherished. That is the best tribute we can pay to our departed leader."

Shri Nehru, stressed Dr. Radhakrishnan, always had a conviction that India could not be viewed in isolation from other States of the world.

He was a great believer in world peace and the concept of one world community. No one had shown greater faith and allegiance to the Charter of the United Nations than him.

Dr. Radhakrishnan prefaced his broadcast with these words: "In a moment surcharged with emotion, I do not wish to say much: nor is there any need for it. It is an occasion when everyone of us, man, woman and child, wish to keep our thoughts to ourselves and render in a mood of reverence grateful homage to a life of great service and dedication."

City reels under shock

By A Staff Reporter

In one blinding wave of grief, Bombay mourned on Wednesday the passing away of Prime Minister Nehru, whom it had last glimpsed barely a week ago.

While the State Government, in a black-bordered Gazette notification, declared Wednesday and Thursday as public holidays, the City observed a spontaneous and complete hartal.

Hundreds of condolence meetings were held all over the City — in Government offices, factories, commercial establishments and open maidans.

A benumbed Chief Minister accompanied by Smt. Naik departed for New Delhi in the evening to pay Maharashtra's reverential homage to Prime Minister Nehru, still too dazed by shock to speak to newsmen at the airport. Earlier, coming to address an impromptu condolence meeting of all Government employees at the Sachivalaya, Chief Minister Naik only broke down followed by most of those present who also could ill-conceal their grief.

Bombay received its first information of the national calamity when the National Flag was lowered to half-mast atop Government buildings, consulates business houses and newspaper offices. AIR broke off its regular programmes to repeatedly announce the tragic news to the nation.

The first news of Shri Nehru's illness was given to the Chief Minister by Governor Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit in the early hours of Wednesday. He wanted to rush to Delhi with some of Bombay's leading heart specialists but it was too late.

Immediately on receiving the news of the serious turn in the Prime Minister's illness, Governor Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, accompanied by her sister and brother-in-law and leading city doctors, Dr. B. B. Yodh and Dr. R. V. Sathe, left for New Delhi by a special plane. The news of Shri Nehru's end came within an hour of her departure while her plane was still en route.

The crowded meeting of Sachivalaya employees adopted the following resolution: "In his death, India has lost a tall leader, the world has lost a bulwark of peace and each one of us has lost a member of his family. May the soul of this Freedom Fighter and lover of peace rest in peace! Let the world forces ensure peace which was so dear to the heart of our departed leader!"

Immediately on receiving the news of Shri Nehru's death, Commissioner of Police Majeed-ullah summoned to his cham-

(Contd. on page 5, col. 1)

High Command meeting on Friday

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI) —An emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee is likely to be held here on Friday to decide on a successor to Shri Nehru as Prime Minister.

Chief Ministers of States are likely to be asked to attend the meeting.

The Committee's choice would be indicated to the Congress Parliamentary Party, which will elect a leader to head the Government.

The Congress Parliamentary Party's Executive meeting will be held here on Friday at 10 a.m.

UN shocked

UNITED NATIONS, May 27 (AFP)—The United Nations flag flew at half-mast today as a sign of mourning for the passing of Prime Minister Nehru. Delegates and members of the Secretariat expressed shock at the sudden death of the Indian leader.

Secretary-General U Thant immediately sent messages of condolences to President Radhakrishnan and to Smt. Indira Gandhi.

...said press [illegible] Delhi.

He immediately ordered the convoy to return to his hotel. The King's departure time was not immediately known.

Unity will be the real homage: Naik

By A Staff Reporter

Chief Minister Naik said here on Wednesday that the best way to pay homage to the Prime Minister Nehru would be to follow his teachings.

Shri Naik was broadcasting a message from the Bombay station of All India Radio.

In a grief-stricken voice, the Chief Minister said: "A thunderbolt has come down not only on India but on the whole world on account of Panditji's death. It is felt whether the Indian people would bear this terrible blow. This does not mean that there is a possibility of causing a sort of instability in the country. If such a thing happens we will have to admit that we were not true to Shri Nehru's precepts. The best way, therefore, to pay him homage is to follow his teachings. Love for humanity, love for the country, national integrity and to have prosperity in the country were so endearing to him that if we forget them after his death, it would mean that we have forgotten whatsoever is noble in the world.

"We will always get his inspiration to follow his footsteps, and thereby our country will prosper through peaceful and united means according to his ideas. The real way to pay homage to our beloved leader is to make such united efforts."

Will power set to nought

The FPJ News Service

NEW DELHI, May 27: Prime Minister Nehru, despite his deteriorating health since the Bhubaneshwar session of the Congress, remained to the last an optimist and showed a remarkable will power to live longer.

Only five days ago, on Friday last, Shri Nehru made this confident observation: "My life time is not ending so very soon," while replying to a question whether it would not be in the interest of good government and stability of the country if be solved the problem of succession "in your life-time in a democratic manner."

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1964

Death & Resurrection

How can mere words give expression to the sense of loss, bereavement and personal tragedy that every Indian feels today, a day that dawns on a world without Jawaharlal Nehru? Nehru has not only been a soldier in the battle of Independence, though few soldiers excelled him in the fervour of their noble cause; he has been a symbol of the awakened spirit of India, who inspired his countrymen in their every activity and in whose company they could march in confidence to the joys and trials of unknown tomorrows. Mahatma Gandhi called him the 'jewel of India;' and Nehru shone in undiminished brilliance until he took leave, rather reluctantly, of his compatriots and the world. While the Mahatma roused a somnolent nation to an awareness of the heritage of its great past and led it in his footsteps to the doors of freedom, it was Nehru who lit the flame that shed lustre on the face of India and, under its brilliance, made other Indians captive slaves of their motherland.

It is difficult now to believe that the hand that held the torch aloft has been struck down, never to be raised again in the service of India or the world, and it will be many days before Indians become reconciled to a world without Nehru. Yet, this is a day that every man must keep with his Maker and Nehru, like other mortals before him, has crossed the river and gone beyond. Shall we, his bereaved countrymen, give ourselves to despair and spend our days in lament that the guiding hand and sure is no more there to guide? Grief, poignant and personal, is very human and very natural. We grieve with our whole being and with the rest of our countrymen in the passing of a giant, leader, patriot and comrade, and we believe the world grieves, too, with us, for notwithstanding anything that politicians in power may have said or felt in the lifetime of Nehru, the world is poorer for his passing. Nehru's was a gentle voice, even when it spoke of war against the enemies of man—fear, ignorance, poverty, inhumanity—but it was a voice that found a sympathetic echo in the hearts of men of goodwill everywhere. For Nehru, though an impatient revolutionary in spirit, never allowed himself the vulgar attributes of hatred.

Future historians will say many things, complimentary and uncomplimentary, of his role as freedom fighter, as the first Prime Minister of the Republic of India and as a statesman who helped to shape the destiny of the world. We shall not anticipate the historians. For us it is enough to know, in our anguish and distress, that a great leader of men who held his country above himself, and mankind alone above his country, is no more. *It is enough for us to know that in his death, as in his life, he holds us in eternal debt for the nobility of his ideals and the breadth of his vision and, above all, for the passion with which he served his fellowmen.* We shall not today seek an answer to the 'Nehru Riddle' nor sit in judgement over his policies and performance as Prime Minister and we shall not, in our smallness of mind, dissect his personality. We shall only resolve to try and walk in the shadow of his greatness and to strive to be worthy of the heritage he has left us. For in the days to come, wherever men gather to talk of patriotism and freedom they shall speak of Nehru in hallowed tones, whenever men ponder over the destinies of the world they shall think of this man whose humanity transcended the frontiers of geography, and as long as there are Indians they shall acknowledge their homage and gratitude to a man who lived and died for India.

No man could ask for more. For though he is gone from our midst, Nehru lives in the hearts and minds of his countrymen whom he loved and served, and in the thoughts of humanists everywhere. The torch that he lit in India is a torch that future generations shall be proud to carry and strive to be worthy of carrying after him. Indeed, that will be the greatest monument that Indians can build for Nehru: to resolve and to strive in humility to tread the path of courage, patriotism and humanism that he trod in his lifetime. Nehru's greatest wish was that he should be remembered as a man who wore himself out in the service of India. We know that, even if his own passion might have been unsatiated, his greatest wish was fulfilled in a measure given to few men to fulfil their wishes.

He was also quite sure, contrary to popular belief, of the answer to the question: After Nehru, who or what? "Nature," he wrote in his 'Discovery of India', "renews itself and covers its battlefield with flowers and green grass and the blood that was shed feeds the soil and gives strength and colour to new life." And so, "today, child of yesterday, yields place to its own offspring, tomorrow .... The weak in spirit yield and are eliminated, but others carry the torch forward and hand it to the standard-bearers of tomorrow." India and Indians, whom Nehru loved so well, dare not at this moment of national sorrow and crisis be weak in spirit and yield to despondency. They shall resolve forever to carry the torch forward.

MIND OF NEHRU
'Human Dynamo'

By G. L. MEHTA

If Gandhiji could symbolise the conscience of a nation, Jawarhalal Nehru epitomised a nation's aspiration to be vital and dynamic, and win an honoured place in the comity of nations. It is given to few men who lead a movement of national emancipation to be also the head of the independent government established subsequently. And, not merely the head of the official ruling party or the first Minister of the State but also the accredited leader and the principal spokesman of his people. But such was Jawaharlal Nehru's singular fortune. For seventeen years of free India's existence, Nehru to the outside world, meant India: in far corners of the world, even common men knew that Nehru was Gandhi's successor and that he was a freely chosen leader of a nation which has attained independence and was striving to raise its people economically and socially. At this stage, when an epoch has ended and the nation irrespective of political differences is deeply grieved, it is not the occasion to make a full assessment of his life-long services and of his unique contribution to national freedom and national development. Nevertheless, some thoughts today are inescapable.

Jawaharlal Nehru has been a principal factor in holding India together after Independence. He became, in more than one way, a symbol of national unity. Despite fissiparous and some disintegrating tendencies in a vast country with diverse communities and creeds, the Congress party under Nehru has helped to maintain a national framework. This was all the more essential in the formative years of our national independence.

Dedication

Although a passionate nationalist, Nehru linked his nationalism with democracy. We have only to look at countries which have attained independence during the last two decades and witness in how many of them democratic forms of government have survived. The temptation for a national leader with a halo to be a dictator and to equate his personal power with national welfare has been irresistable in newly independent countries and even in some old ones. Despite the fact that we do not, unfortunately, have a strong public opinion nor fearless men and women who stand up to authority for their convictions, Nehru who has had hardly any rival for power either in his own party or outside never succumbed to this temptation.

In a land where docility is confused with discipline and conformity whether in social or political spheres is a safeguard for career, money and power, there would have been comparatively little resistance to the emergence of a personal dictatorship. But it is to Nehru's credit that despite his temperamental foibles and occasional intolerance, he upheld the democratic Constitution of India and insisted on the government obtaining the suffrage of the people and adopting constitutional processes for social and economic reform.

But if Nehru is enshrined in the hearts of many common people, it has been due in no small measure to his sincere dedication to the secular principle in national policy. In this he shared Gandhiji's dedication although in Gandhiji it was more of a humanitarian impulse while in Nehru there was an ingrained rational conviction about the artificiality of barriers and divisions between man and man whether because of caste or class, colour or religion. On more than one occasion he undervent risks in order to fight communal frenzy. It must have been a matter of keen disappointment to him that his desire for amity and friendship with Pakistan never received an adequate response but he never despaired. It is a tragedy that a meeting between him and President Ayub of Pakistan will no longer be possible.

Planning

The enunciation of the concept of planning for economic and social development was also a contribution of Nehru though its importance is not always realised. For a developing country the necessity of utilising and mobilising resources for socially beneficent purposes is now widely recognised all over the world. It is possible to disagree about some of the priorities in the Plans and criticise the implementation of several schemes but the necessity of planning so as to transform a stagnant economy into a dynamic and diversified one is something that is imperative in our conditions. It is to Nehru's credit that he recognised this even before our independence and endeavoured to give shape to it soon after the adoption of our Constitution. If our planning has been faltering and inadequate, the fault surely is not only, or even mainly, of Nehru. We are all responsible as citizens of this country for our failures to achieve our minimum goals.

For nearly forty years, Nehru took a keen interest in international development. He evolved his ideas during the freedom movement and gave expression to them after Independence. The concept of non-alignment with all its limitations is invaluable in the context of international relationship and it is Nehru who propounded this idea and sought to translate it in terms of policy. Here, again, it is possible to disagree with the way in which it has been often interpreted and implemented. But it has a certain intrinsic value and on many occasions, has served the cause of peace. Almost every country that has become independent in recent years has avowed its adherence to this principle — not as a shibboleth but because most countries have been tired of the strains and stresses of the cold war and do not wish to become pawns of big powers. Undoubtedly, even this principle is undergoing a change as the phase of the cold war itself is changing. But it has played an important part in maintaining India's standing in the world.

Passionate Love

Nehru who had a passionate love for the country had a faith in the people and looked to the future with hope and confidence. He was sensitive about national self-respect and was fearless in his bearing. Winston Churchill is reported to have privately observed once that while he had his differences with Nehru, he thought that Nehru was one of the few men "who had conquered both hate and fear." If Nehru appeared impatient in regard to economic ills like poverty and "conspicuous waste" it was because he had a genuine feeling for the underdog and felt unhappy that the lot of the poor had not improved as much as he wanted during his stewardship of nearly two decades. He was that rare combination of an intellectual who was also an idol of the masses.

"Jawaharlal," said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru years ago, "is a human dynamo." He was truly an atomic pile of energy and he used every ounce of it for national good. Some men rust and others wear out. Nehru believed with Mr. Justice Holmes that "the work never is done while the power to work remains . . . It cannot be while you still live. For to live is to function. That is all there is to living." And as Jawaharlal Nehru has ended his life he might well have said to himself what a Latin poet uttered fifteen hundred years ago: "Death plucks my ear and says Live — I am coming."

Words which stirred

As leader and fighter Jawaharlal Nehru was peerless. In arrests and imprisonments and the length of jail terms, he held the record. He has been charged with all conceivable offences. What he told the courts which tried him reveals the passionate patriot he was. Here are some gems picked up from his statements:

This happened in May, 1922. On the 11th he had gone to the Lucknow jail to see his illustrious father, Motilal Nehru. He was asked by the jail superintendent to go out with him. Lo, and behold, at the gate he was arrested! Later he was produced before the district magistrate and charged with "criminal intimidation and extortion." To the Court he said:

"Intimidation and terrorism have become the chief instruments of (British) Government. By these methods they seek to keep down a people and to suppress their disaffection. . . . Loyalty is a fine thing. But in India some words have lost their meaning and loyalty has come to be a synonym for treason to the Motherland . . . Today, however, we have rescued the word from the depths, and in almost every jail in India will be found true loyalists who have put their cause and their faith and their country above everything else and have been true to them despite all consequences. I shall go to jail again most willingly and joyfully . . . I marvel at my good fortune. To serve India in the battle of freedom is honour enough. To serve her under a leader like Mahatma Gandhi is doubly fortunate. But to suffer for the dear country: what greater good fortune could befall an Indian? unless it be death for the cause or the full realisation of our glorious dream."

Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested in connection with the Salt Satyagraha in April 1930. He came out of jail in October and was again arrested nine days later and charged with sedition. This was the fifth time he had been taken into custody. Answering the charge, Jawaharlal said:

"I am charged with sedition and spreading disaffection against the British Government. Eight and a half years ago I was charged with a similar offence and I stated then that sedition against the present Government in India had become the creed of the Indian people, and to preach and practise disaffection against the evil which represents had become their chief

(Continued on page 11)

When His Dad Died

Nehru, in a vivid piece on the death of his father records an experience which is familiar enough but has never been articulated.

"I found it difficult to realise that he had 'gone'," he tells us:

"Three months later, I was in Ceylon with my wife and daughter, and we were spending quiet and restful days at Nuwara Eliya. I liked the place, and it struck me suddenly that it would suit father. Why not send for him? I was on the point of sending a telegram to him to Allahabad."

No lament and expression of grief could have been conveyed with greater poignancy.

Revolution in the Making

Nehru revealed unsuspected literary craftsmanship in his magnum opus, his Autobiography, one of the best of its kind the world over.

With almost unbecoming modesty, he says in his "Glimpses of World History": "I am not a man of letters, and I am not a historian."

But Nehru, the man, peeps out from every page of his life story.

The only other book to equal its importance is Mahatma Gandhi's "Experiments with Truth."

When Nehru's Autobiography was first published in 1936, it made an immediate impact on the mind of India. To a lesser extent, it made an impact outside India too, because to many outside this country it made India intelligible as a reality.

It was both a poignant personal testament of a man of great sensitiveness and wide sympathies and a magnificent narrative of a revolution in the making.

Overnight it proved a best seller.

Published first in England by Bodley Head, it swept the Indian literary mart and was rendered in several Indian languages.

His Love of Sports

Nehru was a great lover of sports. He used to play tennis. He never missed a sporting event in the capital. In spite of weak health, he attended the cricket match between the Indian team and the MCC, staged at Delhi.

He is a good horseman and rides not only horses but ponies and yaks as well.

He is fond of mountaineering and trekking, especially in his beloved Kashmir. He regained youth and strength every time he went up a mountain.

In his salad days, he hunted and went fishing, but the plight of the poor hunted animals put him off hunting.

He loves birds, animals and children.

At Delhi, in his house he feeds the pandas kept in his garden. It is a ritual which attracts many.

During his recent trip to Dehra Dun, he took one of his pet dogs with him.

A brilliant, great life

Born in Allahabad on November 14, 1889, in an aristocratic family of Kashmiri pandits, Jawaharlal Nehru was the only son of his prosperous parents. He was thus the focus of concentrated affection.

He received his early education at home. At eleven, he had an Irish tutor with a theosophical bias, under whom he developed a taste for reading and a fancy for poetry.

In his teens his curiosity was intense. His youthful enthusiasm was deeply stirred by Japan's victory over Russia in the first half decade of the century, and for a while he was absorbed in the history of Japan and its ancient, knightly tales.

In 1905, he went to Harrow. Though fortunate in finding a vacancy there, he was put to begin with, in a low form because of his small knowledge of Latin. But soon he was pushed up higher. For good work at school, he got one of the Garibaldi trilogy by Trevelyan as a prize. He got the other two in the series and read them with avid interest and enthusiasm.

After two years in Harrow, he joined the Cambridge University where he spent three more years as an undergraduate. Literature, politics, economics—all there enthused him, but it was in Science Tripos that he obtained second class honours. This was in 1910.

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Home & Politics

Back home, he soon plunged into politics. He attended the annual session of the Congress, held in that year at Bankipore under the presidentship of Shri R. N. Mudholkar. It was a mild shock to him to find it all no more than "an English-knowing upper class affair where morning coats and well-pressed trousers were greatly in evidence." To him it was "more a social gathering with no political excitement or tension."

As a full-fledged barrister, the younger Nehru was expected to follow in his father's (Shri Motilal Nehru's) footsteps. Motilal had become a famous and prosperous lawyer. But to Jawaharlal, the profession had no attraction. He found himself, as he said, later, "engulfed in a dull routine of a pointless and futile existence."

He had no liking to contentious advocacy, the three and quart of mind with mind, the piling up of briefs, which form the equipment of a thriving lawyer, though, with the advantages he had, he could have one day, as the then Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, Sir Grimmond Mears, said, snatched away the laurels from his father's brow.

After fitful, transient interest in the Servants of India Society, his attention turned to the Home Rule League, sponsored by Tilak and Annie Besant. But the roots of such extremism were found even in his Cambridge days.

As Nehru himself later remarked: "So far as political matters were concerned, I was if I may say so, an Indian nationalist desiring India's freedom and rather inclined, in the context of Indian politics, to the more extreme wing of it.....I felt like any average Indian student would feel. There was nothing peculiar about it."

It was over this issue that he and his father, first clashed on political matters, a conflict which was to continue unabated and with much agony until Motilal decided to join Gandhi in 1920, partly under the influence of his son.

For, Motilal began as a moderate, while his son was immediately attracted to the extremists, as they were then called.

With The Mahatma

Then Mahatma Gandhi burst on the political scene. His exploits in South Africa, his triumphant campaign in support of indigo plantation workers in 1917-18 and his leadership of the agrarian struggle in Gujarat (Kaira) began to rouse the peasants from their deep-rooted apathy and heralded the arrival of a new force in Indian politics. Towards this new lodestar, both Motilal and Jawaharlal drifted. Their earlier political differences were thus muted.

Jawaharlal's close association with the Mahatma meant a break from cyrenaicism with its philosophy of pleasure in which he had indulged during his Cambridge days and immediately after his return to India. Now began a life of frequent jail-going.

The first call to this new path came early in 1919 as a result of the Rowlatt Bills and the Amritsar tragedy. To many, the Rowlatt Bills seemed like a tragic omen of renewed repression, for they granted sweeping powers of preventive detention or enforced residence on all suspected political agitators.

Gandhiji responded with a direct challenge. He first requested the Viceroy to withhold his assent from the "black bills", as they were called. When his appeal failed, he formed a Satyagraha Society, whose members were pledged to disobey the law as a symbol of passive resistance.

At the end of 1919 the Congress met in annual session at Amritsar, a symbolic act of defiance of the Raj. Motilal Nehru presided, but Gandhiji was rapidly emerging as the dominant figure. He was already the hero of the masses. Jawaharlal was present but as a passive spectator of events, while his father held the stage.

Nineteen-twenty was a year of gestation in Indian politics, the lull before the storm. A new issue had given rise to a new agitation. It was the Khilafat issue. In this, too, Nehru did not play an important part.

Great Transition

Yet this was a year of great transition in Nehru's life. This happened by a curious accident. In May, 1920, Jawahar, his wife and his mother were on holiday in Mussoorie. By chance, an Afghan delegation had come there and stayed at the same hotel. That delegation was negotiating peace terms after the third Afghan War. Although there was no contact between Nehru and the delegation, the former was asked by the District Magistrate to give a formal pledge that he would refrain from any association with the Afghans.

Since it "went against the grain", he refused and therefore compelled to leave the area. Such was the setting for Nehru's discovery of the peasant—his way of life, his problems, his fears and his hopes.

Soon after he returned from the hill station to Allahabad, a delegation of oppressed peasants from the Partabgarh District of Oudh walked to the city in the hope of enlisting the sympathy and support of prominent politicians. They struck a responsive chord in Jawaharlal who agreed to undertake a first-hand inquiry. This occupied much of his leisure-time during 1920-21.

The campaign for the attainment of Swaraj decided at the Nagpur session of the Congress unfolded itself in the early months of 1921. Nehru was excited. He sensed the happiness of a person crusading for a cause. The Civil Disobedience movement which ensued thrilled him.

Throughout this campaign Jawaharlal was general secretary of the United Provinces PCC, a not unimportant position. All his volcanic energies were devoted to the struggle: the innumerable committee meetings; the establishment of Congress branches throughout the vast province; the drafting of memoranda; the organisation of hartals and demonstrations; public speeches by the score and visits to the countryside. He was in his element.

Tension heightened steadily in the autumn of 1921 and reached its climax with the arrival of the Prince of Wales (later the Duke of Windsor) for a goodwill visit, on November 19. To the surprise and consternation of many, the nation-wide hartal was a success, though marred by violence in Bombay. Then the Government struck ruthlessly. Congress volunteer organisations were banned and mass arrests made. Both Nehrus were among those seized in the first round-up of prominent Congressmen.

Then Gandhiji suddenly, surprisingly, and to the bewilderment of many, called off the movement. On February 4, 1922, however, he again issued a directive for mass civil disobedience throughout the country. Almost everywhere the response was non-violent in character. But in the remote village of Chauri Chaura, in Bihar, there was some violence. Gandhiji again summarily called off the campaign, saying that our people were not yet ready to wage a non-violent struggle.

In Torment

Nehru's mind was in torment. His agony was unconcealed. "Must we train the three hundred and odd millions of India in the theory and practice of non-violent action before we could go further?" he asked.

Thus when he came out of the Lucknow District Jail on March 3, 1922, he felt forlorn and depressed. He also had guilt feelings about leaving his father and many colleagues behind the prison walls. However, the separation was short-lived and within six weeks he was back in jail.

His second imprisonment was due to his participation in the boycott of foreign cloth, one of the few items of the non-co-operation programme still in effect. When it was discovered that some of the larger dealers had renegaded on their promise, their shops were picketed. It was this campaign which led to Nehru's second imprisonment.

He was charged with criminal intimidation and the abetment of extortion, for which he received a sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Though this jail life gave him some welcome respite from the hectic pace of political life, he found it monotonous, dreary and cold. Finally it came to an end: on January 31, 1923, he flounced out of the prison gates to freedom.

Meanwhile, factional strife in the Congress has begun between the "pro-changers" and the "no-changers." The former recommended that the Congress should contest the elections and use its influence in the legislatures to paralyse the experiment in semi-constitutional government. The latter advocated pure boycott of the elections and concentration on the Mahatma's Constructive Programme.

Split into two factions, the Congress met in annual session at Gaya at the end of 1922. At this session, Gandhiji's programme prevailed, but the split widened. The elder Nehru supported C. R. Das who resigned

(Continued on page 11)

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1964

Death & Resurrection

How can mere words give expression to the sense of loss, bereavement and personal tragedy that every Indian feels today, a day that dawns on a world without Jawaharlal Nehru? Nehru has not only been a soldier in the battle of Independence, though few soldiers excelled him in the fervour of their noble cause; he has been a symbol of the awakened spirit of India, who inspired his countrymen in their every activity and in whose company they could march in confidence to the joys and trials of unknown tomorrows. Mahatma Gandhi called him the 'jewel of India,' and Nehru shone in undiminished brilliance until he took leave, rather reluctantly, of his compatriots and the world. While the Mahatma roused a somnolent nation to an awareness of the heritage of its great past and led it in his footsteps to the doors of freedom, it was Nehru who lit the flame that shed lustre on the face of India and, under its brilliance, made other Indians captive slaves of their motherland.

It is difficult now to believe that the hand that held the torch aloft has been struck down, never to be raised again in the service of India or the world, and it will be many days before Indians become reconciled to a world without Nehru. Yet, this is a day that every man must keep with his Maker and Nehru, like other mortals before him, has crossed the river and gone beyond. Shall we, his bereaved countrymen, give ourselves to despair and spend our days in lament that the guiding hand and sure is no more there to guide? Grief, poignant and personal, is very human and very natural. We grieve with our whole being and with the rest of our countrymen in the passing of a giant, leader, patriot and comrade, and we believe the world grieves, too, with us, for notwithstanding anything that politicians in power may have said or felt in the lifetime of Nehru, the world is poorer for his passing. Nehru's was a gentle voice, even when it spoke of war against the enemies of man—fear, ignorance, poverty, inhumanity—but it was a voice that found a sympathetic echo in the hearts of men of goodwill everywhere. For Nehru, though an impatient revolutionary in spirit, never allowed himself the vulgar attributes of

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MIND OF NEHRU

'Human Dynamo'

By G. L. MEHTA

If Gandhiji could symbolise the conscience of a nation, Jawarhalal Nehru epitomised a nation's aspiration to be vital and dynamic, and win an honoured place in the comity of nations. It is given to few men who lead a movement of national emancipation to be also the head of the independent government established subsequently. And, not merely the head of the official ruling party or the first Minister of the State but also the accredited leader and the principal spokesman of his people. But such was Jawaharlal

ingrained rational conviction about the artificiality of barriers and divisions between man and man whether because of caste or class, colour or religion. On more than one occasion he underwent risks in order to fight communal frenzy. It must have been a matter of keen disappointment to him that his desire for amity and friendship with Pakistan never received an adequate response but he never despaired. It is a tragedy that a meeting between him and President Ayub of Pakistan will no longer be possible.

Planning

The enunciation of the

preted and implemented. But it has a certain intrinsic value and on many occasions, has served the cause of peace. Almost every country that has become independent in recent years has avowed its adherence to this principle — not as a shibboleth but because most countries have been tired of the strains and stresses of the cold war and do not wish to become pawns of big powers. Undoubtedly, even this principle is undergoing a change as the phase of the cold war itself is changing. But it has played an important part in maintaining India's standing in the world.

Passionate Love

When His Dad Died

Nehru, in a vivid piece on the death of his father records an experience which is familiar enough but has never been articulated.

"I found it difficult to realise that he had gone", he tells us:

"Three months later, I was in Ceylon with my wife and daughter, and we were spending quiet and restful days at Nuwara Eliya. I liked the place, and it struck me suddenly that it would suit

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BOMBAY CITIZENS PAY HOMAGE

Guiding light out, says Mayor Divgi

By A Staff Reporter

Leading citizens of Bombay, prominent political leaders, trade unionists, industrialists and businessmen joined in the expression of grief and shock at the demise of Prime Minister Nehru.

The following were some of the tributes:

Mayor B. P. Divgi: The citizens of Bombay are shocked to learn of the sad news of the sudden demise of our beloved Prime Minister this afternoon and the whole city is plunged in deep grief. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had been the beacon of guidance to mankind for over half a century, not only to this country but the whole world showing how mankind remove force, hatred and discord, and find a way along the paths of love based upon qualities of morality, decency, justice, mercy and peace upon universal brotherhood. His was a unique life of unselfishness, dedicated to the service of mankind. He was the hero of India's freedom struggle. To his fellow countrymen, he taught fearlessness, self-respect, internationalism and the capacity for sacrifice in a right cause. The bright flame which showed us light in our path has today extinguished and all of us are cast in darkness. In his death the country has lost a great patriot and a beloved leader; and the whole world an apostle of peace, non-violence and social democracy.

CONDOLENCES

On behalf of the citizens of Bombay and as its Mayor, I pray to God that his soul may rest in peace. We offer our heartfelt condolences to his daughter, Smt. Indira Gandhi and Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Governor of Maharashtra and Smt. Krishna Hutheesingh.

Sheriff A. B. Nair: It is impossible to believe that Jawaharlal Nehru is no more. He has been so intimate a part of our being and to the nation he was its darling. Whether as leader of the struggle for independence, or as the Prime Minister, he was rightly acclaimed as the architect of Free India and its articulation. If Mahatma Gandhi brought fearlessness and courage to the people, Jawaharlal Nehru taught them how to walk with their chins up.

What field did he not adorn with rare distinction and lumino- was won, he worked for humanity and world peace to the last day of his life and left his own stamp on the pages of the history of the world."

Shri Madhu Limaye, Socialist leader: Shri Nehru's death represents the end of an era. Although we have been strong critics of his policies and his determined political opponents, we cannot but recall his invaluable contribution to India's fight for freedom. He was a dear leader of India's younger generation and it was largely due to his persistent efforts and those of Shri Subhashchandra Bose that the National Congress adopted the creed of complete independence at its Lahore session in December 1929. On behalf of the Socialist Party, I salute the memory of this great luminary of India's freedom movement.

LIGHT OUT

Dr. G. G. Parikh and Shri M. R. Dandavate, P-SP leaders: The Bombay Branch of the P.S.P. salutes the memory of the late Prime Minister Nehru. In Pandit Nehru's death, one of the most powerful lamps lit in the freedom struggle has been extinguished and the nation has been robbed of a shining symbol of the values of liberalism. In Nehru's death forces of secularism have suffered a shattering blow.

Shri Ramnath A. Podar, Chairman of Indian Cotton Mills' Federation: The news of our beloved Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's death is too shocking for words. It is most unfortunate for the country that it should have been deprived at the most crucial time in its history of the leadership of one who was one of the greatest men of this century, who served it devotedly for the last fifty years and steered it dynamically and surely through many a crisis.

Shri B. A. Khimji, B.P.C.C. President: This is a moment of supreme national tragedy. The void created by the sudden passing away of our beloved Prime Minister shall never be filled. In the death of Shri Jawaharlal hear of the sudden and sad demise of our beloved Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a valiant freedom fighter, architect of modern India and eminent world statesman. An irreparable loss to the nation and the world."

SHOCKED

Bishop L. Pereira, Auxiliary Bishop acting in place of Cardinal Gracias who is now in Europe, said: All of us in Bombay were shocked at the sad news of the death of our beloved Prime Minister—the more so as he looked so well recently in Bombay. His loss has created a void in our hearts and a true leader and patriotic has passed from our midst. The India of today would have been impossible without the towering leadership of one of the greatest statesmen of our day.

Shri Vinayakrao Patil, M.P.C.C. President: Panditji's death has orphaned the nation. The Prime Minister's able leadership and statesmanship in times of trial steered the country clear through many knotty political problems. The nation should pledge itself to follow the path laid down by the departed leader.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Our great leader, the life and soul of the nation, has fallen. The world is poorer in having lost the outstanding apostle of international peace. We, his people, are overwhelmed with grief. May God give us the strength to face this calamity with courage and unity.

SADDEST DAY

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya, Secretary, Bombay, CPI: This is the saddest day for the people of India since that dark day when the Father of the Nation died a martyr's death. Today, the country needed Nehru more than at any other time, because he was not our wise Prime Minister but our most trusted national leader. The best tribute we can pay to our beloved Nehru is to re-dedicate ourselves to the noble ideals of peace and freedom, secular democracy and socialism.

Addressing a mass condolence meeting of the Railway em-

Tri-Colour flying at half-mast at Sachivalaya.

MOURNING SIDELIGHTS

'Varsity results held back

Owing to the state of mourning, the results of certain Bombay University examinations which were to be declared on May 30, June 2 and 5 have been postponed, the University announced on Wednesday. Fresh dates will be notified later.

* * *

The presentation ceremony of the Golden Bronze statue of Lord Buddha, which was to be held on Saturday, May 30, at the Siddharth College, has been postponed.

* * *

Thousands weep for the 'man of the masses'

By Our Special Correspondent

Shocked by the sudden death of Prime Minister Nehru, Bombay went into mourning on Thursday.

There was no panic anywhere and it would seem that the common people were prepared for the big shock.

Deep sorrow was, however, writ large on the faces of millions of people who had assembled to anxiously discuss the political implications of the Prime Minister's death at street corners.

But the shock came so unexpectedly that Ministers and public figures broke into tears when the news was first announced on the radio.

Touching scenes were also witnessed in many places where men and women wept in public.

Chief Minister Vasantrao Naik, who was informed about the sad news while he was at a Cabinet meeting in Sachivalaya literally broke down and sobbed for several minutes. He told reporters later: "This is a terrible blow. I do not know how the nation will bear it." Other Cabinet ministers were also in tears.

The common people reacted in their characteristic manner. A bank clerk in the Fort area said: "We knew it should come one day but none expected it to be so sudden."

A millhand at Parel said: "I do not understand politics. But I know I have lost one who has been dear to my heart." A resident of Bhendi Bazar said: "We have lost one who was our only hope."

AFTERMATH

The discussion in the political circles centred round the likely aftermath of the death of Shri Nehru on the country's political future. Frankly there was a sense of bewilderment and none would hazard any opinion. There was an element of anxiety about the impact of the event on the communal situation in the country.

All sections of the citizens reacted spontaneously to the news. Shopkeepers rung down their shutters cinema houses were closed, offices declared a holiday minutes after the news was announced.

By the evening business and gloomy groups reading late editions of evening papers.

As all offices were closed by 3 p.m. there was a heavy rush of people travelling to the suburbs. Local trains and BEST buses ran per schedule but a large number of private taxis were off the road.

All the textile mills in the city closed after their first shifts at 3-30 p.m. and declared a two-day holiday. Their example was followed by other private industrial establishments also.

There not many traffic police on the roads. Some traffic jams were experienced at Princess Street and Girgaum.

Citizens regulated the vehicular traffic in some places. No untoward incident was, however, reported from any part of the city.

The busy shopping areas of Girgaum and Kalbadevi wore a dreadful silence. In Bhendi Bazar, Mohamedali Road and Nagpada shops were completely closed. In the labour areas business had come to a complete standstill.

All trade unions, irrespective of their party affiliation joined the mourning by flying their union flags half-mast in front of their offices. Workers held condolence meeting in most factory premises before they came out.

Cloth dealer held on fraud charge

By A Staff Reporter

Princess Street police arrested on Tuesday a city cloth merchant, Mohanlal Lachmandas Badlani and his servant for allegedly cheating another cloth merchant to the tune of over Rs. 15,000.

Producing the accused before the Esplanade Court on Wednesday, the police told the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shri A. A. Shellim, that Badlani, proprietor of a cloth shop at Multi Jetha Market, took delivery of 11 bales of long cloth from the complainant and put off the payment for several days on the plea of one or other reasons.

Ultimately, the accused was alleged to have issued to the complainant a cheque which was later dishonoured in the bank as there was insufficient amount in the accused's account.

Both the accused were ordered to be released on bail.

Silent procession to Chawpatty today

By A Staff Reporter

The Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee has organised, a silent procession on Thursday morning to mourn the death of Shri Nehru.

The procession will start at 8-30 a.m. from Congress House and after passing through Vithalbhai Patel Road, Sardar Vallabhai Patel Road, Bhendi Bazar, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road, Kalbadevi Road, Dhobi Talao, Girgaum Road and Opera House will terminate at Chowpatty where a [illegible]

Police station at Jogeshwari

By A Staff Reporter

The out-post at Jogeshwari has

The last sermon

By A Staff Reporter

Did the Prime Minister have any premonition of his death at the AICC session which recently concluded in Bombay?

There was a special pathos in the appeal he addressed to the top leaders of the Congress and the A-ICC delegates and through them to the nation at large in the concluding portions of his address on the 'international situation', on Sunday, May 16.

Those passages then read, and still do, as though they constituted Shri Nehru's last will and testament for the nation.

Repeatedly, Shri Nehru urged the Congress and the country not to give up its present foreign policy based on non-alignment. Non-alignment, Shri Nehru said, had done India no harm but on the other hand had raised the prestige of this country high among the nations of the world.

"Whatever happens", Shri Nehru said, "please do not give up this foreign policy. It will bring in great results for India."

Another plea by the ailing Prime Minister was that India's entire future progress was based on how the Congress and the country implemented the official resolution on communal situation and the Dhebar Committee Report. "Please implement both these policies thoroughly," Shri Nehru said. "They will bring India great good."

Plea to stop work on Idikki project

ERNAKULAM, May 27 (PTI) —Industrial managers of public and private sector factories in the Ernakulam-Alwaye area, meeting in a conference at Eloor, near here, yesterday, expressed opposition to the implementation of the Idikki hydel project in its present form and decided to request the Central and State Governments to stop the work on it.

'A valiant leader lost to nation'

city? What visions did he not bring to the great task he undertook in the building of the India of our dreams? All this will stay with us to guide our path. But he has left the nation orphaned. His passing away has created a void which it is impossible to fill. But, his faith in the people and his dedication to their services will give them the fortitude and courage to carry on the task that Jawaharlal Nehru has left unfinished. The light that he lit will continue to light the path of the people. But the sense of loss will be in every heart.

To the world, the loss is incalculable. He gave to a world in conflict the spark and balm of peace and his five principles (Panch Sheel) will ever remain the bedrock of a world without war, of a world of peace and of goodwill among nations. Shocking as the tragic news is, let us take courage from the courage with which he led the nation and gave to India an abiding place of eminence in the comity of free nations and to others a source of inspiration. Great in life, he will remain greater in death. The like of him never shall we see in flesh and blood.

Home Minister D. S. Desai: "Panditji lived as a patriot and died as a patriot. He fought for the cause of independence of the country and after independence

world has lost a great leader who ceaselessly worked for international peace and amity.

After the death of Mahatmaji, Shri Nehru was a mighty rallying force who imparted a tremendous sense of purpose, unity and solidarity to the people of this country. By his dynamism, he galvanised the country at every moment of national crisis. His personality and achievements will inspire generations to come.

Shri M. Madhavan, leader of Municipal Congress Party: Panditji was the foremost in India's struggle for independence and who by his sound statesmanship, valiant leadership and superb self-sacrifice, not only secured independence for India but at the cost of his health, worked strenuously till his death for the welfare of the nation.

Shri Dhirajlal Maganlal, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in a telegram to President Radhakrishnan and Smt. Indira Gandhi said: "Shocked to

ployees, Shri O. [illegible] Murthy, General Manager of the Western Railway, said: "A great calamity has overtaken us—our beloved Prime Minister is no more: more than anything else the great light in the life of our nation has gone out. Pandit Nehru symbolised the unity of our country and the great purpose with which our country is trying to improve the conditions of the masses."

Senior Deputy General Manager Shri A. N. Mukerjee of the Central Railway, addressing a condolence meeting at V.T., said they were meeting in the shadow of the cruel death which had snatched away India's beolved leader. He urged the railwaymen of all ranks to remember the glowing life story of the late Prime Minister. Condolence meetings were also held at all divisional offices of the Railway.

A meeting of the offices and staff of the B.E.S.T. Undertaking adopted two condolence resolutions mourning the demise of Shri Nehru and conveying the heartfelt sentiments of the staff to Shri Nehru's family and the Union Government.

LOVER OF PEACE

Shri Bhawanidas Binani, President of the Western India Chamber of Commerce, in a telegram to Smt. Indira Gandhi, said that in Shri Nehru's death, the nation had lost a lover of peace, ablest leader, statesman, politician, strong pillar of administration and it had created a void ifficult to fill.

The following business organisations and associations also mourned the passing away of Shri Nehru: All-India Exporters' Chamber; Mill Gin Store Merchants' Association (which asked its constituents to keep their premises closed for three days); Bombay Motor Merchants' Association; Indian Insurance Companies' Association; Millowners' Association; Shree Market Silk Merchants' Association; Bombay Piece-goods Merchants' Association; Iron, Steel and Hardware Merchants & Manufacturers' Association; Indian National Steamship Owners' Association; SASMIRA; Non-power Soap Manufacturers' Association; Theatre Owners' Association; A.I.M.O.; Greater Bombay Co-operative Board.

The Swatantra Party, Bombay and Maharashtra, in a condolence message described late Shri Nehru as an architect of India's freedom, who raised the stature of this country and its people in the eyes of the world.

Maharashtra Pradesh Jana Sangh, in a condolence message, said that Shri Nehru was a leader of the Indian nation both in the destruction of its bondage and in the construction of its freedom.

The condolence meeting for the late Dr. A. V. Baliga called by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society for Thursday has been postponed on account of Shri Nehru's demise.

* * *

The forthcoming INTUC conference at Hyderabad, scheduled for May 30, has been cancelled.

Toned milk today

By A Staff Reporter

Due to heavy seasonal drop in supplies, all card-holders under the Bombay Milk Scheme will be issued toned milk in lieu of whole milk on Thursday, both in the morning and in the afternoon.

[illegible] throughout Bombay came to a complete standstill. Flags were flown half-mast on all public buildings and foreign missions.

GLOOMY GROUPS

This correspondent who toured different parts of the city saw

Hunger-strike suspended

By A Staff Reporter

Prof. A. N. Namjoshi, secretary of the Citizens Committee, suspended indefinitely the hunger-strike on Wednesday evening when the news of Prime Minister's death reached Bombay.

The one-hundred-team of satyagrahis were on fast from Tuesday morning to demand restarting of morning colleges.

There will be day-long bhajans and prayers at Congress House on Thursday.

The Praja Socialist Party Bombay, will hold a workers' meeting at the Party Office, Thakurdwar, at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday to pay homage to Shri Nehru.

The Bombay Council of the Communist Party of India has organised a public meeting at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, at 6 p.m. on Thursday to mourn the death of Shri Nehru.

The All-India Hotels and Malwais Federation will mourn the death of Shri Nehru at a meeting on Thursday at 10-30 a.m. at Hirabaug, C.P. Tank.

Mayor Dr. Divgi has summoned a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday, June 1, 1964, to mourn Shri Nehru's death.

[illegible] been upgraded to a sub-police station under the Andheri police station.

The new station covering Majiswadi, Wandrekarwadi, Meghwadi and adjoining areas will be manned by a selection grade sub-inspector with sufficient number of officers and men.

Need for readership surveys stressed

By A Staff Reporter

Mr. Michael Brown, Account Executive of Messrs. S. H. Benson (India) Ltd., Bombay, stressed in Bombay on Wednesday the importance of readership surveys by newspapers.

He was addressing a monthly luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club, Bombay, on "Import Restrictions on Advertising Ideas." Mr. E. J. Fielden was in the chair.

A management spokesman said the present Idikki scheme would be more harmful than advantageous to the industries in this area, all of which, particularly chemical industries, would be starved out of water.

Ultimately there would be no industry left to consume the power that might be generated by the Canadian-aided scheme.

Navy chief visits NEFA

TEZPUR, May 27 (PTI)—The Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral B. S. Soman visited forward areas yesterday.

He met NEFA corps commander Lt. General M. Khanna, jawans and officers.

May GOD grant the great soul of beloved

JAWAHARLALJI

Eternal Peace

We resolve on this day to dedicate ourselves to the Service of the NATION

— Management and Staff of

BATLIBOI & COMPANY PVT. LTD.

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as everyone who drinks Brooke Bond Tea knows!

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Blending fine teas is a Brooke Bond speciality. Getting it to you fresh is another. 600,000 shops all over India (including yours) receive supplies of Brooke Bond Tea every week.

You have always enjoyed Brooke Bond Tea as "good tea, fresh tea, tea you can really taste". Now you know why.

ALWAYS BUY **Brooke Bond Tea**

Good tea, fresh tea, tea you can really taste

Words which stirred

Future historians will say many things, complimentary and uncomplimentary, of his role as freedom fighter, as the first Prime Minister of the Republic of India and as a statesman who helped to shape the destiny of the world. We shall not anticipate the historians. For us it is enough to know, in our anguish and distress, that a great leader of men who held his country above himself, and mankind alone above his country, is no more. It is enough for us to know that in his death, as in his life, he holds us in eternal debt for the nobility of his ideals and the breadth of his vision and, above all, for the passion with which he served his fellowmen. We shall not today seek an answer to the 'Nehru Riddle' nor sit in judgement over his policies and performance as Prime Minister and we shall not, in our smallness of mind, dissect his personality. We shall only resolve to try and walk in the shadow of his greatness and to strive to be worthy of the heritage he has left us. For in the days to come, wherever men gather to talk of patriotism and freedom they shall speak of Nehru in hallowed tones, whenever men ponder over the destinies of the world they shall think of this man whose humanity transcended the frontiers of geography, and as long as there are Indians they shall acknowledge their homage and gratitude to a man who lived and died for India.

No man could ask for more. For though he is gone from our midst, Nehru lives in the hearts and minds of his countrymen whom he loved and served, and in the thoughts of humanists everywhere. The torch that he lit in India is a torch that future generations shall be proud to carry and strive to be worthy of carrying after him. Indeed, that will be the greatest monument that Indians can build for Nehru: to resolve and to strive in humility to tread the path of courage, patriotism and humanism that he trod in his lifetime. Nehru's greatest wish was that he should be remembered as a man who wore himself out in the service of India. We know that, even if his own passion might have been unsatiated, his greatest wish was fulfilled in a measure given to few men to fulfil their wishes.

He was also quite sure, contrary to popular belief, of the answer to the question: After Nehru, who or what? "Nature," he wrote in his 'Discovery of India', "renews itself and covers its battlefield with flowers and green grass and the blood that was shed feeds the soil and gives strength and colour to new life." And so, "today, child of yesterday, yields place to its own offspring, tomorrow . . . . The weak in spirit yield and are eliminated, but others carry the torch forward and hand it to the standard-bearers of tomorrow." India and Indians, whom Nehru loved so well, dare not at this moment of national sorrow and crisis be weak in spirit and yield to despondency. They shall resolve forever to carry the torch forward.

Nehru's singular [illegible] seventeen years of free India's existence, Nehru, to the outside world, meant India: in far corners of the world, even common men knew that Nehru was Gandhi's successor, and that he was a freely chosen leader of a nation which has attained independence and was striving to raise its people economically and socially. At this stage, when an epoch has ended and the nation irrespective of political differences is deeply grieved, it is not the occasion to make a full assessment of his life-long services and of his unique contribution to national freedom and national development. Nevertheless, some thoughts today are inescapable.

Jawaharlal Nehru has been a principal factor in holding India together after Independence. He became, in more than one way, a symbol of national unity. Despite fissiparous and some disintegrating tendencies in a vast country with diverse communities and creeds, the Congress party under Nehru has helped to maintain a national framework. This was all the more essential in the formative years of our national independence.

Dedication

Although a passionate nationalist, Nehru linked his nationalism with democracy. We have only to look at countries which have attained independence during the last two decades and witness in how many of them democratic forms of government have survived. The temptation for a national leader with a halo to be a dictator and to equate his personal power with national welfare has been irresistable in newly independent countries and even in some old ones. Despite the fact that we do not, unfortunately, have a strong public opinion nor fearless men and women who stand up to authority for their convictions, Nehru who has had hardly any rival for power either in his own party or outside never succumbed to this temptation.

In a land where docility is confused with discipline and conformity whether in social or political spheres is a safeguard for career, money and power, there would have been comparatively little resistance to the emergence of a personal dictatorship. But it is to Nehru's credit that despite his temperamental foibles and occasional intolerance, he upheld the democratic Constitution of India and insisted on the government obtaining the suffrage of the people and adopting constitutional processes for social and economic reform.

But if Nehru is enshrined in the hearts of many common people, it has been due in no small measure to his sincere dedication to the secular principle in national policy. In this he shared Gandhiji's dedication although in Gandhiji it was more of a humanitarian impulse while in Nehru there was an [illegible] cept of planning for economic and social development was also a contribution of Nehru, though its importance is not always realised. For a developing country the necessity of utilising and mobilising resources for socially beneficent purposes is now widely recognised all over the world. It is possible to disagree about some of the priorities in the Plans and criticise the implementation of several schemes but the necessity of planning so as to transform a stagnant economy into a dynamic and diversified one is something that is imperative in our conditions. It is to Nehru's credit that he recognised this even before our independence and endeavoured to give shape to it soon after the adoption of our Constitution. If our planning has been faltering and inadequate, the fault surely is not only, or even mainly, of Nehru. We are all responsible as citizens of this country for our failures to achieve our minimum goals.

For nearly forty years, Nehru took a keen interest in international development. He evolved his ideas during the freedom movement and gave expression to them after independence. The concept of non-alignment with all its limitations is invaluable in the context of international relationship and it is Nehru who propounded this idea and sought to translate it in terms of policy. Here, again, it is possible to disagree with the way in which it has been often inter-

Nehru who had a passionate love for the country had a faith in the people and looked to the future with hope and confidence. He was sensitive about national self-respect and was fearless in his bearing. Winston Churchill is reported to have privately observed once that while he had his differences with Nehru, he thought that Nehru was one of the few men "who had conquered both hate and fear." If Nehru appeared impatient in regard to economic ills like poverty and "conspicuous waste" it was because he had a genuine feeling for the underdog and felt unhappy that the lot of the poor had not improved as much as he wanted during his stewardship of nearly two decades. He was that rare combination of an intellectual who was also an idol of the masses.

"Jawaharlal," said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru years ago, "is a human dynamo." He was truly an atomic pile of energy and he used every ounce of it for national good. Some men rust and others wear out. Nehru believed with Mr. Justice Holmes that "the work never is done while the power to work remains . . . It cannot be while you still live. For to live is to function. That is all there is to living." And as Jawaharlal Nehru has ended his life he might well have said to himself what a Latin poet uttered fifteen hundred years ago: "Death plucks my ear and says Live — I am coming."

As leader and fighter Jawaharlal Nehru was peerless. In arrests and imprisonments and the length of jail terms, he held the record. He has been charged with all conceivable offences. What he told the courts which tried him reveals the passionate patriot he was. Here are some gems picked up from his statements:

This happened in May, 1922. On the 11th he had gone to the Lucknow jail to see his illustrious father, Motilal Nehru. He was asked by the jail superintendent to go out with him. Lo, and behold, at the gate he was arrested! Later he was produced before the district magistrate and charged with "criminal intimidation and extortion." To the Court he said:

"Intimidation and terrorism have become the chief instruments of (British) Government. By these methods they seek to keep down a people and to suppress their disaffection. . . . . Loyalty is a fine thing. But in India some words have lost their meaning and loyalty has come to be a synonym for treason to the Motherland . . . Today, however, we have rescued the word from the depths, and in almost every jail in India will be found true loyalists who have put their cause and their faith and their country above everything else and have been true to them despite all consequences . . . I shall go to jail again most willingly and joyfully . . . I marvel at my good fortune. To serve India in the battle of freedom is honour enough. To serve her under a leader like Mahatma Gandhi is doubly fortunate. But to suffer for the dear country: what greater good fortune could befall an Indian unless it be death for the cause or the full realisation of our glorious dream."

* * *

Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested in connection with the Salt Satyagraha in April 1930. He came out of jail in October and was again arrested nine days later and charged with sedition. This was the fifth time he had been taken into custody. Answering the charge, Jawaharlal said:

"I am charged with sedition and spreading disaffection against the British Government. Eight and a half years ago I was charged with a similar offence and I stated then that sedition against the present Government in India had become the creed of the Indian people, and to preach and practise disaffection against the evil which represents had become their chief

(Continued on page 11)

father. Why not send for him? I was on the point of sending a telegram to him to Allahabad."

No lament and expression of grief could have been conveyed with greater immediacy and poignancy.

Revolution in the Making

Nehru revealed unsuspected literary craftsmanship in his magnum opus, his Autobiography, one of the best of its kind the world over.

With almost unbecoming modesty, he says in his "Glimpses of World History": "I am not a man of letters and I am not a historian.

But Nehru, the man, peeps out from every page of his life story.

The only other book to equal its importance is Mahatma Gandhi's "Experiments with Truth."

When Nehru's Autobiography was first published in 1936, it made an immediate impact on the mind of India. To a lesser extent, it made an impact outside India too, because to many outside this country it made India intelligible as a reality.

It was both a poignant personal testament of a man of great sensitiveness and wide sympathies and a magnificent narrative of a revolution in the making.

Overnight it proved a best seller.

Published first in England by Bodley Head, it swept the Indian literary mart and was rendered in several Indian languages.

His Love of Sports

Nehru was a great lover of sports. He used to play tennis. He never missed a sporting event in the capital. In spite of weak health, he attended the cricket match between the Indian team and the MCC, staged at Delhi.

He is a good horseman and rides not only horses but ponies and yaks as well.

He is fond of mountaineering and trekking, especially in his beloved Kashmir. He regained youth and strength every time he went up a mountain.

In his salad days, he hunted and went fishing, but the plight of the poor hunted animals put him off hunting.

He loves birds, animals and children.

At Delhi, in his house he feeds the pandas kept in his garden. It is a ritual which attracts many.

During his recent trip to Dehra Dun, he took one of his pet dogs with him.

ing up of briefs, which for the equipment of a thriving lawyer, though, with the advantages he had, he could have one day, as the then Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, Sir Grimmond Meara, said, snatched away the laurels from his father's brow.

After fitful, transient interest in the Servants of India Society, his attention turned to the Home Rule League, sponsored by Tilak and Annie Besant. But the roots of such extremism were found even in his Cambridge days.

As Nehru himself later remarked: "So far as political matters were concerned, I was if I may say so, an Indian nationalist desiring India's freedom and rather inclined, in the context of Indian politics, to the more extreme wing of it. . . . . I felt like any average Indian student would feel. There was nothing peculiar about it."

It was over this issue that he and his father first clashed on political matters, a conflict which was to continue unabated and with much agony until Motilal decided to join Gandhi in 1920, partly under the influence of his son.

For, Motilal began as a moderate, while his son was immediately attracted to the extremists, as they were then called.

With The Mahatma

Then Mahatma Gandhi burst on the political scene. His exploits in South Africa, his triumphant campaign in support of indigo plantation workers in 1917-18 and his leadership of the agrarian struggle in Gujarat (Kaira) began to rouse the peasants from their deep-rooted apathy and heralded the arrival of a new force in Indian politics. Towards this new lodestar, both Motilal and Jawaharlal drifted. Their earlier political differences were thus muted.

Jawaharlal's close association with the Mahatma meant a break from cyrenaicism with its philosophy of pleasure in which he had indulged during his Cambridge days and immediately after his return to India. Now began a life of frequent jail-going.

The first call to this new path came early in 1919 as a result of the Rowlatt Bills and the Amritsar tragedy. To many, the Rowlatt Bills seemed like a tragic omen of renewed repression, for they granted sweeping powers of preventive detention or enforced residence on all suspected political agitators.

Gandhiji responded with a direct challenge. He first requested the Viceroy to withhold his assent from the "black bills", as they were called. When his appeal failed, he formed a Satyagraha Society, whose members were pledged to disobey the law as a symbol of passive resistance.

At the end of 1919 the Congress met in annual session at Amritsar, a symbolic act of defiance of the Raj. Motilal Nehru presided, but Gandhiji was rapidly

Duke of Windsor) for a goodwill visit, on November 19. To the surprise and consternation of many, the nation-wide hartal was a success, though marred by violence in Bombay. Then the Government struck ruthlessly. Congress volunteer organisations were banned and mass arrests made. Both Nehrus were among those seized in the first round-up of prominent Congressmen.

Then Gandhiji suddenly, surprisingly, and to the bewilderment of many, called off the movement. On February 4, 1922, however, he again issued a directive for mass civil disobedience throughout the country. Almost everywhere the response was non-violent in character. But in the remote village of Chauri Chaura, in Bihar, there was some violence. Gandhiji again summarily called off the campaign, saying that our people were not yet ready to wage a non-violent struggle.

In Torment

Nehru's mind was in torment. His agony was unconcealed. "Must we train the three hundred and odd millions of India in the theory and practice of non-violent action before we could go further?", he asked.

Thus when he came out of the Lucknow District Jail on March 3, 1922, he felt forlorn and depressed. He also had guilt feelings about leaving his father and many colleagues behind the prison walls. However, the separation was short-lived and within six weeks he was back in jail.

His second imprisonment was due to his participation in the boycott of foreign cloth, one of the few items of the non-co-operation programme still in effect. When it was discovered that some of the larger dealers had renegaded on their promise, their shops were picketed. It was this campaign which led to Nehru's second imprisonment.

He was charged with criminal intimidation and the abetment of extortion, for which he received a sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Though this jail life gave him some welcome respite from the hectic pace of political life, he found it monotonous, dreary and cold. Finally it came to an end on January 31, 1923, he flounced out of the prison gates to freedom.

Meanwhile, factional strife in the Congress has begun between the "pro-changers" and the "no-changers." The former recommended that the Congress should contest the elections and use its influence in the legislatures to paralyse the experiment in semi-constitutional government. The latter advocated pure boycott of the elections and concentration on the Mahatma's Constructive Programme.

Split into two factions, the Congress met in annual session at Gaya at the end of 1922. At this session, Gandhiji's programme prevailed, but the split widened. The elder Nehru supported C. R. Das who resigned

(Continued on page 11)

BOMBAY CITIZENS PAY HOMAGE

Guiding light out, says Mayor Divgi

By A Staff Reporter

Leading citizens of Bombay, prominent political leaders, trade unionists, industrialists and businessmen joined in the expression of grief and shock at the demise of Prime Minister Nehru.

The following were some of the tributes:

Mayor B. P. Divgi: The citizens of Bombay are shocked to learn of the sad news of the sudden demise of our beloved Prime Minister this afternoon and the whole city is plunged in deep grief. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had been the beacon of guidance to mankind for over half a century, not only to this country but the whole world showing how mankind remove force, hatred and discord, and find a way along the paths of love based upon qualities of morality, decency, justice, mercy and peace upon universal brotherhood. His was a unique life of unselfishness, dedicated to the service of mankind. He was the hero of India's freedom struggle. To his fellow countrymen, he taught fearlessness, self-respect, internationalism and the capacity for sacrifice in a right cause. The bright flame which showed us light in our path has today extinguished and all of us are cast in darkness. In his death the country has lost a great patriot and a beloved leader; and the whole world an apostle of peace, non-violence and social democracy.

CONDOLENCES

On behalf of the citizens of Bombay and as its Mayor, I pray to God that his soul may rest in peace. We offer our heartfelt condolences to his daughter, Smt. Indira Gandhi and Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Governor of Maharashtra and Smt. Krishna Hutheesingh.

Sheriff A. B. Nair: It is impossible to believe that Jawaharlal Nehru is no more. He has been so intimate a part of our being and to the nation he was its darling. Whether as leader of the struggle for independence, or as the Prime Minister, he was rightly acclaimed as the architect of Free India and its articulation. If Mahatma Gandhi brought fearlessness and courage to the people, Jawaharlal Nehru taught them how to walk with their chins up.

What field did he not adorn with rare distinction and luminosity? What visions did he not bring to the great task he undertook in the building of the India of our dreams? All this will stay with us to guide our path. But he has left the nation orphaned. His passing away has created a void which it is impossible to fill. But, his faith in the people and his dedication to their services will give them the fortitude and courage to carry on the task that Jawaharlal Nehru has left unfinished. The light that he lit will continue to light the path of the people. But the sense of loss will be in every heart.

To the world, the loss is incalculable. He gave to a world in conflict the spark and balm of peace and his five principles (Panch Sheel) will ever remain the bedrock of a world without war, of a world of peace and of goodwill among nations. Shocking as the tragic news is, let us take courage from the courage with which he led the nation and gave to India an abiding place of eminence in the comity of free nations and to others a source of inspiration. Great in life, he will remain greater in death. The like of him never shall we see in flesh and blood.

Home Minister D. S. Desai: "Panditji lived as a patriot and died as a patriot. He fought for the cause of independence of the country and after independence was won, he worked for humanity and world peace to the last day of his life and left his own stamp on the pages of the history of the world."

Shri Madhu Limaye, Socialist leader: Shri Nehru's death represents the end of an era. Although we have been strong critics of his policies and his determined political opponents, we cannot but recall his invaluable contribution to India's fight for freedom. He was a dear leader of India's younger generation and it was largely due to his persistent efforts and those of Shri Subhashchandra Bose that the National Congress adopted the creed of complete independence at its Lahore session in December 1929. On behalf of the Socialist Party, I salute the memory of this great luminary of India's freedom movement.

LIGHT OUT

Dr. G. G. Parikh and Shri M. R. Dandavate, P.S.P. leaders: The Bombay Branch of the P.S.P. salutes the memory of the late Prime Minister Nehru. In Pandit Nehru's death, one of the most powerful lamps lit in the freedom struggle has been extinguished and the nation has been robbed of a shining symbol of the values of liberalism. In Nehru's death forces of secularism have suffered a shattering blow.

Shri Ramnath A. Podar, Chairman of Indian Cotton Mills' Federation: The news of our beloved Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's death is too shocking for words. It is most unfortunate for the country that it should have been deprived at the most crucial time in its history of the leadership of one who was one of the greatest men of this century, who served it devotedly for the last fifty years and steered it dynamically and surely through many a crisis.

Shri B. A. Khimji, B.P.C.C. President: This is a moment of supreme national tragedy. The void created by the sudden passing away of our beloved Prime Minister shall never be filled. In the death of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, not only India but the world has lost a great leader who ceaselessly worked for international peace and amity.

hear of the sudden and sad demise of our beloved Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a valiant freedom fighter, architect of modern India and eminent world statesman. An irreparable loss to the nation and the world."

SHOCKED

Bishop L. Pereira, Auxiliary Bishop acting in place of Cardinal Gracias who is now in Europe, said: All of us in Bombay were shocked at the sad news of the death of our beloved Prime Minister—the more so as he looked so well recently in Bombay. His loss has created a void in our hearts and a true leader and patriotic has passed from our midst. The India of today would have been impossible without the towering leadership of one of the greatest statesmen of our day.

Shri Vinayakrao Patil, M.P.C.C. President: Panditji's death has orphaned the nation. The Prime Minister's able leadership and statesmanship in times of trial steered the country clear through many knotty political problems. The nation should pledge itself to follow the path laid down by the departed leader.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Our great leader, the life and soul of the nation, has fallen. The world is poorer in having lost the outstanding apostle of international peace. We, his people, are overwhelmed with grief. May God give us the strength to face this calamity with courage and unity.

SADDEST DAY

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya, Secretary, Bombay CPI: This is the saddest day for the people of India since that dark day when the Father of the Nation died a martyr's death. Today, the country needed Nehru more than at any other time, because he was not our wise Prime Minister but our most trusted national leader. The best tribute we can pay to our beloved Nehru is to re-dedicate ourselves to the noble ideals of peace and freedom, secular democracy and socialism.

Addressing a mass condolence meeting of the Railway employees, Shri O. S. Murthy, General Manager of the Western Railway, said: "A great calamity has overtaken us—our beloved

'A valiant leader lost to nation'

After the death of Mahatmaji, Shri Nehru was a mighty rallying force who imparted a tremendous sense of purpose, unity and solidarity to the people of this country. By his dynamism, he galvanised the country at every moment of national crisis. His personality and achievements will inspire generations to come.

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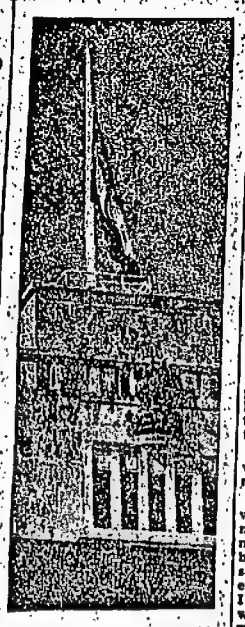
Shri Bhawanidas Binani, President of the Western India Chamber of Commerce, in a telegram to Smt. Indira Gandhi, said that in Shri Nehru's death, the nation had lost a lover of peace, ablest leader, statesman, politician, strong pillar of administration and it had created a void difficult to fill.

The following business organisations and associations also mourned the passing away of Shri Nehru: All-India Exporters' Chamber; Mill Gin Store Merchants' Association (which asked its constituents to keep their premises closed for three days); Bombay Motor Merchants' Association; Indian Insurance Companies' Association; Millowners' Association; Shree Market Silk Merchants' Association; Bombay Piece-goods Merchants' Association; Iron, Steel and Hardware Merchants & Manufacturers' Association; Indian National Steamship Owners' Association; SASMIRA; Non-power Soap Manufacturers' Association; Theatre Owners' Association; A.I.M.O.; Greater Bombay Co-operative Board.

The Swatantra Party, Bombay and Maharashtra, in a condolence message described late Shri Nehru as an architect of India's freedom, who raised the stature of this country and its people in the eyes of the world.

Maharashtra Pradesh Jana Sangh, in a condolence message, said that Shri Nehru was a leader of the Indian nation both in the destruction of its bondage and in the construction of its freedom.



Tri-Colour flying at half-mast at Sachivalaya.

MOURNING SIDELIGHTS

'Varsity results held back

Owing to the state of mourning, the results of certain Bombay University examinations which were to be declared on May 30, June 2 and 5 have been postponed, the University announced on Wednesday. Fresh dates will be notified later.

The presentation ceremony of the Golden Bronze statue of Lord Buddha, which was to be held on Saturday, May 30, at the Siddharth College, has been postponed.

The condolence meeting for the late Dr. A. V. Baliga called by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society for Thursday has been postponed on account of Shri Nehru's demise.

The forthcoming INTUC conference at Hyderabad, scheduled for May 30, has been cancelled.

Toned milk today

By A Staff Reporter

Due to heavy seasonal drop in supplies, all card-holders under the Bombay Milk Scheme will be issued toned milk in lieu of whole milk on Thursday both in the morning and in the afternoon.

Thousands weep for the 'man of the masses'

By Our Special Correspondent

Shocked by the sudden death of Prime Minister Nehru, Bombay went into mourning on Thursday.

There was no panic anywhere and it would seem that the common people were prepared for the big shock.

Deep sorrow was, however, writ large on the faces of millions of people who had assembled to anxiously discuss the political implications of the Prime Minister's death at street corners.

But the shock came so unexpectedly that Ministers and public figures broke into tears when the news was first announced on the radio.

Touching scenes were also witnessed in many places where men and women wept in public.

Chief Minister Vasantrao Naik, who was informed about the sad news while he was at a Cabinet meeting in Sachivalaya literally broke down and sobbed for several minutes. He told reporters later: "This is a terrible blow. I do not know how the nation will bear it." Other Cabinet ministers were also in tears.

The common people reacted in their characteristic manner. A bank clerk in the Fort area said: "We knew it should come one day but none expected it to be so sudden."

A milkman at Parel said: "I do not understand politics. But I know I have lost one who has been dear to my heart." A resident of Bhendi Bazar said: "We have lost one who was our only hope."

AFTERMATH

The discussion in the political circles centred round the likely aftermath of the death of Shri Nehru on the country's political future. Frankly there was a sense of bewilderment and none would hazard any opinion. There was an element of anxiety about the impact of the event on the communal situation in the country.

All sections of the citizens reacted spontaneously to the news. Shopkeepers rung down their shutters cinema houses were closed, offices declared a holiday minutes after the news was announced.

By the evening business and industrial activity throughout Bombay came to a complete standstill. Flags were flown half-mast on all public buildings and foreign missions.

GLOOMY GROUPS

This correspondent who toured different parts of the city saw gloomy groups reading late editions of evening papers.

As all offices were closed by 3 p.m. there was a heavy rush of people travelling to the suburbs. Local trains and BEST buses ran per schedule but a large number of private taxis were off the road.

All the textile mills in the city closed after their first shifts at 3-30 p.m. and declared a two-day holiday. Their example was followed by other private industrial establishments also.

There not many traffic police on the roads. Some traffic jams were experienced at Princess Street and Girgaum.

Citizens regulated the vehicular traffic in some places. No untoward incident was, however, reported from any part of the city.

The busy shopping areas of Girgaum and Kalbadevi wore a dreadful silence. In Bhendi Bazar, Mohamedali Road and Nagpada shops were completely closed. In the labour areas business had come to a complete standstill.

All trade unions, irrespective of their party affiliation joined the mourning by flying their union flags half-mast in front of their offices. Workers held condolence meeting in most factory premises before they came out.

Hunger-strike suspended

By A Staff Reporter

Prof. A. N. Namjoshi, secretary of the Citizens Committee, suspended indefinitely the hunger-strike on Wednesday evening when the news of Prime Minister's death reached Bombay.

The one-hundred-team of satyagrahis were on fast from Tuesday morning to demand restarting of morning colleges.

Cloth dealer held on fraud charge

By A Staff Reporter

Princess Street police arrested on Tuesday a city cloth merchant, Mohanlal Lachmandas Badiani and his servant for allegedly cheating another cloth merchant to the tune of over Rs. 15,000.

Producing the accused before the Esplanade Court on Wednesday, the police told the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shri A. A. Shellim, that Badiani, proprietor of a cloth shop at Multi Jetha Market, took delivery of 11 bales of long cloth from the complainant and put off the payment for several days on the plea of one or other reasons.

Ultimately, the accused was alleged to have issued to the complainant a cheque which was later dishonoured in the bank as there was insufficient amount in the accused's account.

Both the accused were ordered to be released on bail.

Silent procession to Chawpatty today

By A Staff Reporter

The Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee has organised, a silent procession on Thursday morning to mourn the death of Shri Nehru.

The procession will start at 8-30 a.m. from Congress House and after passing through Vithalbhai Patel Road, Sardar Vallabhai Patel Road, Bhendi Bazar, Sir Ibrohim Rahimtulla Road, Kalbadevi Road, Dhobi Talao, Girgaum Road and Opera House will terminate at Chowpatty where a prayer meeting will be held.

There will be day-long bhajans and prayers at Congress House on Thursday.

The Praja Socialist Party Bombay, will hold a workers' meeting at the Party Office, Thakurdwar, at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday to pay homage to Shri Nehru.

The Bombay Council of the Communist Party of India has organised a public meeting at Kangar Maidan, Parel, at 6 p.m. on Thursday to mourn the death of Shri Nehru.

The All-India Hotels and Hawais Federation will mourn the death of Shri Nehru at a meeting on Thursday at 10-30 a.m. at Hirabaug, C.P. Tank.

Mayor Dr. Divgi has summoned a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday, June 1, 1964, to mourn Shri Nehru's death.

Police station at Jogeshwari

By A Staff Reporter

The out-post at Jogeshwari has been upgraded to a sub-police station under the Andheri police station.

The new station covering Majaswadi, Wandrekarwadi, Meghwadi and adjoining areas will be manned by a selection grade sub-inspector with sufficient number of officers and men.

Need for readership surveys stressed

By A Staff Reporter

Mr. Michael Brown, Account Executive of Messrs. S. H. Benson (India) Ltd., Bombay, stressed in Bombay on Wednesday the importance of readership surveys by newspapers.

He was addressing a monthly luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club, Bombay, on "Import Restrictions on Advertising Ideas." Mr. E. J. Fielden was in the chair.

The last sermon

By A Staff Reporter

Did the Prime Minister have any premonition of his death at the AICC session which recently concluded in Bombay?

There was a special pathos in the appeal he addressed to the top leaders of the Congress and the A-ICC delegates and through them to the nation at large in the concluding portions of his address on the 'international situation', on Sunday, May 16.

Those passages then read, and still do, as though they constituted Shri Nehru's last will and testament for the nation.

Repeatedly, Shri Nehru urged the Congress and the country not to give up its present foreign policy based on non-alignment. Non-alignment, Shri Nehru said, had done India no harm but on the other hand had raised the prestige of this country high among the nations of the world.

"Whatever happens", Shri Nehru said, "please do not give up this foreign policy. It will bring in great results for India."

Another plea by the ailing Prime Minister was that India's entire future progress was based on how the Congress and the country implemented the official resolution on communal situation and the Dhebar Committee Report. "Please implement both these policies thoroughly," Shri Nehru said. "They will bring India great good."

Plea to stop work on Idikki project

ERNAKULAM, May 27 (PTI)—Industrial managers of public and private sector factories in the Ernakulam-Alwaye area, meeting in a conference at Eloor, near here, yesterday, expressed opposition to the implementation of the Idikki hydel project in its present form and decided to request the Central and State Governments to stop the work on it.

A management spokesman said the present Idikki scheme would be more harmful than advantageous to the industries in this area, all of which, particularly chemical industries, would be starved out of water.

Ultimately there would be no industry left to consume the power that might be generated by the Canadian-aided scheme.

Navy chief visits NEFA

TEZPUR, May 27 (PTI)—The Chief of the Naval Staff Vice-Admiral B. S. Soman visited forward areas yesterday.

He met NEFA corps commander Lt. General M. Khanna, Jawans and officers.

May GOD grant the great soul of beloved

JAWAHARLALJI

Eternal Peace

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— Management and Staff of

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THE HINDU

India's National Newspaper

Printed at Madras, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Madurai.

Indira Gandhi assassinated

Brutal killing by her own security guards

Rajiv Gandhi sworn in PM

We record with deep regret the passing of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who succumbed yesterday to the multiple bullet injuries received from assassins.

G. K. Reddy writes from Delhi:

Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated by two of her own security guards at her residence, as she came out at 9-20 a.m. to appear in a TV documentary being produced by the world famous actor and director, Mr. Peter Ustinov, who had come to Delhi to interview her for a serial on world personages.

The tempestuous political career of the 67-year-old Mrs. Gandhi, who ruled the country for nearly 16 tumultuous years, came to a tragic end with a burst of sten gun fire at point blank range by her very bodyguards who were supposed to protect her from terrorism.

The General Secretary of the Congress (I), Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, was later sworn in Prime Minister by the President, Mr. Zail Singh, along with four other Ministers — Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Mr. P. Shiv Shankar and Mr. Buta Singh — at a hurried ceremony eight hours after Mrs. Gandhi died at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences where she was rushed in a critical condition.

12-day mourning

The Government declared a 12-day State mourning and the national flag will be flown at half-mast all over the country during this period. But offices will remain closed only tomorrow as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Gandhi, a unique personality who had become a legend in her own lifetime. The Union Home Ministry has sent instructions to all State Governments not to hold any official functions of entertainment till Nov. 11.

The State funeral will take place at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday and she will be cremated at Shanti Vana next to her father's samadhi, where her son, Sanjay Gandhi, was also cremated in 1980 after his death in an air accident. The body will lie in State at Teen Murti House from 7 a.m. tomorrow. The Government offices will be closed on that day also to enable the citizens of Delhi to pay their last respects.

As she was also the Chairperson of the non-aligned movement, a large number of foreign dignitaries are expected to attend the funeral, posing serious security problems. But the machinery of Government is being geared fully to make the necessary arrangements.

Sten gun emptied

The dazed nation, which was stunned by this dastardly act, heard of Mrs. Gandhi's assassination by two Sikhs belonging to the Delhi security police — Sub-Inspector Beant Singh and constable Satwant Singh — with shock and horror, dismay and disbelief, as the news of this terrible event spread like wild fire. The first one fired three or four shots from a revolver, while the second assassin emptied an entire magazine of 28 shots from a sten gun.

The other security men on duty opened fire on the two assassins and one of them died subsequently, but the other, who has been on security duty at Mrs. Gandhi's residence for the last eight years, was removed to hospital with bullet injuries. The intelligence experts are waiting till he is fit enough to be interrogated for tracking down the real brains behind this daring and deep-rooted conspiracy to kill Mrs. Gandhi within the tight security cordon of her official residence.

Bullets in stomach

The Prime Minister who was hit by more than a dozen bullets in the abdomen collapsed on the lawn as she was gunned down. The horrified members of her staff, including her personal doctor, Dr. K. P. Mathur and her Special Assistant, Mr. R. K. Dhawan, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, immediately rushed her to the Medical Institute.

All the eminent surgeons of the Institute made a heroic effort to save her life, using a heart and lung machine to keep her alive while performing an emergency operation to extract the embedded bullets. But she died before the doctors could do anything to prepare her for the operation by giving blood transfusion to sustain her in that critical condition.

As many as 80 bottles of blood, corresponding with her Rh negative group were given to revive Mrs. Gandhi who had bled profusely before she was brought to the medical institute. The doctors performed an operation to remove the embedded bullets lodged in her abdomen.

But all efforts to save her proved futile since she could not recover from the severe shock of being hit by more than a dozen bullets at such close range. She was finally pronounced dead when she could no longer be kept alive with the help of the heart and lung machines backed by massive doses of blood transfusion.

The Prime Minister's assassination took place on a day when the President, Mr. Zail Singh, was away on the last leg of his three-nation foreign tour and was due to return from North Yemen only late tonight. The Home Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao was away in Andhra Pradesh, the Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, was in Calcutta, the Defence Minister, Mr. S. B. Chavan, was away in Moscow and several other Ministers were also out of Delhi.

The Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib, and the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Dr. P. C. Alexander, were also away in Bombay attending a board meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission. As a result there was no senior Minister or civil servant in Delhi to take charge of the situation other than issuing a general alert to the armed forces and internal security organisations to stand by to cope with any external or internal threat to the integrity of the nation.

Official announcement

The President flew back to Delhi only at 5-30 p.m. while others including Mr. Rajiv Gandhi who was also on a tour of West Bengal reached earlier in the afternoon. Though it became known that Mrs. Gandhi had died before 11 a.m. and all foreign broadcasting stations had announced it much earlier, the first official confirmation of her death was given out on All-India Radio only at 6 p.m. after the President had returned and decided to swear in Mr. Rajiv Gandhi pending his final election by the Congress (I) Legislature Party as its new leader in due course.

Though most of the foreign diplomatic missions in Delhi lowered their flags as soon as they heard of Mrs. Gandhi's death, the Indian national flag continued to fly at full mast on all Government buildings in the absence of an official announcement. There was nobody of any consequence who could make the announcement, since the country was in theory without a Government during that brief interregnum before Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was sworn in to fill the constitutional vacuum.

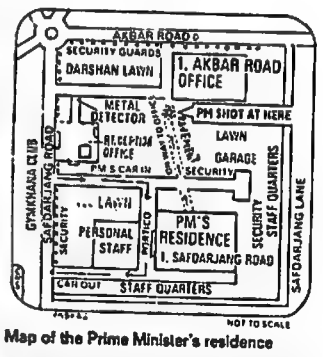
If the President had followed the earlier precedents, he should have sworn in Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, who ranked next to Mrs. Gandhi in her Cabinet, as acting Prime Minister pending the election of a new leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party within the stipulated time. But he evidently decided to appoint Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in his mother's place, because the Congress (I) Central Parliamentary Board which met earlier had recommended his name.

Succession settled

The succession question has been settled for all practical purposes, although Mr. Rajiv Gandhi will have to go through the formality of getting elected by the Congress (I) Parliamentary Party before facing Parliament at a special session. He will be expanding his Cabinet after settling down in office and in the process reallocate some of the portfolios if he decides to defer the Lok Sabha elections.

One of the big decisions he has to take is whether to hold a winter session of Parliament to gain greater flexibility in adhering to the six-month rule, in case he prefers a later poll to suit his convenience. It is equally open to him to cash in on the immense sympathy of the nation while the painful memory of the dastardly assassination of his mother is still fresh in the minds of the people.

The shocking assassination of Mrs. Gandhi has created such widespread anger and revulsion that it is going to be extremely difficult now to resolve the Punjab crisis without further convulsions. It is to the credit of Indian democracy that this shameful act has been severely condemned by the leaders of all political parties including the Sikh high priests. And no single tragedy after the murder of Mahatma Gandhi has grieved the whole nation so deeply as today's mortifying event in Delhi.



Map of the Prime Minister's residence

The capital was rocked by a series of violent incidents as irate mobs went on the rampage in several places attacking Sikh shops and stray vehicles. And similar reports of violence had come in from some other places tonight.

Mrs. Gandhi was on her way from her residence to another bungalow in the complex to give a TV interview and as she neared the wicket gate separating them, two of the guards posted there opened fire — one with a sten gun and the other with a pistol. There was a shriek and Mrs. Gandhi collapsed, her clothes spatted with blood, reports PTI.

Mrs. Gandhi sustained 16 bullet injuries and was rushed to the AIIMS, profusely bleeding.

On hearing the gunshots, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, rushed out of the house towards her mother-in-law. She screamed on seeing Mrs. Gandhi lying on the ground on her side. Mrs. Gandhi's personal assistant, Mr. Dhawan, helped the security guard to put the Prime Minister in an Ambassador and rush her to the AIIMS.

Time of death

There were conflicting versions about the time of death. Sources at the AIIMS said she was dead on arrival. Mrs. Gandhi had no pulse and her pupils did not react to light, said a junior doctor who was among the first to attend on her. Another junior doctor, however said, Mrs. Gandhi died an hour after being admitted to the hospital. Dr. A. N. Safaya, Medical Superintendent of AIIMS, said Mrs. Gandhi died at 2-30 p.m.

However, Mrs. Gandhi was moved to the intensive care unit on the eighth floor and given immediate blood transfusion and put on artificial lung and heart. All efforts by a team of more than a dozen doctors, including eminent cardiologists and neurologists, failed to revive her.

Cabinet Ministers, family members, excluding Mr. Rajiv Gandhi were at the hospital.

All approaches to the Prime Minister's house and entry into the AIIMS were sealed. Only emergency cases were attended to at the institute.

An informal meeting of the Ministers present was being held in a conference hall in the institute around 11 a.m. and it was informed by the Institute Director that Mrs. Gandhi was dead.

Mrs. Gandhi had cancelled her routine morning meetings with the public on the lawns of her residence and was due to grant the interview to the British television film unit.

Sources said that only three junior doctors were at the casualty ward of the AIIMS when the Prime Minister was brought in. Dr. J. S. Guleria, Professor of Medicine, who was in his office, was immediately summoned and soon the AIIMS Director was informed.

Doctors who examined Mrs. Gandhi at the casualty section found that Mrs. Gandhi was dead, the sources said. A bullet had punctured one of the heart chambers.

Mr. Zail Singh arrived from abroad a few hours ahead of schedule on learning about the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi.

A visibly-shaken Mr. Zail Singh was received by the Vice-President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, the Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr. Balram Jakhar, the Minister of State for Defence, Mr. K. P. Singh Deo, and the three services chiefs.

The nation was stunned as news of the assassination spread across the country. Shops, business establishments and educational institutions in towns and cities throughout the country closed as first reports started pouring in.

Her multifaceted personality in photographs: Pages 3, 5, 7
Tributes from the International community: Page 4
Guards not properly screened: Page 6
Editorial, life sketch, major events: Page 8
Homage, at home and abroad: Pages 9, 12.

Rajiv Gandhi appeals for calm

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

The new Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, tonight appealed to the people to remain calm and exercise maximum restraint. In a nation-wide broadcast he said, "We should not let our emotions get the better of us, because passion will cloud judgement".

Mr Gandhi sought the cooperation and support of the people in upholding the unity, integrity and honour of the country.

"The nation has placed a great responsibility on me and I shall be able to fulfil it only with your support and cooperation", he told the people

This, he said, was a moment of profound grief, and "the foremost need now is to maintain our balance. We can and must face this tragic ordeal with fortitude, courage and wisdom."

The broadcast, scheduled for 10 p.m., was delayed by nearly two hours as the radio announcer kept on reminding listeners (similar announcements were also made on television) that the new Prime Minister would be addressing the nation soon.

India is immortal: Mr. Gandhi said, "Nothing would hurt the soul of our beloved Indira Gandhi more than the occurrence of violence in any part of the country." It was of prime importance that "at this moment every step we take is in the correct direction. Indira Gandhi is no more, but her soul lives. India lives, India is immortal. The spirit of India is immortal".

The nation, he was sure, would recognise its responsibility and shoulder the burden heroically and with determination.

He said, "Indira Gandhi, India's Prime Minister, has been assassinated. She was mother not only to me but to the whole nation. She served the Indian people to the last drop of her blood."

"The country knows with what tireless dedication she toiled for the development of India. You all know how dear to her heart was the dream of a united, peaceful and prosperous India. An India in which all Indians, irrespective of religion, language or political persuasion, could live together as one big family in an atmosphere free from mutual rivalries and prejudices. By her untimely death, her work remains unfinished. It is for us to complete this task."

Cabinet appeal for unity

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

At its first meeting under the new Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the Union Cabinet today offered its respectful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and pledged itself to continue the great work of nation-building, carried on by her till the last moment. It called upon the people to maintain peace, communal harmony and unity.

The entire nation felt orphaned at the loss of this indefatigable fighter for the country's integrity and unity, according to the condolence resolution, adopted by the Cabinet.

The resolution said: "This meeting of the Council of Ministers places on record its profound sense of grief at the tragic death of the nation's great leader and Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The entire nation feels orphaned at the loss of this indefatigable fighter for the country's integrity and unity. The non-aligned movement has lost a great steward and the world, a great statesman. She led the nation through the most difficult years of crisis and external aggression and built up a united and economically strong nation which has become a model of self-reliance.

"While offering our respectful tribute to the memory of our great departed leader we pledge ourselves to continue the great work of nation building which she carried on till her last moment. Mrs. Indira Gandhi lived and died for the integrity and unity of India and we call upon the entire nation to maintain peace and communal harmony and unity".

Body taken to residence

From G. K. Reddy

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

The body of the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, draped in tricolour, was taken to her official residence at No. 1, Safdarjung Road from the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Her son, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, his wife Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, and other close relatives and friends accompanied the gun carriage on which the body was taken to the house.

It will be placed on a flower-decked platform at Teen Murti House, at the same place where her father's body had laid in state, until the start of the funeral procession to Shanti Vana for cremation.

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi being sworn in Prime Minister by the President, Mr. Zail Singh — Courtesy Doordarshan.

Indira Gandhi slain - 1984.

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T. K. Thilkanna. Canada.

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THE HINDU

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Indira Gandhi assassinated

Brutal killing by her own security guards

Rajiv Gandhi sworn in PM

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Bullets in stomach

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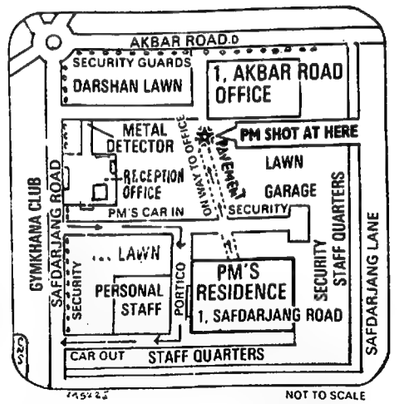

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THE HINDU

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1984.

A colossal tragedy

THE VOID CREATED in national life by the brutal assassination of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, by her own security guards in her own official residence is one that millions of Indians are going to find it extremely difficult to accept, or adjust to. Across the nation that is in reality a sub-continent, it is already clear that the tragedy has hit the common people as a close personal bereavement does, that is also mixed with anger, shame and a foreboding of a time of troubles—or at least one of confusion and uncertainty in a political sense. The vile event, that must be related in any honest reckoning to the latest expression of the Punjab crisis, is apart from being a major personal and political tragedy a setback to the democratic process to which India has been proudly committed since Independence. THE HINDU shares the nation's deep grief, its sense of anger and disorientation, its resolute condemnation of the fanaticism and violence that struck down Mrs. Gandhi, its homage to a tenacious, battle-scarred political warrior fallen at her post, and the renewal of its commitment to democratic values, institutions and practices. Even as a stunned nation mourns the loss of its longstanding Prime Minister—a lady who while she made enemies left a powerful stamp

nation, internal and external, surely wish would happen.

A time of national emotional upset and grieving is no time for attempting an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses, the lights and the shades, of a major political career. In Mrs. Gandhi's case, any tribute must start with noting the length of her dominance of national political affairs—somewhat shorter than, but quite comparable to, the length of her father's Prime Ministership—her strong personality that grew from a relatively low key political position in the mid-Sixties to a towering stature in the Seventies and Eighties, her inclination to controversy and her ability to arouse strong feelings, for and against, in relation to the content and style of her politics, her interesting but arguable record on some basic democratic issues, and the international eminence that she attained. Some of her major political characteristics were not in much doubt, either among her admirers or her critics. Mrs. Gandhi as a politician was a far cry from a provincial or parochial person and differed from many other politicians with high national ambitions or claims in being acceptable to all parts of the country. She also took pride in the modernity of her outlook on politics, society, culture, science and so on—as one perceptive foreign interviewer noted, "from her comments, it was clear to me that she saw herself as a new and modern breed of politician, more flexible, pragmatic, and rational than most old-style politicians." Her approach to international relations and foreign policy was, in broad terms, realistic, independent, rooted to the ground and successful in keeping India's flag aloft. The basis of the development of her politics—a basis related to the strengths and weaknesses of all her political decisions—was her rapport with the masses, her ability to arouse their feelings and sentiments and to fashion political platforms and slogans making a potent appeal to them. The major dip in her career came with the imposition of the Emergency, which brought about a rupture, at least temporarily, in her relations with the masses. But she bounced back into the national political arena in a big way and thereupon her political career seemed headed for a new stage of development—a less fresh, more complicated and uncertain stage—when the question, what next? or what if Mrs. Gandhi does not secure a clear majority in the coming electoral battle? was being posed quite widely. Some wondered or worried about her impact on political institutions and party structure, connected to the obvious fact that the Congress party became, in the Seventies and Eighties, dependent almost entirely on her "magic with the masses" and method of making all substantive decisions individually—or in consultation with one of her sons. Others noted a possible tendency to concentrate on international affairs—issues concerning the non-aligned movement, the Commonwealth and there were also major foreign visits to world capitals—during this latter phase, which raised interesting kinds of political questions for the country. Where would this stage of development of Indian politics have led, in the normal democratic course? Tragically, there is no way of answering the question com-

A towering leader

INDIRA GANDHI's assassination removes from the world scene one of the greatest leaders of this century. She was reputed for her undaunted courage in championing the cause of freedom and peace everywhere and dedication to removal of poverty at home and making India a modern nation.

Holding the office of Prime Minister of a country of 700-million people for nearly two decades except for a brief spell, Mrs. Gandhi toiled for India's progress consistent with its rich traditions and culture. She carried the message of unity, communal harmony and national integration to the nook and corner of the vast country. Her direct approach to the masses in a vast country of India's size has few parallels.

Mrs. Gandhi, who risked her life many a time in moments of trouble to restore normality ultimately fell to bullets of assassins to attain martyrdom like her great mentor, Mahatma Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi was the nation's obvious choice for Prime Ministership in 1966, two years after the death of her father Jawaharlal Nehru, a towering world figure and architect of modern India.

In her years of power, Mrs. Gandhi firmly set India on the path of Non-Alignment, a policy evolved by her illustrious father, and strove to consolidate India's strength as a democratic and secular nation.

In the post-Nehru era, Mrs. Gandhi, notwithstanding occasional challenges from her political opponents, stood her ground firmly in steering the nation through external and internal dangers, and securing for India a place of high honour in the comity of nations. Her assumption of leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement as chairperson in March 1983 was welcomed universally.

Mrs. Gandhi, who won a massive mandate in the 1971 elections after leading a minority government for some time in the wake of the Congress split, covered herself with glory through victory in the war with Pakistan, which also saw the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent nation. She was conferred the nation's highest honour Bharat Ratna.

A person of moods and moments and given to introspection, she yet possessed unusual self-control

Courage personified

Described by many as 'courage personified', Mrs. Indira Gandhi often said that she was not afraid of assassination.

"No, no, I'm not afraid," she told a foreign correspondent in an interview only this month.

Mrs. Gandhi said: "I'm frequently attacked. Once a man poked a gun at me. Another time in Delhi someone threw a knife at me."

Govind Mishra, a journalist, was arrested on March 18, 1975 outside the Allahabad High Court with a loaded revolver shortly before Mrs. Gandhi was to arrive to give evidence in an election petition case.

to use her as an instrument and govern in her name.

Soon they found that she was no party tool but a personal political force. The moment this realisation dawned, they made one effort after another to weaken her position. When that failed, they joined hands with the Opposition in attempts to topple her.

Those who met Mrs. Gandhi in the family circle discovered her second and unknown facet — playing with abandon with her grandchildren, spending time in the garden and so on.

"Children are the citizens of tomorrow. They are the wealth of a nation," she said.

This was not a mere slogan. She took concrete steps to help the needy children to develop their all round personality. She took personal interest in the creation of the Indian Council of Child Welfare, in establishing Bal Sahyog to train vagrant children become skilled craftsmen, and in giving direction to the children's film movement.

Those who watched her at the "open door" morning hours at No. 1 Safdarjang Road were surprised at her ability to listen to, and concentrate on, others.

Global popularity

She was acknowledged as an unmatched leader with grit and determination to overcome obstacles. Her charismatic appeal was a phenomenon and she carried the masses with her wherever she went. Her popularity in the rest of the world was well established.

Though she lost out to the Janata party in the 1977 poll, which she called after her own Emergency regime had caused disenchantment with the people, Mrs. Gandhi staged a big political come back in 1980 with a two-thirds majority in the Lok Sabha.

The economy was set on a steady growth path and her thoughts when fatally shot by her own security men were on how to meet any new threat to India's security and, at the same time, hold elections as scheduled.

"Mummy I am off"

A major tragedy struck Mrs. Gandhi, four years ago when on June 23, 1980, her 33-year-old second son Sanjay Gandhi died as his single-engine, two-seater, Pitts 2-A aircraft crashed during an aerobatic exercise, minutes after take off from the Safdarjung airport New Delhi. His companion in the plane, Capt-Subash Saxena also died.

On that day, Sanjay Gandhi left 1, Safdarjung Road, the Prime Minister's official residence, at 7-30 in the morning for the airport which was minutes' drive from there. As was his wont, he told his mother he was leaving but that day's "Mummy I am off" turned out to be his last words to her.

Mrs. Gandhi bore that personal loss with great fortitude. She had comforted those who came to console her.

Only daughter

exchange value of the rupee to make Indian exports competitive in the world market.

Mrs. Gandhi then undertook the reorganisation of Punjab on a linguistic basis and toured the drought-hit country to look into relief measures. She also visited the U.S. and the Soviet Union. She was re-elected leader of the party after the 1967 elections in which the Congress had reduced majority and lost control of some States.

Mrs. Gandhi nationalised 14 leading commercial banks and abolished the privy purses of former princely rulers in the wake of the split in the Congress party when she sought to isolate the "old guard". Differences between her and the older leaders arose over policies and the choice of a candidate for the President of the Union. Mrs. Gandhi's nominee, V. V. Giri, was elected. The Congress split into two parties — Congress (I) and Congress (O).

When her party's majority was reduced further in the Lok Sabha, she relied on the support of communists and certain other groups to maintain a majority. She called for early elections in 1971 which put the Indira Congress in a two-thirds majority in the Lok Sabha.

Therapy for worry

What were Mrs. Gandhi's diversions when not engrossed in matters of the State?

She could find distraction in many simple things including playing with her grandchildren.

But it may surprise many to know that she was an avid crossword puzzle buff.

She said in an interview once that in her spare time she turned to the crossword puzzle page.

"I developed this while a student in England. It is real therapy for worries and a fine literary pastime too."

Whenever she got stuck in a clue, she would turn to some one nearby and ask "Can you think of the proper answer for this clue?"

Bangladesh war

Mrs. Gandhi, who was riding on the crest-wave of popularity, had her hour of glory when India won the war with Pakistan which resulted in the independence of Bangladesh, apart from India asserting superior abilities to defend itself. Mrs. Gandhi also enabled her party to regain the hold it had before 1967 in several States in the Assembly elections in 1972.

As the economic situation worsened with inflation rising fast, there was increasing discontent over the Government's policies and Opposition parties were quick to take advantage of the public mood. In 1975, Mrs. Gandhi also faced an adverse Allahabad High Court judgment, which held her guilty of corrupt electoral practice, in an election petition case.

In the Allahabad High Court Mrs. Gandhi defended her election to the Lok Sabha from Rae Bareli in 1971 and denied having reme Court granted a conditional stay of the operation of the Allahabad High Court judgment, declaring that her powers and functions would remain unchanged.

She declared an internal emergency on June 25, 1975 suspending civil rights and imposing censorship. This took the nation by complete surprise. Hundreds of political opponents and Opposition leaders were detained on the ground that they were planning a rebellion under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan.

For the first time, Mrs. Gandhi also came under strong attack abroad for the emergency rule during which a programme of mass sterilisation had been undertaken. Her second son, Sanjay, became all powerful, and the Prime Minister appeared to get isolated from the national mood.

In January 1977, she suddenly announced that she would end the 18-month-old emergency and hold elections. Even so, the Anti-Indira mood swept her out and brought in the just formed Janata Party to power. Mrs. Gandhi saw not only her party being routed for the first time in the Parliamentary elections she also lost her seat.

On October 3, 1977, Mrs. Gandhi was arrested on charges of indulging in corrupt practices while in office. In a statement on the occasion, Mrs. Gandhi said that her arrest was "a political one" and was intended to "discredit me in the peoples eyes and the eyes of the world".

She was released the next day by a New Delhi Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate who held that no evidence had been provided to show the existence of such grounds.

In the three year period following the 1977 elections, the open divisions and tactical errors of the Janata constituents turned to Mrs. Gandhi's advantage. The Janata Party led by Mr. Morarji Desai gave up power in July 1979 and the Lok Dal led by Mr.Charan Singh formed a Government which failing to face the Lok Sabha called for dissolution of the House.

In the January 1980 elections, Mrs. Gandhi promised the people "a Government

String of honours

Mrs. Gandhi received numerous honours during her long political career.

She was made Bharat Ratna in 1972 for her leadership during the Bangladesh crisis.

She won the Mexican Academy award for liberation of Bangladesh the same year.

The next year, she was awarded the second annual medal of the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

In 1976 she won the Mothers' Award of the U.S.

The Yale University honoured her with its Howland Memorial Prize in 1967 and 1968.

A poll by the French Institute of Public Opinion in 1971 showed her as the most admired woman in France and the Gallup poll in the U.S. rated her the most admired person of the world.

was perhaps the developing world's best known representative and spokesperson in international councils—it must reorder its political affairs in a mature and level-headed way that cannot allow demoralisation or pessimism or vacillation to take over, as the enemies of the

historians, political scientists, journalists and a host of others to whom politics means a great deal will be able to look objectively and critically at India's track record during the Indira Gandhi era. And they are likely to find much that will endure and survive the criticisms.

A fleeting glimpse ...

1917 Born in Allahabad on November 19.
1921 First arrest of father on December 6.
1926 Accompanied parents in March 1926 to Europe for mother's treatment and schooling in Geneva and Bex.
1928 Started Children's Section of Mahatma Gandhi's Charkha Sangh. Started receiving letters (930 in number) in 1928 from Jawaharlal Nehru on pre-history later published as "Letters from a Father to His Daughter."
1936 Kamala Nehru's death at Lausanne on February 28.
1942 Married Feroze Gandhi on March 26. Attended AICC Session in Bombay on August 8, 1942 where "Quit India" Resolution was adopted.
1942-43 Was imprisoned in Naini Central Jail (September 10, 1942 to May 13, 1943).
1944 Birth of first son, Rajiv, in Bombay on August 20.
1946 Birth of second son, Sanjay, in Delhi on December 14.
1947-48 Worked in Delhi to restore communal harmony on Gandhiji's instructions.
1955 Elected Member of the Congress Working Committee in February. Elected Member, Central Election Committee of the Congress, September 19.
1956 President of Allahabad City Congress Committee, September 22.
1958 Appointed Member, Central Parliamentary Board, in Place of Jawaharlal Nehru on February 23.
1959-60 President of the Indian National Congress from February 8, 1959 to January 18, 1960.
1960 Death of husband Feroze, September 8.
1964 Death of Jawaharlal Nehru, (father), May 27. Appointed Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the Cabinet of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Elected unopposed to Rajya Sabha from the U.P. Legislative Assembly on August 20.
1966 Elected leader of Congress Party in Parliament on January 19 and sworn in Prime Minister on January 24.
1967 Declared elected to the Lok Sabha from Rae Bareli, U.P., (Votes secured 143,602) on February 23. Sworn in Prime Minister on March 13, after the Fourth General Elections.
1969 Bangalore session of AICC on July 10, 1969 where Note on Economic Policy was debated and nomination for Presidential candidate created a division. Took over the Finance Portfolio from Morarji Desai on July 16. Fourteen major banks nationalised on July 19. Demanded summoning of the AICC. "Expelled" from the Congress by Nijalingappa, Congress split became complete.
1970 Took over Home Portfolio, June 26. solution of Lok Sabha and holding of fresh elections announced, December 27.
1971 Re-elected as Congress Parliamentary Party leader on March 17 and sworn in as Prime Minister on March 18. Friendship and Cooperation Treaty with Soviet Union Announcement of surrender of Pakistani forces in Bangladesh and offer of unilateral ceasefire to Pakistan, December 16.
Announcement of Bharat Ratna award December 18, 1971
1973 Mr. Justice A. N. Ray appointed the Chief Justice of India, superseding three senior Judges, April 28.
1974 Jayaprakash Narayan's campaign for clean government; the Citizens for Democracy formed on April 14; call for the dissolution of Bihar Assembly.
1975 Shiekh Abdullah sworn in Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir on February 25 and offers full support to Mrs. Gandhi. Sikkim joins the Indian Union on May 16. Mrs. Gandhi's election to Lok Sabha set aside by the Allahabad High Court on June 12;
The President, Fakhruddin Ahmed promulgates internal emergency on the advice of the Union Cabinet on June 26; national Opposition leaders arrested. The Supreme Court upholds Mrs. Gandhi's election on November 7
1977 Mrs. Gandhi dissolves Parliament, announces General Elections in February. Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress (I) defeated in the Lok Sabha elections on March 21; resigns as Prime Minister, March 22.
Mrs. Gandhi arrested on charges of corrupt practices and misuse of official position on October 4; released unconditionally
1978 Mrs. Gandhi and supporters form the Congress (I) on January 1. The Shah Commission says that the promulgation of emergency was a political decision taken by Mrs. Gandhi (May 15); Mrs. Gandhi wins the Chikmagalur elections
1979 The Morarji Desai Ministry resigns, on July 15; Mr. Charan Singh sworn in Prime Minister on July 28 and resigns without facing Parliament on Aug. 20; The President, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi calls for general elections on Dec. 15.
1980 The Congress (I) wins the election and Mrs. Gandhi returned from Medak and Rae Bareili on January 14; sworn in the Prime Minister on January 15; Sanjay Gandhi, MP, killed in a plane crash on June 23.
1983 Mrs. Gandhi made Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement at the Delhi meet (March).
1984 Sikkim Govt. dismissed on May 11. Dr. Farooq Abdullah dismissed as Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir on July 2, Mr. G. M. Shah sworn in as Chief Minister. Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, dismissed on August 16, restored to office after popular agitation, September 16.

THE PUNJAB TANGLE: The Akali Dal launches agitation in 1981, demanding implementation of the Anandapur Sahib resolution, review of the Ravi-Beas water distribution and the cession of Chandigarh to Punjab. The political agitation takes a violent turn with the advent of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. Scores of innocent people are killed by followers of Bhindranwale, who shifts his residence to the Golden Temple. Following resignation of the Darbara Singh Ministry, the Centre takes over the State administration and the negotiations; the talks fail on February 21, 1984; the Akali leaders burn copis of Article 25 of the Constitution on February 27; Mrs. Gandhi addresses the nation on June 2 and the Army enters the Golden Temple complex to flush out the terrorists on June 5; Bhindranwale's body found on June 7; sabotage activities, including the hijacking of two Indian planes follow; the Army vacates the temple complex on September 25.

tion or the 1971 poll or the war with Pakistan resulting in the liberation of Bangladesh

Premonition

The Prime Minister seemed to have had a premonition about this morning's attempt on her life.

Addressing a mammoth public meeting to round off her two-day tour of Orissa, Mrs. Gandhi in an emotional tone last night said "even if she died in the service of nation, she would be proud of it. Every drop of my blood, I am sure, will contribute to the growth of this nation and to make it strong and dynamic."

Members of her party were surprised at Mrs. Gandhi's statement. One of them remarked: "Where is the need for her to talk about blood."

Her grand children were involved in an accident yesterday.

Rahul sustained cuts on his leg while his sister had a bump on her head when the car in which they were travelling put on a sudden burst of speed to get them to safety as their escort car and matador following behind closely were involved in an accident.

or the running battle with her opponents, she did not once lament, like Hamlet, "the cursed spite" that brought her face to face with a world of troubles.

On all these occasions she took decisive action boldy and faith in herself. Not once did she vacillate and get lost in reflection while the turbulent winds swept by.

Every time an attempt was made to tame or trip her, she foiled her adversaries and swung round to a new position and before they realised what had happened they were defending themselves in the rear.

The girl who had harangued dolls grew up into a person of business immensely shrewd, cool and calculating, with a dominating will and purpose. Her purpose was to reshape the terms of life in this country and make Indians stand tall.

Like her father, she was fearless, she did not flinch or falter when during the war with Pakistan a U.S. Task Force consisting of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, destroyers and amphibious ships of the Seventh Fleet sailed into the Bay of Bengal.

Nor did she fluster when a few months later the joint communique between the former U.S. President Mr. Nixon and the late Chinese Prime Minister, Zhou Enlai, called for the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani forces to the old ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir and China reaffirmed support for the people of Kashmir asserting their right to "self-determination".

Her reply was straight and precise, with no room for doubt about facts or hesitation about conclusions, an Indo-Pakistan settlement, she said, was solely the business of the two countries.

As for Kashmir there was no longer any ceasefire line in that area: The people of Kashmir had become a part of India after expressing their will in free elections, she said.

Sharing much grit and stamina, Mrs. Gandhi was capable of restraint rare among politicians. In her letter to Mr. Nixon she refrained from scoring any points beyond referring to the "deep hurt" at American culpability in a situation where the potential for constructive U.S. action was so great.

When in January 1966 the elders of the Congress party elected her as the Prime Minister they hoped to run the country through her as their nominee — perhaps

Indira was born at Anand Bhavan in Allahabad on November 19, 1917 as the only daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru. She had her preliminary education in Switzerland and later at Pune, Bombay, Bristol (UK), Vishwabarati (Shantiniketan) and at Somerville College, Oxford, thus assimilating the cultures of east and west.

The political activities at Anand Bhavan made a profound impression on her and she later reminsced that all her "childhood games were political ones".

As a child she read the story of Jeanne d'Arc and pictured herself riding with a sword in her hand to drive out the British from the country.

Her ancestors had migrated from Kashmir and settled in Delhi. Their house was on the bank of a canal (Nehar), and, therefore they came to be known as "Nehrus".

She got actively involved in the struggle for freedom even from childhood.

She raised *Vanar Sena* of children at Allahabad in 1930 when she was only 12, to help the freedom fighters. At 21, she joined the Indian National Congress.

Just six months after her marriage in March 1942 to Feroze Gandhi, (who died in 1962), Indira courted arrest in the Freedom Movement and spent some 13 months in detention without trial. She did not get "A" class treatment generally accorded to political prisoners.

After Independence, she worked in the riot-affected areas of Delhi under Mahatma Gandhi's direction. She threw herself fully into the work, bringing relief and assistance to victims of the bloody riots and contributed to easing of communal tension and restoration of normality.

Mrs. Gandhi's two children, Rajiv and Sanjay (who died in 1980) were too young when she engaged herself in active political and social work. She joined her father in his intensive and extensive campaigns before and immediately after Independence. During Nehru's years in office, Mrs. Gandhi functioned as hostess at her father's residence.

Mrs. Gandhi became a member of the Congress Working Committee in 1955 and later of the Central Parliamentary Board. She was elected President of the Indian National Congress in February 1959 but she held the office only for one year.

First Ministership

She first joined the Union Government in 1964 as Minister of Information and Broadcasting, shortly after her father's death, at the invitation of the then Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The death of Shastri in Tashkent (Soviet Union) in January 1966 created a new situa-

'Mourn not the dead'

Mrs. Gandhi told an American interviewer some years ago that she liked reading poetry.

Many poems had remained etched on her memory and influenced her deeply.

The one she quoted was:

"Mourn not the dead ....
but rather mourn the apathetic throng
the cowed and meek
who see the world's great anguish and its wrong
and dare not speak."

tion. Mrs. Gandhi assumed leadership of the Congress Parliamentary Party. In the contest for the leadership, she won and assumed office as Prime Minister on January 24, 1966.

One of her first moves was to revise the

First category

Motilal Nehru once told her, "Indira, there are two kinds of people: those who do the work and those who take the credit. Belong to the first category".

Mrs. Gandhi said she always tried to be in the first category.

Behind the soft exterior and a disarming smile lay an indomitable spirit, self-assurance and a sombreness of mind, with some lava and brimstone bubbling underneath and rare political acumen.

She did consult people, but generally ended up by making up her own mind.

used any Government servant to further her poll prospects or having pandered to the religious sentiments of voters.

She remained in the witness box for five hours with a 45-minute break in the court of Mr. Justice J. M. L. Sinha to give her testimony in the election petition filed by Mr. Raj Narain of the then Samyukt Socialist Party.

She was the first Prime Minister of India to appear in person before a court of law.

On June 12, 1975, Mr. Justice Sinha delivered the historic judgment, exonerating

Early moorings

An episode at Shantiniketan revealed her early ideological moorings.

The then Governor of Bengal, Sir J. Anderson, on a visit to Shantiniketan in February 1935, was passing through some of the dormitories and rooms and chanced to notice a neatly arranged table by a bedside near the entrance to the girls' hostel. Out of curiosity he picked up a book from the rack and it was a copy of Shaw's "Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism."

The Governor then picked up a few more. They seemed to be all on socialism or allied subjects.

"Who is this red lady?" Sir Anderson enquired.

On being told that the seat belonged to Nehru's daughter, he chuckled and said: "Ah that explains it."

Mrs. Gandhi of all but two charges contained in the petition. He held her guilty of "corrupt" election practices on two counts.

Mr. Justice Sinha set aside her election to the Lok Sabha and barred her from holding any elective office for six years.

On the two counts on which she was held guilty, one was that she used the services of Mr. Yashpal Kapoor, Officer on Special Duty in her Secretariat. The judge also held her guilty of obtaining the assistance of the State Government officials for constructing a rostrum and making other arrangements during her election campaign. Mr. Justice Sinha, however, granted a 20-day stay of the operation of the judgment.

After consulting her senior colleagues and legal experts, Mrs. Gandhi decided not to resign in view of the stay order granted by Mr. Justice Sinha. This stand was also endorsed by the Congress party and eight Chief Ministers. However, on June 16, a deputation of about 15 Opposition leaders called on the then President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed requesting him to direct Mrs. Gandhi "to relinquish the office of the Prime Minister forthwith."

Subsequently, on June 24, 1975, the Sup-

that works and g[illegible] a massive mandate." The new Government reformulated the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), and its policies sought to encourage investment and production relaxing some of the rigidities of the Indian economic system.

While Mrs. Gandhi's Government made gains on the economic front, new political problems and uncertainties began to surface. In January 1983, the Congress (I) suffered a setback when it lost elections in the two southern States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, both regarded as Congress bastions.

The Assam agitation against illegal immigration erupted into ethnic clashes after the Assembly election was called early in 1983. Congress (I) won the poll, which had been boycotted by other political groups and bitterly opposed by the agitators who wanted eviction of illegal immigrants from the State. Some 3,000 people were killed in the long drawn-out disturbances in Assam.

Political developments, however, did not vitiate the national atmosphere so much when India hosted the seventh Non-Aligned summit in March 1983. Mrs. Gandhi chaired the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mrs. Gandhi's International prestige rose to new heights as she threw her weight fully into efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war and lessen tensions in other parts of the world. She convened a summit of world leaders during the U.N. General Assembly session in September 1983 and persevered in securing consensus to the launching of global negotiations aimed at narrowing the rich-poor gap.

She again presided with great distinction over the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in New Delhi in November 1983.

In 1982, the country hosted the Asian Games which boosted India's image in the world.

Mrs. Gandhi, who had borne the enormous burdens of the world's most demanding offices, she held, with poise and her natural grace, was shaken by the wave of terrorism that swept Punjab since the beginning of 1984.

As the Akali Dal agitation lengthened and many rounds of negotiations on Sikh demands proved abortive the orgy of violence spread with the Golden Temple itself being turned into a fortress.

Here was the greatest internal challenge to Mrs. Gandhi as Prime Minister, and the authority of the Government she headed. Finally, in June 1984, the Army was ordered to move. It stormed the Golden Temple, freed the Temple complex of terrorists.

Mrs. Gandhi was attempting to provide a "healing touch" to Punjab by withdrawing the Army and restoring the charge of Temple to the high priests. The Temple once

A chapter ends

"Reading history is good. However it is better to help making history."

That was Jawaharlal Nehru in one of his letters from Naini prison to his daughter Indira whom he called Priyadarshini.

They were prophetic words. Indira became India's Prime Minister in 1966.

And for 18 years her life story was interwoven with the history of the nation.

It was a turbulent history full of twists and turns.

When she fell to an assassin's bullet this morning, a chapter in India's history came to an end.

again thronged with devotees of all communities.

But the threat to Mrs. Gandhi's person, at the height of terrorism in Punjab, was finally executed.—PTI, UNI.

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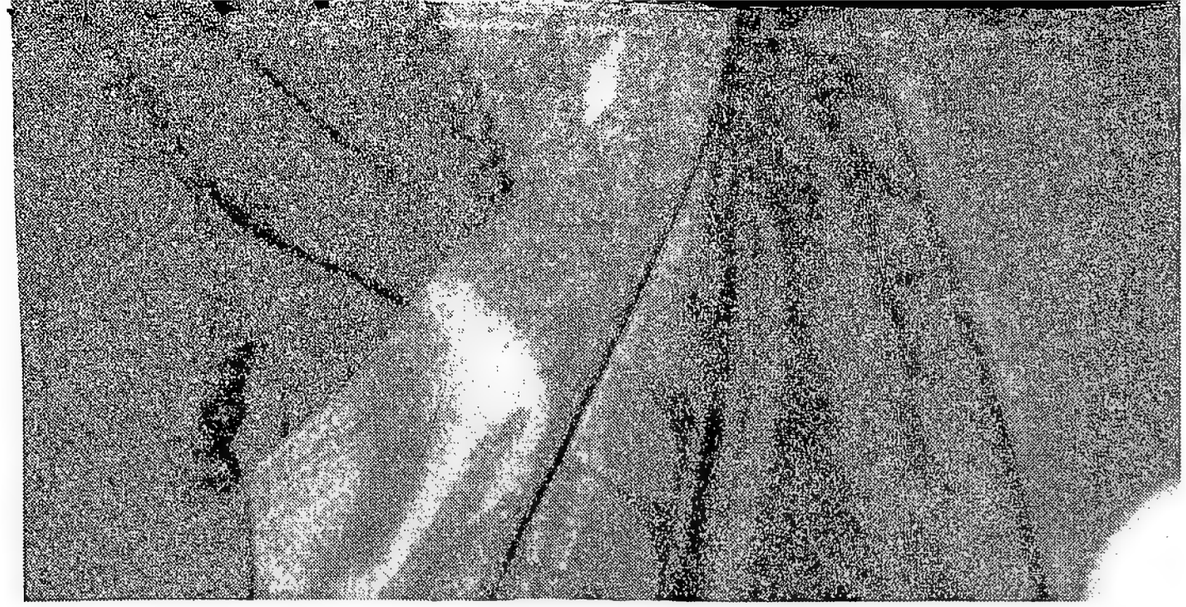

Rajiv Gandhi appeals for calm

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

The new Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, tonight appealed to the people to remain calm and exercise maximum restraint. In a nationwide broadcast he said, "We should not let our emotions get the better of us, because passion will cloud judgement".

Mr. Gandhi sought the cooperation and support of the people in upholding the unity, integrity and honour of the country.

"The nation has placed a great responsibility on me and I shall be able to fulfil it only with your support and cooperation", he told the people.

This, he said, was a moment of profound grief, and "the foremost need now is to maintain our balance. We can and must face this tragic ordeal with fortitude, courage and wisdom."

The broadcast, scheduled for 10 p.m., was delayed by nearly two hours as the radio announcer kept on reminding listeners (similar announcements were also made on television) that the new Prime Minister would be addressing the nation soon.

'India is immortal': Mr. Gandhi said, "Nothing would hurt the soul of our beloved Indira Gandhi more than the occurrence of violence in any part of the country." It was of prime importance that "at this moment every step we take is in the correct direction. Indira Gandhi is no more, but her soul lives. India lives. India is immortal. The spirit of India is immortal".

The nation, he was sure, would recognise its responsibility and shoulder the burden heroically and with determination.

He said, "Indira Gandhi, India's Prime Minister, has been assassinated. She was mother not only to me but to the whole nation. She served the Indian people to the last drop of her blood."

"The country knows with what tireless dedication she toiled for the development of India. You all know how dear to her heart was the dream of a united, peaceful and prosperous India. An India in which all Indians, irrespective of religion, language or political persuasion, could live together as one big family in an atmosphere free from mutual rivalries and prejudices. By her untimely death, her work remains unfinished. It is for us to complete this task."

Cabinet appeal for unity

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

At its first meeting under the new Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the Union Cabinet today offered its respectful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and pledged itself to continue the great work of nation-building, carried on by her till the last moment. It called upon the people to maintain peace, communal harmony and unity.

The entire nation felt orphaned at the loss of this indefatigable fighter for the country's integrity and unity, according to the condolence resolution, adopted by the Cabinet.

The resolution said: "This meeting of the Council of Ministers places on record its profound sense of grief at the tragic death of the nation's great leader and Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The entire nation feels orphaned at the loss of this indefatigable fighter for the country's integrity and unity. The non-aligned movement has lost a great steward and the world, a great statesman. She led the nation through the most difficult years of crisis and external aggression and built up a united and economically strong nation which has become a model of self-reliance.

"While offering our respectful tribute to the memory of our great departed leader we pledge ourselves to continue the great work of nation building which she carried on till her last moment. Mrs. Indira Gandhi lived and died for the integrity and unity of India and we call upon the entire nation to maintain peace and communal harmony and unity".

Body taken to residence

From G. K. Reddy

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

The body of the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, draped in tricolour, was taken to her official residence at No. 1, Safdarjung Road from the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Her son, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, his wife Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, and other close relatives and friends accompanied the gun carriage on which the body was taken to the house.

It will be placed on a flower-decked platform at Teen Murti House, at the same place where her father's body had laid in state, until the start of the funeral procession to Shanti Vana for cremation.

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi being sworn in Prime Minister by the President, Mr. Zail Singh — Courtesy Doordarshan.

India Institute of Medical Sciences where she was rushed in a critical condition.

12-day mourning

The Government declared a 12-day State mourning and the national flag will be flown at half-mast all over the country during this period. But offices will remain closed only tomorrow as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Gandhi, a unique personality who had become a legend in her own lifetime. The Union Home Ministry has sent instructions to all State Governments not to hold any official functions of entertainment till Nov. 11.

The State funeral will take place at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday and she will be cremated at Shanti Vana next to her father's samadhi, where her son, Sanjay Gandhi, was also cremated in 1980 after his death in an air accident. The body will lie in State at Teen Murti House from 7 a.m. tomorrow. The Government offices will be closed on that day also to enable the citizens of Delhi to pay their last respects.

As she was also the Chairperson of the non-aligned movement, a large number of foreign dignitaries are expected to attend the funeral, posing serious security problems. But the machinery of Government is being geared fully to make the necessary arrangements.

Sten gun emptied

The dazed nation, which was stunned by this dastardly act, heard of Mrs. Gandhi's assassination by two Sikhs belonging to the Delhi security police — Sub-Inspector Beant Singh and constable Satwant Singh — with shock and horror, dismay and disbelief, as the news of this terrible event spread like wild fire. The first one fired three or four shots from a revolver, while the second assassin emptied an entire magazine of 28 shots from a sten gun.

The other security men on duty opened fire on the two assassins and one of them died subsequently, but the other, who has been on security duty at Mrs. Gandhi's residence for the last eight years, was removed to hospital with bullet injuries. The intelligence experts are waiting till he is fit enough to be interrogated for tracking down the real brains behind this

dead when she could no longer be kept alive with the help of the heart and lung machines backed by massive doses of blood transfusion.

The Prime Minister's assassination took place on a day when the President, Mr. Zail Singh, was away on the last leg of his three-nation foreign tour and was due to return from North Yemen only late tonight. The Home Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao was away in Andhra Pradesh, the Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, was in Calcutta, the Defence Minister, Mr. S. B. Chavan, was away in Moscow and several other Ministers were also out of Delhi.

The Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib, and the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Dr. P. C. Alexander, were also away in Bombay attending a board meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission. As a result there was no senior Minister or civil servant in Delhi to take charge of the situation other than issuing a general alert to the armed forces and internal security organisations to stand by to cope with any external or internal threat to the integrity of the nation.

Official announcement

The President flew back to Delhi only at 5-30 p.m. while others including Mr. Rajiv Gandhi who was also on a tour of West Bengal reached earlier in the afternoon. Though it became known that Mrs. Gandhi had died before 11 a.m. and all foreign broadcasting stations had announced it much earlier, the first official confirmation of her death was given out on All-India Radio only at 6 p.m. after the President had returned and decided to swear in Mr. Rajiv Gandhi pending his final election by the Congress (I) Legislature Party as its new leader in due course.

Though most of the foreign diplomatic missions in Delhi lowered their flags as soon as they heard of Mrs. Gandhi's death, the Indian national flag continued to fly at full mast on all Government buildings in the absence of an official announcement. There was nobody of any consequence who could make the announcement, since the country was in theory without a Government during that brief interrgnum before Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was sworn in to fill the constitutional vacuum.

If the President had followed the earlier precedents, he should have sworn in Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, who ranked next to Mrs. Gandhi in her Cabinet, as acting Prime Minister pending the election of a new leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party within the stipulated time. But he evidently decided to appoint Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in his mother's place, because the Congress (I) Central Parliamentary Board which met earlier had recommended his name.

Succession settled

The succession question has been settled for all practical purposes, although Mr. Rajiv Gandhi will have to go through the formality of getting elected by the Congress (I) Parliamentary Party before facing Parliament at a special session. He will be expanding his Cabinet after settling down in office and in the process reallocate some of the portfolios if he decides to defer the Lok Sabha elections.

One of the big decisions he has to take is whether to hold a winter session of Parliament to gain greater flexibility in adhering to the six-month rule, in case he prefers a later poll to suit his convenience. It is equally open to him to cash in on the immense sympathy of the nation while the painful memory of the dastardly assassination of his mother is still fresh in the minds of the people.

The shocking assassination of Mrs. Gandhi has created such widespread anger and revulsion that it is going to be extremely difficult now to resolve the Punjab crisis without further convulsions. It is to the credit of Indian democracy that this shameful act has been se-

stray vehicles. And similar reports of violence had come in from some other places tonight.

Mrs. Gandhi was on her way from her residence to another bungalow in the complex to give a TV interview and as she neared the wicket gate separating them, two of the guards posted there opened fire — one with a sten gun and the other with a pistol. There was a shriek and Mrs. Gandhi collapsed, her clothes spatted with blood, reports PTI.

Mrs. Gandhi sustained 16 bullet injuries and was rushed to the AIIMS, profusely bleeding.

On hearing the gunshots, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, rushed out of the house towards her mother-in-law. She screamed on seeing Mrs. Gandhi lying on the ground on her side. Mrs. Gandhi's personal assistant, Mr. Dhawan, helped the security guard to put the Prime Minister in an Ambassador and rush her to the AIIMS.

Time of death

There were conflicting versions about the time of death. Sources at the AIIMS said she was dead on arrival. Mrs. Gandhi had no pulse and her pupils did not react to light, said a junior doctor who was among the first to attend on her. Another junior doctor, however said, Mrs. Gandhi died an hour after being admitted to the hospital. Dr. A. N. Safaya, Medical Superintendent of AIIMS, said Mrs. Gandhi died at 2-30 p.m.

However, Mrs. Gandhi was moved to the intensive care unit on the eighth floor and given immediate blood transfusion and put on artificial lung and heart. All efforts by a team of more than a dozen doctors, including eminent cardiologists and neurologists, failed to revive her.

Cabinet Ministers, family members, ex-

Her multifaceted personality in photographs: Pages 3, 5, 7
Tributes from the international community: Page 4
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Homage, at home and abroad: Pages 9, 12.

cluding Mr. Rajiv Gandhi were at the hospital.

All approaches to the Prime Minister's house and entry into the AIIMS were sealed. Only emergency cases were attended to at the institute.

An informal meeting of the Ministers present was being held in a conference hall in the institute around 11 a.m. and it was informed by the Institute Director that Mrs. Gandhi was dead.

Mrs. Gandhi had cancelled her routine morning meetings with the public on the lawns of her residence and was due to grant the interview to the British television film unit.

Sources said that only three junior doctors were at the casualty ward of the AIIMS when the Prime Minister was brought in. Dr. J. S. Guleria, Professor of Medicine, who was in his office, was immediately summoned and soon the AIIMS Director was informed.

Doctors who examined Mrs. Gandhi at the casualty section found that Mrs. Gandhi was dead, the sources said. A bullet had punctured one of the heart chambers.

Mr. Zail Singh arrived from abroad a few hours ahead of schedule on learning about the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi.

A visibly-shaken Mr. Zail Singh was received by the Vice-President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, the Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr. Balram Jakhar, the Minister of State for Defence, Mr. K. P. Singh Deo, and the three services chiefs.

The nation was stunned as news of the assassination spread across the country. Shops, busines establishments and educational institutions in towns and cities throughout the country closed as first reports started pouring in.

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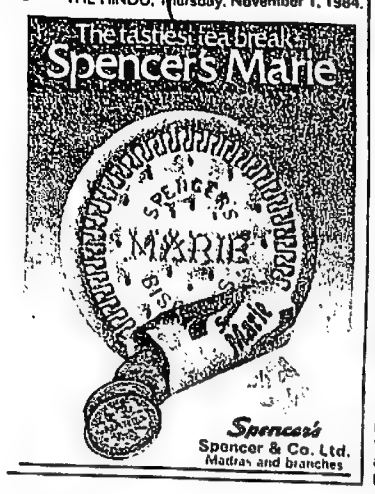

THE HINDU

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1984

A colossal tragedy

THE VOID CREATED in national life by the brutal assassination of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, by her own security guards in her own official residence is one that millions of Indians are going to find it extremely difficult to accept, or adjust to. Across the nation that is in reality a sub-continent, it is already clear that the tragedy has hit the common people as a close personal bereavement does, that is also mixed with anger, shame and a foreboding of a time of troubles—or at least one of confusion and uncertainty in a political sense. The vile event, that must be related in any honest reckoning to the latest expression of the Punjab crisis, is apart from being a major personal and political tragedy a setback to the democratic process to which India has been proudly committed since Independence. THE HINDU shares the nation's deep grief, its sense of anger and disorientation, its resolute condemnation of the fanaticism and violence that struck down Mrs. Gandhi, its homage to a tenacious, battle-scarred political warrior fallen at her post, and the renewal of its commitment to democratic values, institutions and practices. Even as a stunned nation mourns the loss of its longstanding Prime Minister—a lady who while she made enemies left a powerful stamp on national affairs and was perhaps the developing world's best known representative and spokesperson in international councils—it must reorder its political affairs in a mature and level-headed way that cannot allow demoralisation or pessimism or vacillation to take over, as the enemies of the nation, internal and external, surely wish would happen.

A time of national emotional upset and grieving is no time for attempting an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses, the lights and the shades, of a major political career. In Mrs. Gandhi's case, any tribute must start with noting the length of her dominance of national political affairs—somewhat shorter than, but quite comparable to, the length of her father's Prime Ministership—her strong personality that grew from a relatively low key political position in the mid-Sixties to a towering stature in the Seventies and Eighties, her inclination to controversy and her ability to arouse strong feelings, for and against, in relation to the content and style of her politics, her interesting but arguable record on some basic democratic issues, and the international eminence that she attained. Some of her major political characteristics were not in much doubt, either among her admirers or her critics. Mrs. Gandhi as a politician was a far cry from a provincial or parochial person and differed from many other politicians with high national ambitions or claims in being acceptable to all parts of the country. She also took pride in the modernity of her outlook on politics, society, culture, science and so on—as one perceptive foreign interviewer noted, "from her comments, it was clear to me that she saw herself as a new and modern breed of politician, more flexible, pragmatic, and rational than most old-style politicians." Her approach to international relations and foreign policy was, in broad terms, realistic, independent, rooted to the ground and successful in keeping India's flag aloft. The basis of the development of her politics—a basis related to the strengths and weaknesses of all her political decisions—was her rapport with the masses, her ability to arouse their feelings and sentiments and to fashion political platforms and slogans making a potent appeal to them. The major dip in her career came with the imposition of the Emergency, which brought about a rupture, at least temporarily, in her relations with the masses. But she bounced back into the national political arena in a big way and thereupon her political career seemed headed for a new stage of development—a less fresh, more complicated and uncertain stage—when the question, what next? or what if Mrs. Gandhi does not secure a clear majority in the coming electoral battle? was being posed quite widely. Some wondered or worried about her impact on political institutions and party structure, connected to the obvious fact that the Congress party became, in the Seventies and Eighties, dependent almost entirely on her "magic with the masses" and method of making all substantive decisions individually—or in consultation with one of her sons. Others noted a possible tendency to concentrate on international affairs—issues concerning the non-aligned movement, the Commonwealth and there were also major foreign visits to world capitals—during this latter phase, which raised interesting kinds of political questions for the country. Where would this stage of development of Indian politics have led, in the normal democratic course? Tragically, there is no way of answering the question competently—that is in a non-speculative way. Later, historians, political scientists, journalists and a host of others to whom politics means a great deal will be able to look objectively and critically at India's track record during the Indira Gandhi era. And they are likely to find much that will endure and survive the criticisms.

A towering leader

INDIRA GANDHI's assassination removes from the world scene one of the greatest leaders of this century. She was reputed for her undaunted courage in championing the cause of freedom and peace everywhere and dedication to removal of poverty at home and making India a modern nation.

Holding the office of Prime Minister of a country of 700-million people for nearly two decades except for a brief spell, Mrs. Gandhi toiled for India's progress consistent with its rich traditions and culture. She carried the message of unity, communal harmony and national integration to the nook and corner of the vast country. Her direct approach to the masses in a vast country of India's size has few parallels.

Mrs. Gandhi, who risked her life many a time in moments of trouble to restore normality ultimately fell to bullets of assassins to attain martyrdom like her great mentor, Mahatma Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi was the nation's obvious choice for Prime Ministership in 1966, two years after the death of her father Jawaharlal Nehru, a towering world figure and architect of modern India.

In her years of power, Mrs. Gandhi firmly set India on the path of Non-Alignment, a policy evolved by her illustrious father, and strove to consolidate India's strength as a democratic and secular nation.

In the post-Nehru era, Mrs. Gandhi, notwithstanding occasional challenges from her political opponents, stood her ground firmly in steering the nation through external and internal dangers, and securing for India a place of high honour in the comity of nations. Her assumption of leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement as chairperson in March 1983 was welcomed universally.

Mrs. Gandhi, who won a massive mandate in the 1971 elections after leading a minority government for some time in the wake of the Congress split, covered herself with glory through victory in the war with Pakistan, which also saw the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent nation. She was conferred the nation's highest honour Bharat Ratna.

A person of moods and moments and given to introspection, she yet possessed unusual self control.

Whether it was the 1969 presidential election or the 1971 poll or the war with Pakistan resulting in the liberation of Bangladesh or the running battle with her opponents, she did not once lament, like Hamlet, "the cursed spite" that brought her face to face with a world of troubles.

On all these occasions she took decisive action boldly and faith in herself. Not once did she vacillate and get lost in reflection while the turbulent winds swept by.

Every time an attempt was made to tame or trip her, she foiled her adversaries and swung round to a new position and before they realised what had happened they were defending themselves in the rear.

The girl who had harangued dolls grew up into a person of business immensely shrewd, cool and calculating, with a dominating will and purpose. Her purpose was to reshape the terms of life in this country and make Indians stand tall.

Like her father, she was fearless, she did not flinch or falter when during the war with Pakistan a U.S. Task Force consisting of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, destroyers and amphibious ships of the Seventh Fleet sailed into the Bay of Bengal.

Nor did she flinch when a few months later the joint communique between the former U.S. President Mr. Nixon and the late Chinese Prime Minister, Zhou Enlai, called for the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani forces to the old ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir and China reaffirmed support for the people of Kashmir asserting their right to "self-determination".

Her reply was straight and precise, with no room for doubt about facts or hesitation about conclusions, an Indo-Pakistan settlement, she said, was solely the business of the two countries.

As for Kashmir there was no longer any ceasefire line in that area: The people of Kashmir had become a part of India after expressing their will in free elections, she said.

Sharing much grit and stamina, Mrs. Gandhi was capable of restraint rare among politicians. In her letter to Mr. Nixon she refrained from scoring any points beyond referring to the "deep hurt" at American culpability in a situation where the potential for constructive U.S. action was so great.

When in January 1966 the elders of the Congress party elected her as the Prime Minister they hoped to run the country through her as their nominee — perhaps to use her as an instrument and govern in her name.

Soon they found that she was no party tool but a personal political force. The moment this realisation dawned, they made one effort after another to weaken her position. When that failed, they joined hands with the Opposition in attempts to topple her.

Those who met Mrs. Gandhi in the family circle discovered her second and unknown facet — playing with abandon with her grandchildren, spending time in the garden and so on.

"Children are the citizens of tomorrow. They are the wealth of a nation," she said.

This was not a mere slogan. She took concrete steps to help the needy children to develop their all round personality. She took personal interest in the creation of the Indian Council of Child Welfare, in establishing Bal Sahyog to train vagrant children become skilled craftsmen, and in giving direction to the children's film movement.

Those who watched her at the "open door" morning hours at No. 1 Safdarjang Road were surprised at her ability to listen to, and concentrate on, others.

Global popularity

She was acknowledged as an unmatched leader with grit and determination to overcome obstacles. Her charismatic appeal was a phenomenon and she carried the masses with her wherever she went. Her popularity in the rest of the world was well established.

Though she lost out to the Janata party in the 1977 poll, which she called after her own Emergency regime had caused disenchantment with the people, Mrs. Gandhi staged a big political come back in 1980 with a two-thirds majority in the Lok Sabha.

The economy was set on a steady growth path and her thoughts when fatally shot by her own security men were on how to meet any new threat to India's security and, at the same time, hold elections as scheduled.

Only daughter

Indira was born at Anand Bhavan in Allahabad on November 19, 1917 as the only daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru. She had her preliminary education in Switzerland and later at Pune, Bombay, Bristol (UK), Vishwabharati (Shantiniketan) and at Somerville College, Oxford, thus assimilating the cultures of east and west.

The political activities at Anand Bhavan made a profound impression on her and she later reminisced that all her "childhood games were political ones".

As a child she read the story of Jeanne d'Arc and pictured herself riding with a sword in her hand to drive out the British from the country.

Her ancestors had migrated from Kashmir and settled in Delhi. Their house was on the bank of a canal (Nehar), and, therefore they came to be known as "Nehrus".

She got actively involved in the struggle for freedom even from childhood.

She raised *Vanar Sena* of children at Allahabad in 1930 when she was only 12, to help the freedom fighters. At 21, she joined the Indian National Congress.

Just six months after her marriage in March 1942 to Feroze Gandhi, (who died in 1962), Indira courted arrest in the Freedom Movement and spent some 13 months in detention without trial. She did not get "A" class treatment generally accorded to political prisoners.

After Independence, she worked in the riot-affected areas of Delhi under Mahatma Gandhi's direction. She threw herself fully into the work, bringing relief and assistance to victims of the bloody riots and contributed to easing of communal tension and restoration of normality.

Mrs. Gandhi's two children, Rajiv and Sanjay (who died in 1980) were too young when she engaged herself in active political and social work. She joined her father in his intensive and extensive campaigns before and immediately after Independence. During Nehru's years in office, Mrs. Gandhi functioned as hostess at her father's residence.

Mrs. Gandhi became a member of the Congress Working Committee in 1955 and later of the Central Parliamentary Board. She was elected President of the Indian National Congress in February 1959 but she held the office only for one year.

First Ministership

She first joined the Union Government in 1964 as Minister of Information and Broadcasting, shortly after her father's death, at the invitation of the then Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The death of Shastri in Tashkent (Soviet Union) in January 1966 created a new situation. Mrs. Gandhi assumed leadership of the Congress Parliamentary Party. In the contest for the leadership, she won and assumed office as Prime Minister on January 24, 1966.

One of her first moves was to revise the exchange value of the rupee to make Indian exports competitive in the world market.

Mrs. Gandhi then undertook the reorganisation of Punjab on a linguistic basis and toured the drought-hit country to look into relief measures. She also visited the U.S. and the Soviet Union. She was re elected leader of the party after the 1967 elections in which the Congress had reduced majority and lost control of some States.

Mrs. Gandhi nationalised 14 leading commercial banks and abolished the privy purses of former princely rulers in the wake of the split in the Congress party when she sought to isolate the "old guard". Differences between her and the older leaders arose over policies and the choice of a candidate for the President of the Union. Mrs. Gandhi's nominee, V. V. Giri, was elected. The Congress split into two parties — Congress (I) and Congress (O).

When her party's majority was reduced further in the Lok Sabha, she relied on the support of communists and certain other groups to maintain a majority. She called for early elections in 1971 which put the Indira Congress in a two-thirds majority in the Lok Sabha.

Bangladesh war

Mrs. Gandhi, who was riding on the crest-wave of popularity, had her hour of glory when India won the war with Pakistan which resulted in the independence of Bangladesh, apart from India asserting superior abilities to defend itself. Mrs. Gandhi also enabled her party to regain the hold it had before 1967 in several States in the Assembly elections in 1972.

As the economic situation worsened with inflation rising fast, there was increasing discontent over the Government's policies and Opposition parties were quick to take advantage of the public mood. In 1975, Mrs. Gandhi also faced an adverse Allahabad High Court judgment, which held her guilty of corrupt electoral practice, in an election petition case.

In the Allahabad High Court Mrs. Gandhi defended her election to the Lok Sabha from Rae Bareli in 1971 and denied having used any Government servant to further her poll prospects or having pandered to the religious sentiments of voters.

She remained in the witness box for five hours with a 45-minute break in the court of Mr. Justice J. M. L. Sinha to give her testimony in the election petition filed by Mr. Raj Narain of the then Samyukt Socialist Party.

She was the first Prime Minister of India to appear in person before a court of law.

On June 12, 1975, Mr. Justice Sinha delivered the historic judgment, exonerating Mrs. Gandhi of all but two charges contained in the petition. He held her guilty of "corrupt" election practices on two counts.

Mr. Justice Sinha set aside her election to the Lok Sabha and barred her from holding any elective office for six years.

On the two counts on which she was held guilty, one was that she used the services of Mr. Yashpal Kapoor, Officer on Special Duty in her Secretariat. The judge also held her guilty of obtaining the assistance of the State Government officials for constructing a rostrum and making other arrangements during her election campaign. Mr. Justice Sinha, however, granted a 20-day stay of the operation of the judgment.

After consulting her senior colleagues and legal experts, Mrs. Gandhi decided not to resign in view of the stay order granted by Mr. Justice Sinha. This stand was also endorsed by the Congress party and eight Chief Ministers. However, on June 16, a deputation of about 15 Opposition leaders called on the then President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed requesting him to direct Mrs. Gandhi "to relinquish the office of the Prime Minister forthwith."

Subsequently, on June 24, 1975, the Supreme Court granted a conditional stay of the operation of the Allahabad High Court judgment, declaring that her powers and functions would remain unchanged.

She declared an internal emergency on June 25, 1975 suspending civil rights and imposing censorship. This took the nation by complete surprise. Hundreds of political opponents and Opposition leaders were detained on the ground that they were planning a rebellion under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan.

For the first time, Mrs. Gandhi also came under strong attack abroad for the emergency rule during which a programme of mass sterilisation had been undertaken. Her second son, Sanjay, became all powerful, and the Prime Minister appeared to get isolated from the national mood.

In January 1977, she suddenly announced that she would end the 18-month-old emergency and hold elections. Even so, the Anti-Indira mood swept her out and brought in the just formed Janata Party to power. Mrs. Gandhi saw not only her party being routed for the first time in the Parliamentary elections she also lost her seat.

On October 3, 1977, Mrs. Gandhi was arrested on charges of indulging in corrupt practices while in office. In a statement on the occasion, Mrs. Gandhi said that her arrest was "a political one" and was intended to "discredit me in the peoples eyes and the eyes of the world".

She was released the next day by a New Delhi Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate who held that no evidence had been provided to show the existence of such grounds.

In the three year period following the 1977 elections, the open divisions and tactical errors of the Janata constituents turned to Mrs. Gandhi's advantage. The Janata Party led by Mr. Morarji Desai gave up power in July 1979 and the Lok Dal led by Mr.Charan Singh formed a Government which failing to face the Lok Sabha called for dissolution of the House.

In the January 1980 elections, Mrs. Gandhi promised the people "a Government that works and got a massive mandate." The new Government reformulated the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), and its policies sought to encourage investment and production relaxing some of the rigidities of the Indian economic system.

While Mrs. Gandhi's Government made gains on the economic front, new political problems and uncertainties began to surface. In January 1983, the Congress (I) suffered a setback when it lost elections in the two southern States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, both regarded as Congress bastions.

The Assam agitation against illegal immigration erupted into ethnic clashes after the Assembly election was called early in 1983. Congress (I) won the poll, which had been boycotted by other political groups and bitterly opposed by the agitators who wanted eviction of illegal immigrants from the State. Some 3,000 people were killed in the long drawn-out disturbances in Assam.

Political developments, however, did not vitiate the national atmosphere so much when India hosted the seventh Non-Aligned summit in March 1983. Mrs. Gandhi chaired the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mrs. Gandhi's international prestige rose to new heights as she threw her weight fully into efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war and lessen tensions in other parts of the world. She convened a summit of world leaders during the U.N. General Assembly session in September 1983 and persevered in securing consensus to the launching of global negotiations aimed at narrowing the rich-poor gap.

She again presided with great distinction over the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in New Delhi in November 1983.

In 1982, the country hosted the Asian Games which boosted India's image in the world.

Mrs. Gandhi, who had borne the enormous burdens of the world's most demanding offices, she held, with poise and her natural grace, was shaken by the wave of terrorism that swept Punjab since the beginning of 1984.

As the Akali Dal agitation lengthened and many rounds of negotiations on Sikh demands proved abortive the orgy of violence spread with the Golden Temple itself being turned into a fortress.

Here was the greatest internal challenge to Mrs. Gandhi as Prime Minister, and the authority of the Government she headed. Finally, in June 1984, the Army was ordered to move. It stormed the Golden Temple, freed the Temple complex of terrorists.

Mrs. Gandhi was attempting to provide a "healing touch" to Punjab by withdrawing the Army and restoring the charge of Temple to the high priests. The Temple once again thronged with devotees of all communities

But the threat to Mrs. Gandhi's person, at the height of terrorism in Punjab, was finally executed.—PTI, UNI.

Courage personified

Described by many as 'courage personified', Mrs. Indira Gandhi often said that she was not afraid of assassination.

"No, no, I'm not afraid," she told a foreign correspondent in an interview only this month.

Mrs. Gandhi said: "I'm frequently attacked. Once a man poked a gun at me. Another time in Delhi someone threw a knife at me."

Govind Mishra, a journalist, was arrested on March 18, 1975 outside the Allahabad High Court with a loaded revolver shortly before Mrs. Gandhi was to arrive to give evidence in an election petition case.

"Mummy I am off"

A major tragedy struck Mrs. Gandhi, four years ago when on June 23, 1980, her 33-year-old second son Sanjay Gandhi died as his single-engine, two-seater, Pitts 2-A aircraft crashed during an aerobatic exercise, minutes after take off from the Safdarjung airport New Delhi. His companion in the plane, Capt-Subash Saxena also died.

On that day, Sanjay Gandhi left 1, Safdarjung Road, the Prime Minister's official residence, at 7-30 in the morning for the airport which was minutes' drive from there. As was his want, he told his mother he was leaving but that day's "Mummy I am off" turned out to be his last words to her.

Mrs. Gandhi bore that personal loss with great fortitude. She had comforted those who came to console her.

Premonition

The Prime Minister seemed to have had a premonition about this morning's attempt on her life.

Addressing a mammoth public meeting to round off her two-day tour of Orissa, Mrs. Gandhi in an emotional tone last night said "even if she died in the service of nation, she would be proud of it. Every drop of my blood, I am sure, will contribute to the growth of this nation and to make it strong and dynamic."

Members of her party were surprised at Mrs. Gandhi's statement. One of them remarked: "Where is the need for her to talk about blood."

Her grand children were involved in an accident yesterday.

Rahul sustained cuts on his leg while his sister had a bump on her head when the car in which they were travelling put on a sudden burst of speed to get them to safety as their escort car and matador following behind closely were involved in an accident.

'Mourn not the dead'

Mrs. Gandhi told an American interviewer some years ago that she liked reading poetry.

Many poems had remained etched on her memory and influenced her deeply.

The one she quoted was:

"Mourn not the dead ...
but rather mourn the apathetic throng
the cowed and meek
who see the world's great anguish and its wrong
and dare not speak."

Therapy for worry

What were Mrs. Gandhi's diversions when not engrossed in matters of the State?

She could find distraction in many simple things including playing with her grandchildren.

But it may surprise many to know that she was an avid crossword puzzle buff.

She said in an interview once that in her spare time she turned to the crossword puzzle page.

"I developed this while a student in England. It is real therapy for worries and a fine literary pastime too."

Whenever she got stuck in a clue, she would turn to some one nearby and ask "Can you think of the proper answer for this clue?"

First category

Motilal Nehru once told her, "Indira, there are two kinds of people: those who do the work and those who take the credit. Belong to the first category".

Mrs. Gandhi said she always tried to be in the first category.

Behind the soft exterior and a disarming smile lay an indomitable spirit, self-assurance and a sombreness of mind, with some lava and brimstone bubbling underneath and rare political acumen.

She did consult people, but generally ended up by making up her own mind.

Early moorings

An episode at Shantiniketan revealed her early ideological moorings.

The then Governor of Bengal, Sir J. Anderson, on a visit to Shantiniketan in February 1935, was passing through some of the dormitories and rooms and chanced to notice a neatly arranged table by a bedside near the entrance to the girls' hostel. Out of curiosity he picked up a book from the rack and it was a copy of Shaw's "Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism."

The Governor then picked up a few more. They seemed to be all on socialism or allied subjects.

"Who is this red lady?" Sir Anderson enquired.

On being told that the seat belonged to Nehru's daughter, he chuckled and said: "Ah that explains it."

String of honours

Mrs. Gandhi received numerous honours during her long political career.

She was made Bharat Ratna in 1972 for her leadership during the Bangladesh crisis.

She won the Mexican Academy award for liberation of Bangladesh the same year.

The next year, she was awarded the second annual medal of the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

In 1976 she won the Mothers' Award of the U.S.

The Yale University honoured her with its Howland Memorial Prize in 1967 and 1968.

A poll by the French Institute of Public Opinion in 1971 showed her as the most admired woman in France and the Gallup poll in the U.S. rated her the most admired person of the world.

A chapter ends

"Reading history is good. However it is better to help making history."

That was Jawaharlal Nehru in one of his letters from Naini prison to his daughter Indira whom he called Priyadarshini.

They were prophetic words. Indira became India's Prime Minister in 1966.

And for 18 years her life story was interwoven with the history of the nation.

It was a turbulent history full of twists and turns.

When she fell to an assassin's bullet this morning, a chapter in India's history came to an end.

A fleeting glimpse ...

1917 Born in Allahabad on November 19
1921 First arrest of father on December 6.
1926 Accompanied parents in March 1926 to Europe for mother's treatment and schooling in Geneva and Bex.
1928 Started Children's Section of Mahatma Gandhi's Charkha Sangh Started receiving letters (930 in number) in 1928 from Jawaharlal Nehru on pre-history later published as "Letters from a Father to His Daughter."
1936 Kamala Nehru's death at Lausanne on February 28.
1942 Married Feroze Gandhi on March 26. Attended AICC Session in Bombay on August 8, 1942 where "Quit India" Resolution was adopted.
1942-43 Was imprisoned in Naini Central Jail (September 10, 1942 to May 13, 1943)
1944 Birth of first son, Rajiv, in Bombay on August 20.
1946 Birth of second son, Sanjay, in Delhi on December 14.
1947-48 Worked in Delhi to restore communal harmony on Gandhiji's instructions.
1955 Elected Member of the Congress Working Committee in February. Elected Member, Central Election Committee of the Congress, September 19.
1956 President of Allahabad City Congress Committee, September 22.
1958 Appointed Member, Central Parliamentary Board, in Place of Jawaharlal Nehru on February 23.
1959-60 President of the Indian National Congress from February 8, 1959 to January 18, 1960
1960 Death of husband Feroze, September 8.
1964 Death of Jawaharlal Nehru, (father), May 27. Appointed Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the Cabinet of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Elected unopposed to Rajya Sabha from the U.P. Legislative Assembly on August 20.
1966 Elected leader of Congress Party in Parliament on January 19 and sworn in Prime Minister on January 24.
1967 Declared elected to the Lok Sabha from Rae Bareli, U.P., (Votes secured 143,602) on February 23. Sworn in Prime Minister on March 13, after the Fourth General Elections
1969 Bangalore session of AICC on July 10 1969 where Note on Economic Policy was debated and nomination for Presidential candidate created a division. Took over the Finance Portfolio from Morarji Desai on July 16 Fourteen major banks nationalised on July 19. Demanded summoning of the AICC. "Expelled" from the Congress by Nijalingappa, Congress split became complete.
1970 Took over Home Portfolio, June 26. solution of Lok Sabha and holding of fresh elections announced, December 27.
1971 Re-elected as Congress Parliamentary Party leader on March 17 and sworn in as Prime Minister on March 18. Friendship and Cooperation Treaty with Soviet Union Announcement of surrender of Pakistani forces in Bangladesh and offer of unilateral ceasefire to Pakistan, December 16
Announcement of Bharat Ratna award December 16, 1971
1973 Mr Justice A. N Ray appointed the Chief Justice of India, superseding three senior Judges, April 28
1974 Jayaprakash Narayan's campaign for clean government; the Citizens for Democracy formed on April 14; call for the dissolution of Bihar Assembly.
1975 Shiekh Abdullah sworn in Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir on February 25 and offers full support to Mrs. Gandhi, Sikkim joins the Indian Union on May 16. Mrs. Gandhi's election to Lok Sabha set aside by the Allahabad High Court on June 12:
The President, Fakhruddin Ahmed promulgates internal emergency on the advice of the Union Cabinet on June 26. national Opposition leaders arrested. The Supreme Court upholds Mrs. Gandhi's election on November 7
1977 Mrs Gandhi dissolves Parliament, announces General Elections in February. Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress (I) defeated in the Lok Sabha elections on March 21; resigns as Prime Minister, March 22.
Mrs. Gandhi arrested on charges of corrupt practices and misuse of official position on October 4; released unconditionally
1978 Mrs. Gandhi and supporters form the Congress (I) on January 1. The Shah Commission says that the promulgation of emergency was a political decision taken by Mrs. Gandhi (May 15); Mrs. Gandhi wins the Chikmagalur elections
1979 The Morarji Desai Ministry resigns, on July 15; Mr. Charan Singh sworn in Prime Minister on July 28 and resigns without facing Parliament on Aug. 20; The President, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi calls for general elections on Dec. 15.
1980 The Congress (I) wins the election and Mrs. Gandhi returned from Medak and Rae Bareli on January 14; sworn in the Prime Minister on January 15; Sanjay Gandhi, MP, killed in a plane crash on June 23.
1983 Mrs Gandhi made Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement at the Delhi meet (March).
1984 Sikkim Govt. dismissed on May 11. Dr. Farooq Abdullah dismissed as Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir on July 2. Mr. G. M. Shah sworn in as Chief Minister. Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, dismissed on August 16, restored to office after popular agitation, September 16.

THE PUNJAB TANGLE: The Akali Dal launches agitation in 1981, demanding implementation of the Anandpur Sahib resolution, review of the Ravi Beas water distribution and the cession of Chandigarh to Punjab. The political agitation takes a violent turn with the advent of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. Scores of innocent people are killed by followers of Bhindranwale, who shifts his residence to the Golden Temple. Following resignation of the Darbara Singh Ministry, the Centre takes over the State administration and the negotiations; the talks fail on February 21, 1984, the Akali leaders burn copies of Article 25 of the Constitution on February 27; Mrs. Gandhi addresses the nation on June 2 and the Army enters the Golden Temple complex to flush out the terrorists on June 5; Bhindranwale's body found on June 7; sabotage activities, including the hijacking of two Indian planes follow; the Army vacates the temple complex on September 25

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The Sino-Indian Dispute: Illusions And Realities

By N. J. N.

WHEN the Prime Minister declared on October 25, 1962, that until the "severe shock" of the Chinese attack in the North East Frontier Agency "we were getting out of touch with reality in the modern world and we were living in an artificial atmosphere of our own creation", he could have more correctly gone on to add that the "we" referred specifically to himself and his immediate associates. That he did not do so was a reflection of his inability at that time to understand how this "artificial atmosphere" was created and sustained over the years since the Chinese occupation of Tibet. It was also a reflection of New Delhi's invariable tendency to associate the people and the nation as a whole with the shortcomings of which it alone was primarily guilty. For those who had neither the inclination nor the opportunity closely to watch at every stage the interplay of Chinese action and Indian reaction in Ladakh and NEFA, the full extent of the artificiality by which New Delhi's policy was burdened cannot be easy to grasp.

An Obsession

For one thing both on India's part and on that of its critics there was a singularly unhelpful obsession with the non-alignment policy. This obsession derived from the conviction shared equally by both parties that a vigorous and purposeful policy of containing the Chinese was inconsistent with non-alignment. It is a conviction that dies hard and, despite all that has occurred, has yet to be declared irrevocably dead. On the one hand was the implication that the Chinese could not be effectively resisted without a drastic modification of the non-alignment policy and on the other—in a sort of oblique endorsement of this proposition—was the refusal to believe that this policy, like any other, has every right to defend itself without deprecating its own validity. Deprived of its moralistic overtones and the many misconceptions that have distorted it, the non-alignment policy is simply in its essence a refusal to join any military alliance and therefore to engage in the kind of cold war with which the name of the late Mr. John Foster Dulles is associated.

During the fifteen years of Indian independence New Delhi has assiduously projected abroad an image of itself that is inconsistent with true non-alignment and to which India has remained faithful only at the cost of having to sacrifice the national interest. Hence the suggestion even among India's friends that the use of force in Goa seriously reduced New Delhi's status in world affairs. It need not have done anything of the kind and if it did, the responsibility lies with New Delhi itself in that it constantly, by comment, inaction and moralising, created the picture of a government the sole objective of whose policy apparently was to preserve its reputation as a peace-loving nation anxious, above all, to avoid entanglement in the cold war.

Over-Cautious

The definition of non-alignment that emerges from such a woolly and anemic background may be expressed in terms of what this policy does not do. It recoils at the very thought of any kind of commitment. It rejects the use of force in any circumstances. It avoids language at which anyone may take offence and it is constantly fearful that it might be thought "un-Gandhian". This image was accompanied by the unshakable belief in New Delhi that its "voice" in world affairs was an accomplishment to be treasured and protected regardless of any other consideration. Much was loosely said about India's "moral stature" as much by un-thinking observers abroad as by Indian spokesmen themselves.

It was assumed that this "morality" and the peaceful inclinations that derived from it had obtained for India an impressive fund of goodwill and respect abroad. Distinguished visitors to New Delhi politely and fulsomely paid tributes to this intangible asset that had been acquired over the years. When less starry-eyed critics at home suggested that this was no substitute for a foreign policy, Mr. Nehru and his associates dismissed such criticism by pointing to the wonderful foreign testimonials they had received. Why should anyone complain when the foreigners themselves think so highly of our morality?

Goa Campaign

It was, of course, difficult, almost impossible, to reconcile this image with what the pressure of unrelenting events compelled New Delhi to do in Goa. The inconsistency lay not between non-alignment and military action but between such action and New Delhi's very special concept of the non-alignment policy. This concept was and is at the heart of the "artificial atmosphere" which Mr. Nehru himself has now learnt to deplore. New Delhi's "voice", thanks primarily to Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, has been very much in evidence in relation to a wide variety of international problems including Berlin, disarmament, the control of nuclear weapons, Cuba and Laos and it has been supposed that this "voice" has been respectfully heard. Often when both the blocs could not agree and the immediate problem was therefore reduced to evolving an innocuous resolution, Mr. Krishna Menon feverishly addressed himself to this utterly unfruitful task in fulfilling which the only requirement was a more than usual degree of verbal legerdemain. Severely watered down resolutions meaningful only to the extent that they reflected an agreement to postpone disagreement and in formulating which India played a major role were triumphantly flourished as evidence of New Delhi's "voice" in world affairs.

In the result when the national interest called for the use of force New Delhi hedged and hesitated and dithered. Finally when it acted almost the entire world criticised its action as hypocritical in terms of the image New Delhi itself had so carefully created. One aspect of this disastrous projection was Panchshila or the five principles of peace (non-aggression; non-interference; recognition of each other's sovereignty; mutual help; peaceful co-existence) which Mr. Nehru and Mr. Chou En-lai announced with appropriate fanfare in 1954 and were naively accepted as a true reflection of Peking's intentions. Thereafter followed a period during which adulation of China and everything Chinese based, incidentally, on an incredible ignorance of what was really noteworthy in the Chinese achievement completely dominated New Delhi's China policy. A sense of false compromise settlement—a settlement that would, moreover, leave the Chinese with the road they had built across Aksaichin. International opinion at this stage was not unduly agitated and the Indian people were satisfied to take their cue from Mr. Nehru. All was therefore set for peace and, as the culmination of Sino-Indian amity" then came the next shock of the brutal massacre of an Indian police party approximately 40 to 50 miles within Indian territory in Ladakh. It is possible that the officer in charge of the Chinese patrol acted on his own initiative and it is equally possible that instructions from Peking were mainly responsible. In either case this was, from the Chinese point of view, a *major error deriving from Peking's abysmal ignorance of the role of public opinion in a democracy.*

Opinion Mobilised

For the first time since independence the Indian press was able to mobilise public opinion for a cause that could be readily understood. Overnight the possibility of a compromise evaporated as it had not earlier when Indian patrols were "arrested" on their own territory by Chinese detachments in August 1958 and July 1959. It became gradually obvious to the Indian people, accustomed hitherto to leaving "foreign affairs" to Panditji and the knowledgeable ones in New Delhi, that in the vast regions of the north the Government of India knew little or nothing of what was going on. If the pressure of public opinion made compromise impossible New Delhi nevertheless had no intention of adopting the alternative of a firm diplomatic and military containment of the Chinese. New Delhi's primary concern then became one of pacifying public opinion by a skilful technique of, on the one hand, deploring and criticising the Chinese action and, on the other, of recommending a calm and dispassionate attitude towards the crisis. Anything else, it was suggested, was uncivilised and immature and therefore incompatible with the country's traditions.

Peking "Provoked"

Thereafter followed a policy of nursing back public opinion into a frame of mind sufficiently "reasonable" to enable New Delhi if possible to come to some understanding with the Chinese communists. The "friendly tenor" of Mr. Chou En-lai's message in October 1959 was enthusiastically noted and Peking was informed that no military operations would be started while the dispute was being discussed through an exchange of correspondence. The problem, Mr. Nehru re-emphasised, could be settled peacefully. There was no indication then, as subsequent events have proved, that a serious assessment of Chinese motives and of how they could be effectively countered was being undertaken. Asked to explain why China was behaving as she was, Mr Krishna Menon advanced the theory that Peking was being provoked by "a policy of encirclement."

New Delhi clearly pictured itself even at this point, particularly in the international field, as a champion of communist China, an interpreter of its motives and as a sort of more articulate "big brother" who would explain Peking to the outside world. Accordingly there was no "major idea" behind the Chinese "incursions" and Mr. Mao Tse-tung appeared to confirm this when he informed a delegation of the Indian Communist party that the border affair was a "temporary phenomenon."

Naive Credulity

To what extent New Delhi was still a captive of its own image was revealed, perhaps inadvertently, by Mr. Nehru in a letter to Mr. Chou En-lai. He pointed out to the Chinese Premier that in its anxiety to promote a peaceful solution New Delhi did not publicise the Chinese invasion of Ladakh, thereby exposing the Government to the "sharp but legitimate criticism" of both the Indian Parliament and press. Here was a deliberate intimation to Peking that despite New Delhi's belief in a peaceful settlement and in Sino-Indian friendship public opinion might compel it to adopt an increasingly uncompromising attitude. Those who refused to believe in the face of the evidence that New Delhi could be so incredibly naive took refuge in the supposition that Mr. Nehru was cunningly playing a waiting game, playing for time while taking the necessary military measures and initiating the appropriate diplomatic moves. It can now be seen that New Delhi was not guilty of any such cunning and that in the event India was politically and militarily unprepared for what was to come.

Longju in NEFA, at which one of the earliest Chinese "incursions" occurred in 1959, became for that reason symbolic of Chinese aggression. New Delhi disclosed in November, 1959, that it was not prepared to retake it "at present". Two years later it remained untaken firstly because of a Nehru-Chou "agreement" under which India pledged itself "in the interests of peace" to refrain from recovering its own territory and, secondly, because the attempt to retake it would be a "major undertaking". It was dismissed as consisting of "a few huts" and therefore of no military importance.

Menon's Mind

To the suggestion that Indian territory and therefore sovereignty was important, irrespective of the territory's economic or military significance, New Delhi had no answer. The entire purpose of this soft-pedalling of Chinese aggression was to restrain public opinion which in turn could be justified only if in the meantime the ground was being prepared for a vigorous and constructive policy towards the Chinese threat. There was, however, no evidence of any such policy in the making. Mr. Menon, the then Defence Minister, in the meanwhile, advised the nation that military self-sufficiency was his objective, that the people should trust New Delhi, that the Indian army was better equipped than at any other time, that ordnance production had increased rapidly, that Chinese aggression should be liquidated by peaceful processes, that the McMahon Line was a name he did not like, that New Delhi intended to remain friendly with China, that Panchshila had caught the imagination of the Asian people and that if the Tibetan issue had not been referred to the U.N. this was because India wished to protect Tibet from the cold war.

The next stage in this fantastic dyama of unreality assumed the unbelievable form of a team of "experts" from the External Affairs Ministry in a solemn exchange of views with Chinese counterparts on the historical and documentary evidence relating to the northern borders. Every conceivable repository of ancient documents and maps was ransacked with commendable zeal and shortly thereafter Indian Notes of protest contained abstruse references to the Upanishads, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana and to a variety of Sanskrit sources. Every little tedious academic discrepancy as between one document and another was pounced upon with glee by the "experts" as a substantiation of their case. After nine months of this sort of thing, a bulky report was born proving the validity of India's claims which undoubtedly it did but which singularly failed to impress either China or international opinion.

Faith In Persuasion

Implicit in this laborious and legalistic justification of a border that required no justification whatsoever was the conviction that the Chinese could finally be persuaded by patient reasoning to understand the justice of India's stand. The obvious sincerity with which New Delhi held to this view did not, however, strengthen its policy or invest it with any purposefulness. The dispute with China was not to be and could not be resolved in a court of law in which evidence could be marshalled for one case or the other. Nevertheless when Mr. Chou En-lai submitted a scheme of demilitarisation that would have conferred definite advantages on the Chinese in Ladakh it was welcomed in New Delhi as a "conciliatory gesture" although unacceptable. When Chinese aircraft violated Indian air space Indian Government spokesmen expressed the belief that these violations were "accidental" and Mr. Krishna Menon unnecessarily pointed out that the planes could not in any case be easily identified.

Often indeed there was a strange discrepancy between New Delhi's White Papers and the statements in Parliament by the Prime Minister and Mr. Krishna Menon. The Papers are well-documented and detailed evidence of Chinese aerial and territorial aggression. Yet in speaking of the same incidents, whereas a White Paper would describe them as "a very serious matter" that might lead to "very unfortunate consequences", Mr. Nehru would dismiss them as "minor" and "very petty" which was exactly what Peking itself was expected to say. One White Paper accused Peking of aerial violations on 52 occasions but Mr. Nehru considered it proper to point out that often the aircraft could not be identified. Even if late 1959 the Prime Minister referred to Ladakh as the place where a road "is supposed to have been" built and conceded that the Ladakh border was a "matter for debate and consideration." Here plainly was a man so inherently honest and objective, politician though he was, that he could not bring himself to abandon the notions he cherished, against every unpalatable reality, regarding China's policy and its intentions.

These notions persisted well into 1961 and were responsible for the decision to send the Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry, Mr. R. K. Nehru, to Peking on his return from a visit to Outer Mongolia. Nothing had occurred to suggest that the Secretary-General's presence in the capital of a country that had been denounced as an aggressor would yield anything helpful. Yet when critics pointed out that it was hardly appropriate for so high-ranking an officer of the Government to approach the Chinese leaders in Peking for purposes that were not at all clear, New Delhi sought respite in the fiction that Mr. R. K. Nehru would "discuss" and not "negotiate" the border dispute. A further dash of fantasy was injected into the affair by the official claim that Mr. Nehru would confine his activities to paying "courtesy calls" on the leaders of the Chinese Government.

Peking Obdurate

As could be foreseen this display of "courtesy" towards a people indicted of duplicity and aggression left Peking quite unimpressed. All that Mr. Nehru apparently did was to inform his Chinese hosts that India could not negotiate until Chinese aggression was vacated. There was here, as there was from the earliest days of the Chinese seizure of Indian territory in Ladakh, a persistent inability to grasp the implications of Chinese psychology, motives and methods. This failure was responsible for the Nehru-Chou discussions in New Delhi in 1960 during which a wide variety of Indian Ministers anxiously, and rather without co-ordination, tried their hand at bargaining with the Chinese Premier.

From this futile exercise emerged the equally futile decision that further documentation was necessary, that there was a need to reduce tensions and "tranquillise" the border and that there was a "greater understanding of the views of the two Governments." The joint communique and the Chinese Premier's press conference which embodied these decisions and proposals were, however, most revealing from another point of view. If Mr. Nehru continued to believe in China's bona fides, despite the increasing number of "incursions", and his occasional outbursts of indignation, the Chinese leaders on their part continued to believe, though with a greater basis for their belief, that New Delhi could be persuaded into becoming more "reasonable".

Designs Clear

To the question what the Chinese motives could possibly be Mr. Nehru had no answer to offer except to say at one time or another that there was no "major idea" behind the aggression, that he did not know, or that the Chinese were "traditionally expansionist". This was an inadequate substitute for a careful appreciation of the what and why of Chinese action. Consequently Indian policy was reduced to nothing more than a series of *ad hoc* reactions to one point of Chinese initiative or another and also to a vague expectation that Peking, in a spasm of conscience-stricken guilt, would wake up to the error of its ways. Yet China's objectives and tactics were not too difficult to read provided one's vision were not obscured by images and complexes and inhibitions. Out of the Chinese conviction that India was more than slightly disposed towards peaceful compromise—an impression which, as has been seen, New Delhi did nothing to remove and much to confirm—sprang the further Chinese conviction that strong and relentless pressure, military and political, would hasten the Indian Government along the path towards compromise.

If New Delhi was indeed really firm about rejecting a compromise that would impinge on Indian territorial integrity it constantly gave the impression that it was not. And this impression in turn encouraged the suspicion that New Delhi was in fact something less than firm and that its occasional declarations of a refusal to surrender were a concession to public opinion which in the course of time, it was thought, could be persuaded to calm down and accept a settlement in the interests of peace and Sino-Indian friendship. This is how the situation must have looked to observers in Peking and one of the first reliable indications of the Chinese response was available in the Nehru-Chou communique. This referred specifically to the need to avoid further clashes in the border area which should therefore be "tranquillised" on the basis of the *de facto* situation. Consequently the victim of aggression was to agree with the aggressor who remained on the territory he had seized to refrain from any action that might shatter the "tranquillity" which was considered desirable.

The Chinese forces would consolidate and New Delhi would avoid sending patrols into its own territory so that a crisis could be prevented. Thereafter this "tranquillity" was exploited by Peking by propagating the advantages of a peaceful settlement in the calculation that meanwhile New Delhi would succeed in lulling Indian public opinion into complacent reasonableness. Peking therefore combined threats of more action with offers of peace and New Delhi, on its part, caught between its inclination to settle and the difficulty of doing so continued to dither ineffectively.

China's Strategy

The ancient Chinese classical books on the art of war prescribe that when the enemy is hard pressed in a fort or castle or is surrounded it should be allowed one but only one avenue of escape. If this avenue is blocked and denied to the enemy the only alternative it will have is to fight with desperate fanaticism which benefits neither the defenders nor the attackers. Conversely if one escape route is available and the enemy is subjected to intense and relentless pressure the probability is that the escape route will be taken to the advantage of both parties, with the defenders escaping and the attackers triumphant. The "escape route" which Chou En-lai has constantly offered India is negotiation and compromise that will leave the Chinese what they immediately require—a formal and permanent recognition of Peking's right to the territory it has seized in Ladakh.

It followed that the Chinese would be encouraged in these tactics by every Indian indication of a willingness to compromise and negotiate and proportionately of an unwillingness to react resolutely in a spirit of defiance. The substance of what one minority group of critics in India has been saying is that such resoluteness consistently and steadfastly displayed would have been not only fully consistent with non-alignment but would have also impelled the Chinese to reconsider their tactics. The Chinese are a realistic as also a resilient people with a vast capacity for adapting themselves to actuality.

Firmness Lacking

The actuality of Indian determination without the slightest trace of any compromise was never impressed on the Chinese mind and it is to this fundamental weakness that Peking reacted with characteristic ruthlessness. If all the things that were said about negotiations and peace had not been said, if Mr. Chou En-lai had not been welcomed in New Delhi, if the aggression had not been dismissed as an "incursion," if the crisis had not been soft-pedalled in every way, if Mr. R. K. Nehru had not paid "courtesy calls" in Peking, if the Prime Minister and Mr. Krishna Menon had not constantly appeared almost to apologise for the Chinese and if we had refused to "tranquillise" the border and sent in whatever patrols were available deliberately to keep the border "alive", the Chinese would have been convinced that there was no possibility of India's taking the "escape route."

Here New Delhi's answer was that the alternative was a major war and New Delhi, indeed, accused its

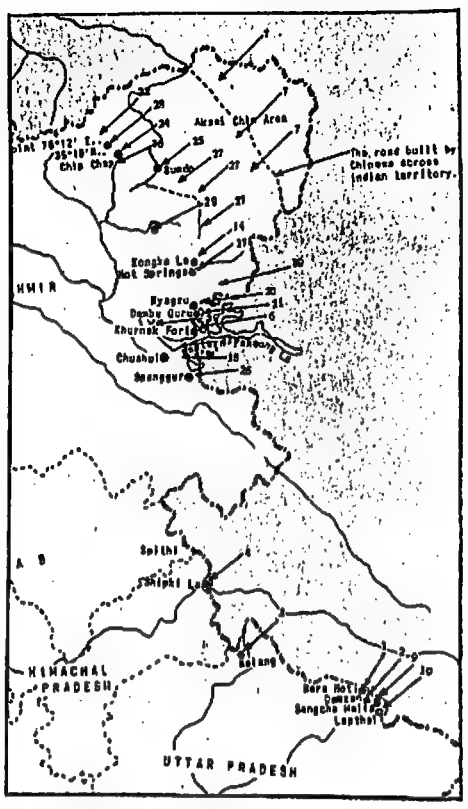
Continued on Page 10

NON-ALIGNMENT

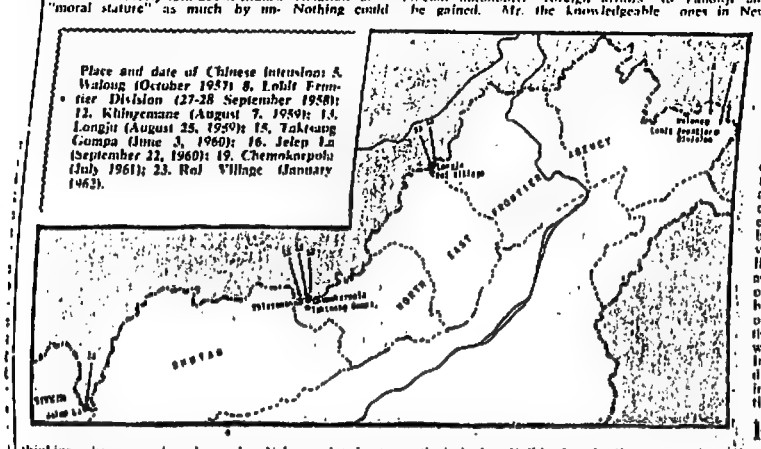
"The definition of non-alignment that emerges from such a woolly and anaemic background may be expressed in terms of what this policy does not do. It recoils at the very thought of any kind of commitment. It rejects the use of force in any circumstances. It avoids language at which anyone may take offence and it is constantly fearful that it might be thought "un-Gandhian". This image was accompanied by the unshakable belief in New Delhi that its "voice" in world affairs was an accomplishment to be treasured and protected regardless of any other consideration."

People's Response

"National unity, discipline and sacrifice were emphasised by the very Ministers that had brought the country to this pass and the people's wholehearted response has been one of the few extremely encouraging and confidence-inspiring factors of the present situation. A more cautious and realistic estimate of Chinese tactics with a reasonable degree of military preparedness would not have required the declaration of a national emergency. The areas the Chinese had seized in NEFA are as territory meaningful only to the extent that they can serve as a base for a deeper penetration into the sub-continent."

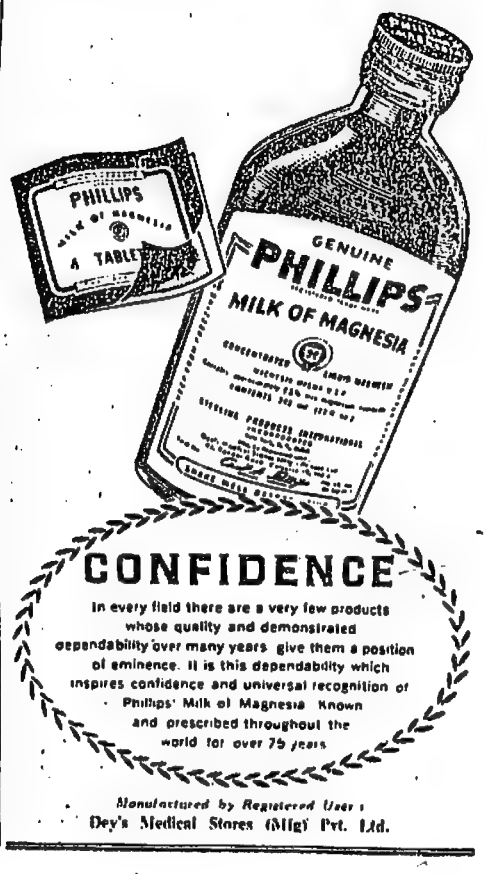


Place and date of Chinese intrusion: 1. Bara Hoti (June 1955); 2. Damzan (September 15, 1955); 3. Nelang (April 28, 1956); 4. Shipki La (September 1 and 20, 1956); 6. Khurnak Fort (June 1958); 7. Aksai Chin Area (September-October 1958); 9. Sangcha Malla (October 1958); 10. Lapthal (October 1958); 11. Western Pangong Lake (July 28, 1959); 14. Kongka La (October 20, 1959); 17. Hot Springs (October 1960); 18. Chushul (May 1961); 20. Spangur (August 1961); 21. Demchok Gurla (August 1961); 22. Point 78° 12' E. 35° 19' N. (September 1961); 24. Chip Chap (January 1962); 25. Sumdo (April 1962); 26. Spanggur (May 1962); 27. Road from Point 78° 35' E. 35° 33' N. to 79° 8' E. 35° 33' N. (June 1962); 28. Point 78° 15' E. 35° 15' 30" N. (June 1962); 29. Gidnam Valley (July 10, 1962); 30. Chip Chap, Chung Chenmo and Pangong regions (June-July 1962).



Place and date of Chinese intrusion: 5. Walong (October 1957) 8. Lohit Frontier Division (27-28 September 1958); 12. Khinzemane (August 7, 1959); 13. Longju (August 25, 1959); 15. Taktseng Gompa (June 3, 1960); 16. Jelep La (September 22, 1960); 19. Chemokapola (July 1961); 23. Kol Village (January 1962).

The fifth article in the series "Age Shall Not Weary Them"—on Pleasure—will appear on January 20.



The Sino-Indian Dispute - 1962.

Encl:
Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.

Oct. '62.

CALENDAR FOR MAY

		SUN. Rise.	SUN. Set.	MOON. Rise.	MOON. Set.
Saturday	18	5 42	18 29	20 25	7 12
Sunday	19	5 42	18 28	21 18	7 59
Monday	20	5 42	18 28	22 6	8 50
Tuesday	21	5 42	18 29	22 58	9 41
Wednesday	22	5 42	18 29	23 43	10 34
Thursday	23	5 42	18 30	..	11 27

PHASES OF THE MOON

Friday May 24 Last Quarter 9 32

WEATHER IN SOUTH INDIA

MADRAS, May 17.

Forecast for Madras Presidency and Mysore for 30 hours ending the evening of May 18.

Thunder showers will be widespread in Kerala and will occur at a few stations in Tamil Nad and West Mysore.

For farmers: Showers at a number of stations in Cochin and Travancore and at a few stations in the districts of Madura, Trichy, Kadur and Hassan. Occasionally strong winds in Trichy.

Outlook for the next three days: Increase of rains in the West Coast and West Mysore.

THE HINDU

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1946.

A CONSTRUCTIVE SCHEME

THE two months of strenuous work the Cabinet Mission has put in since its arrival in India have not been wasted. Whatever one may think of this or that detail of the scheme now put forward for acceptance by the Indian parties, it is not to be denied that it is constructive in character, progressive in outlook and animated by a genuine desire to break the deadlock which is largely of Britain's making. Mr. Churchill, who is an adept in the art of fishing in troubled waters, sought to suggest that the Cabinet Mission's proposals "shift the onus of deciding the future Constitution of India from Indian parties to the British Government." They do nothing of the sort. They merely recognise that Britain as the party in possession has the responsibility to take the initiative for divesting itself of power. The Mission's proposal in this behalf is to set up a provisional Government to which Britain can transfer control. As the setting up of such a Government is best done with the support of as large a measure of public opinion in India as possible and this would be facilitated by giving reasonable assurance to all parties and communities that their legitimate interests shall not suffer in the framing of a permanent Constitution, the Mission has outlined what in its view should be the broad principles on which that to concede the substance of Pakistan the Mission has unduly restricted the provenance and authority of the Indian Union and thus made the Centre less strong than might be consistent with safety and security. Though it is to be given the authority to secure the finance required to meet its obligations, it would, in the absence of power to control currency and tariffs, find itself faced with considerable practical difficulties not only in the raising of money but in ensuring that those auxiliary measures over a wide front are promptly taken that war has shown to be indispensable for maintaining Defence at the highest pitch of efficiency. The composition of the Executive and Legislature of the Union has, rightly, been left to be decided by the Constituent Assembly itself; but we foresee great difficulties in the practical working out of the formula that any question raising a major communal issue in the Legislature would require the support of a majority of representatives of each of the two major communities. It should not, however, be beyond the capacity of the Constituent Assembly to fashion the provision in such a way that it would not lead to perpetual friction.

The tentative grouping of the Provinces in three groups, for which the Cabinet Mission takes responsibility, is said to be based on the principle of contiguity but is really a concession to League sentiment. The wisdom of the encouragement given to the Provinces to group themselves into powerful, virtually Unitary States based on religious affinities is questionable. The Sonderbund War in Switzerland in the forties of the last century and the American Civil War proclaim the dangers inherent in such an arrangement. But it is something that the Mission has recognised that the Provinces should not be coerced to provide what may prove to be something worse than a mere fifth wheel of the Constitution coach. The Provinces have the right reserved to them to contract out of the respective groups, if they so choose, immediately after the new Constitution comes into force. Though the Secretary of State thinks that the Mission's statement does not cover such contingencies, which must be settled by the Constituent Assembly, it seems to us that the Provinces which contract out of a group might claim an implied right to either join any other group or cede certain subjects to the Union. If a Pro-

expressed their wish to negotiate their way into the Union and that is a matter we leave to negotiation between the States and the British Indian parties." But when it is remembered that it is part of the basic scheme that the States, as well as the Provinces, join in forming the Indian Union and like them cede to it control over Defence, External Affairs and Communications and that, further, the geographical position and economic resources of the States, not to mention cultural ties, are such as to hold out powerful inducement to them to seek closer association with the rest of India, it may be confidently asserted that they will not take up an attitude that might weaken or distract the country. Indeed, a prominent spokesman of the States, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar has observed that many States would have preferred to cede more subjects to the Union.

The Cabinet Mission correctly maintains that the setting up of an interim Government is primarily a matter to be settled between the Viceroy and the Indian parties. But it has made no secret of the fact that it considers such a Government indispensable. It has declared that the British Government will do all it can to bring it into existence. The Mission has stressed that all portfolios will be held by Indian leaders having the full confidence of the people. And, perhaps in answer to doubts that have been expressed as to how the Viceroy's veto may operate, the Mission pointedly states that "the British Government, *recognising the significance of the changes in the Government of India*, will give the fullest measure of co-operation to the Government so formed in the accomplishment of its tasks of administration and *in bringing about as rapid and smooth a transition as possible.*" In other words the interim Government will be cast for the role of a succession Government and there can be no question of the Viceroy's veto being casually or habitually exercised, though the legal position will no doubt remain what it is under the Act of 1935 till that Act is replaced by the new Constitution. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Muslim League, as well as other parties and interests which might regard this or that feature of the Mission's proposals as unsatisfactory, will realise the vitally important part that such a Government will play at this juncture and the need, in its own interests

BRITISH PLAN FOR INDIA

LEAGUE DEMAND FOR PARTITION REJECTED

PROPOSALS FOR ALL-INDIA UNION AND GROUPING OF PROVINCES

ARRANGEMENTS TO SUMMON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

INTERIM GOVERNMENT TO BE FORMED IMMEDIATELY

NEW DELHI, May 16.

The British Government's decision to make immediate arrangements to enable Indians to decide the future constitution of India and to set up at once an Interim Government, in which all the portfolios, including that of the War Member, will be held by Indian leaders having the full confidence of the people, is announced in the important statement issued by the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy to-day.

The statement reviews the efforts of the Delegation to bring the two major parties in India together, the failure of the Simla Conference to bring about a settlement and examines at length the Muslim League demand for Pakistan. The Delegation's conclusion is a categorical rejection of the Muslim League's claim for a partition of India and the creation of two separate sovereign States.

The Delegation proceed to outline the broad basis of a scheme for the future constitution of India and indicate the constitution-making machinery which should be brought into existence forthwith. The proposals are made with the full approval of the British Government.

The Delegation's scheme contains the following six points:—

Firstly, there should be a Union of India, embodying both British India and the States, which should deal with Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications and should have the power necessary to raise the finance required for these subjects.

Secondly, the Union should have an Executive and a Legislature constituted from British Indian and State representatives. Any question raising a major communal issue in the Legislature should require for its decision a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as well as a majority of all members present and voting.

Thirdly, all subjects other than Union subjects and all residuary powers should vest in the Provinces.

Fourthly, the States retain all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the Union.

Fifthly, the Provinces should be free to form groups with Executive and Legislatures and each group could determine the provincial subjects to be taken in common.

Sixthly, the Constitutions of the Union and of the groups should contain a provision whereby any province could, by majority vote of its Legisla-

3. We have accordingly decided that immediate arrangements should be made whereby Indians may decide the future constitution of India and an Interim Government may be set up at once to carry on the administration of British India until such time as a new Constitution can be brought into being. We have endeavoured to be just to the smaller as well as to the larger sections of the people; and to recommend a solution which will lead to a practicable way of governing the India of the future, and will give a sound basis for defence and a good opportunity for progress in the social, political and economic field.

4. It is not intended in this statement to review the voluminous evidence that has been submitted to the Mission; but it is right that we should state that it has shown an almost universal desire, outside the supporters of the Muslim League, for the unity of India.

5. This consideration did not, however, deter us from examining closely and impartially the possibility of a partition of India; since we were greatly impressed by the very genuine and acute anxiety of the Muslims lest they should find themselves subjected to a perpetual Hindu-majority rule.

This feeling has become so strong and widespread amongst the Muslims that it cannot be allayed by mere paper safeguards. If there is to be internal peace in India it must be secured by measures which will assure to the Muslims a control in all matters vital to their culture, religion, and economic or other interests.

6. We therefore examined in the first instance the question of a separate and fully independent sovereign State of Pakistan as claimed by the Muslim League. Such a Pakistan would comprise two areas; one in the north-west consisting of the Provinces of the Punjab, Sind, North-West Frontier, and British Baluchistan; the other in the north-east consisting of the Provinces of Bengal and Assam. The League were prepared to consider adjustment of boundaries at a later stage, but insisted that the principle of Pakistan should first be acknowledged. The argument for a separate State of Pakistan was based, first, upon the right of the Muslim majority to decide their method of government according to their wishes, and secondly, upon the necessity

FRAMING OF NEW CONSTITUTION

INDIA SECRETARY'S BROADCAST

APPEAL TO PARTIES FOR CO-OPERATION

NEW DELHI, May 16.

Broadcasting from the New Delhi Station of All-India Radio at 8-45 p.m. to-night, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, explained the Cabinet Mission's proposals for a new constitution for India and appealed to "Indians of all parties to take part in framing a constitution." "We have done and we will continue to do"; he said, "all that lies in our power to help Indians to overcome the difficulties" which confront them in their task.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, speaking in a calm, deliberate voice, which came clear over the air, said:

The words which I shall speak to you are concerned with the future of a great people—the people of India. There is a passionate desire in the hearts of Indians expressed by the leaders of all their political parties for independence. His Majesty's Government and the British people as a whole are fully ready to accord this independence, whether within or without the British Commonwealth, and hope that out of it will spring a lasting and friendly association between our two peoples on a footing of complete equality.

Nearly two months ago I, as Secretary of State for India, and my two Cabinet colleagues, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander, were sent out by His Majesty's Government to India to assist the Viceroy in setting up in India the machinery by which Indians can devise their own Constitution.

We were at once confronted with a major obstacle. The two principal parties—the Muslim League, who won the great majority of the Muslim seats in the recent elections, and the Congress, who won the majority of all the others—were opposed to one another as to the kind of machinery to be set up. The Muslim League claimed that British India should be divided into two completely separate sovereign States, and refused to take part in constitution-making unless this claim was conceded in advance. Congress insisted on one single United India.

REJECTION OF PAKISTAN

During our stay in India we have tried by every means to secure such an accommodation between the parties as would enable constitution-making to proceed. Recently we were able to bring them together at Simla in a Conference with ourselves, but though both sides were prepared to make substantial concessions, it was not found possible to reach complete agreement. We have, therefore, been compelled ourselves to seek for a solution which, by securing the main objects of both parties, will enable the constitution-making machinery to be brought into immediate operation.

While we recognise the reality of the fear of the Muslim League that in a purely Unitary India their community, with its own culture and way of life, might become submerged in a majority Hindu rule, we do not accept the setting up of a separate Muslim sovereign State as a solution of the communal problem. "Pakistan" as the Muslim League would call their State, would not consist solely of Muslims; it would contain a substantial minority of other communities, which would average over 40 per cent and in certain wide areas would even constitute a majority, as for instance in the City of Calcutta where the Muslims form less than one-third of the population. Moreover, the complete separation of Pakistan from the rest of

CRIPPS COMMENDS CABINET SCHEME

WARNING AGAINST REJECTION

NO MORE PARLEYS CONTEMPLATED

NEW DELHI, May 16.

"We have done in this statement what we believe to be best after two months of discussion and very hard work and in the light of all we have heard and studied. We do not intend to start all the negotiations over again. We intend to get on with the job on the lines we have laid down. . . If the plan is not accepted, no one can say how great will be the disturbance, or how acute and long the suffering that will be self-inflicted on the Indian people", observed Sir Stafford Cripps, member of the Cabinet Mission, explaining at a Press Conference to-night, shortly after the India Secretary's broadcast, the main features of the new British proposals contained in the Cabinet Mission's statement issued to-day.

Sir Stafford said: "We hope from the bottom of our hearts that the Indian people will accept the statement in the spirit of co-operation in which it has been drawn up, and that within a week or two the process of Constitution-making may begin and the Interim Government may be formed."

Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Mr. A. V. Alexander were present at the conference.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence joined Sir Stafford in stressing "the determination of the British people as a whole to do everything in their power to assist you in securing a constitution which will enable your future to be great in the annals of your country and in the history of the world."

Addressing the Press Conference Sir Stafford Cripps said:

"You have heard two broadcasts on the statement and you have the document before you. This evening the members of the Mission wanted an opportunity to meet you to give you a few words of explanation and to-morrow we shall be meeting you again to answer questions which you may have to put. I will make a few remarks about the statement while we are waiting for the Secretary of State to come from the broadcasting studio.

"The first thing I want to point out is what the statement does not purport to do. Let me remind you that this is not merely the Mission's statement, that it is the statement of the four signatories, but it is the statement of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Now the statement does not purport to set out a new constitution for India. It is of no use asking us, 'How do you propose to do this or that?' The answer will be: we don't propose to do anything as regards decision upon a constitution. That is not for us to decide.

"What we have had to do is to lay down one or two broad principles of how the constitution might be constructed and recommend those as foundations to the Indian people. You will notice we use the word 'recommend' with regard to the ultimate constitutional forms, with which we deal. You may quite fairly ask, 'But why do you recommend anything; why not leave it to the Indians?' The answer is that we are most anxious to get all Indians into some constitution-making machinery as quickly as possible and the block at present is in this matter. We are, therefore, by this means trying to remove the block so that the constitution-making

PUBLIC NOTICES

ANNOUNCEMENT.

M/s. Deccan Commercial Syndicate, temporary head office, Tanjore, with a branch office at Madras, are our Sole Distributors for KALNA CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS of 300 products for Andhra Districts, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, and Bombay and Sind Provinces. For agencies apply to the above firm at TANJORE or Kalna Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Kalna, Bengal. M-2369

THE NATTARASANKOTTAI ELECTRIC LICENCE, 1927.

Whereas it is proposed to extend the area of supply granted under the above Licence and whereas an application has been made to the Government for sanctioning the necessary amendments to the Licence, notice is hereby given that every local authority, Company or person desirous of making any representation with reference to the application may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Fort St. George, Madras, within three months of the date of this advertisement.

THE NATTARASANKOTTAI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED.

P-2384 Nattarasankottai, (Ramnad Dt.)

TIRUMURTI MILLS LIMITED, UDAMALPET

Notice.

The 10th Annual General Meeting of the above Company will be held on Sunday the 9th June, 1946 at 3-30 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 23rd May 1946 to 9th June 1946 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

For TIRUMURTI MILLS LIMITED,
For JAYALAKSHMI & CO.
(Sd.) R. V. GURUSWAMY NAIDU,
Proprietor,
Managing Agents and Secretaries.

P-2421

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

AT Glen Brook, Ootacamund, on Wednesday the 22nd May 1946 at 10 a.m. A splendid assortment of Wrenn Bennett made furniture and other useful household articles. Effects of J. A. MacAlester, Esq. Apply:—Messrs. Frank Abraham, Govt. Auctioneers, Bangalore. M-2526

ALUMINIUM Sheetings, Dynamos U/S Brass & Copper Cooking utensils (good), Ground Sheets, Blankets, Containers, Cycles U/S, Leather Boots, Secondary Batteries U/S and other useful Salvage items at S.T.D. Madura, on the 20th inst. at 10 a.m. under instructions from D.R.C. (D) Madras, by Chari & Co., Govt. Auctioneers. 3358

LARGE quantities of aero wings, frames, propeller blades, brass scrap, marine and diesel engines, anchor chains, 40/45 gal. containers and other salvage materials at the S.S.D. Cochin on the 21st May at 9 a.m. under instructions from A.R.C. (D)—Murrays. 3289

ON view at No. 4, Springhaven Road, Harbour, Madras, Rosewood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, pictures, Chappel's upright piano, G.E.S.C. Battery Radio, H.M.V. refrigerator, glass, china, etc., also garden plants under instructions from Mr. E. E. Bowell. Sale this Sunday at 10-30 a.m.—Murrays. 3382

SUNDAY next, 9 a.m. at United Auctioneers, Royapettah, furniture, typewriters, Singer sewing machines and cycle, etc. 3394

SURPLUS T.V.S. Producer Gas Plant for M.T. vehicle at the A.I.R. Station, Trichy, on 21st at 4 p.m. under instructions from D.R.C. (D) Madras by Chari & Co., Government Auctioneers. 3376

SUNDAY, 10 a.m.: Rose Teak and Cane furniture, Wardrobes, Table lamps and lights, Cycles, Soda fountain body, Silver, E.P.N.S., Brass and Leather wares, Gramophone in cabinet, Carpets, Gujarat Gramophone in Camera, Eversharp pen and pencil, Watches, Harrington Road, Berlington, Napier Gardens.

SALE at Calley's, Mount Road this Sunday 3393

DIN at 10 a.m. of large quantities of bare copper and V.I.R. underground cables, Brass polished wire 24 Gauge Electric Clocks, Brass steel helmets, stirrup pumps, Eternalit exp. 3 and one H.P. vertical motors, Both lathes, complete, one out-board motor, grinding, hulling and roasting machines, 1½ H.P. oil engine, D.K.W. one H.P. Motor Cycle, Pollard and G.E.C. Radios, Furniture, etc. 3397

ZACKRIA SONS, LTD., Auctioneers, beg to announce sale on Sunday, 26th May 1946 at 'Lavanya' College Road, the valuable effects of H. D. Mayes Esq., consisting of Spencer's and Kalpadi made drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, painted nursery, RCA Radio, P.C. Air Conditioners, Electrolux Refrigerator, Glass, China & Silverware and other articles. 3395

[illegible] coils 4 x 72 wire mesh netting on the 21st

ASSAM EVICTION POLICY

PREMIER'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS

CALCUTTA, May 16.

"The eviction policy that is being carried out in Assam is the policy of the last Government which was predominantly Muslim League and in no particulars have we exceeded it in any shape, manner or intensity," said Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, in an interview to the Associated Press of India to-day. Mr. Bardoloi is on his way to Delhi to attend the Post-War Reconstruction Conference there.

The Assam Premier refuted a statement said to have been made by Sir M. Saadullah, former Premier of Assam, that the evictions were carried out by the present Ministry without due enquiry as to whether the evictees were protected under the terms of the agreement arrived at between the party leaders and the last Cabinet.

Mr. Bardoloi asserted very firmly that no eviction had taken place in which no such enquiry had been made and in which eviction was not justified in accordance with the policy mentioned in the agreement. On the other hand, many measures which were not in the terms of the agreement had been adopted to alleviate distress caused by eviction.

Asked as to how many persons were likely to be evicted, Mr. Bardoloi said: "It is difficult to speak off-hand, but I am sure their number would not be more than a few hundreds." Equally, it was not possible for him, said the Premier, to give the exact extent of the area from which evictions would take place.

"The actual fact is," continued the Premier, "that the immigrants have spread themselves out in these grazing reserves without any authority and at their own sweet will without the least regard to the law and the safety of the graziers and the grazing cattle which are being subjected to the severest of cruelties by these immigrants. These include the maiming of cattle and indiscriminate assaults—and sometimes murder of graziers."

LEAGUERS' OPPOSITION

Mr. Bardoloi went on to say that the whole work of the Government to bring order and peace in these areas was being frustrated by the organised attempts of some Muslim Leaguers, including the President of the Assam Provincial Muslim League, who was himself an immigrant, by carrying on false propaganda on the one hand and telling the immigrants on the other to disobey the law and resettle again in the areas from which they had been evicted. It is quite untrue that these immigrants have been in the least-wise responsible for growing more food," said the Premier, adding, "Apparently their object is nothing more than forcible occupation of lands with a view to show a larger population of Muslim Leaguers in the province. It is hardly necessary to add in these circumstances that the Government is bound to adopt strong measures to put things in order and maintain law in these reserves."

The Revenue Minister of the Government of Assam, Mr. Bardoloi said, had already issued a statement to the Press that he proposed to return the crops of all those who obeyed Government orders in respect of evictions, wherever such crops had been attached by the Government. The Government also proposed to settle on other lands such persons who were liable to be evicted but to whom the Government was under an obligation to find land elsewhere. It is quite untrue, remarked the Premier, that there has been real actual distress anywhere. Most of these evictees live elsewhere and are carrying on this encroachment by erecting habitations which are seldom used by them.

The Government also propose, in case there is any necessity for repatriation, to give every facility for the purpose. They know for certain, however, that there is no such necessity.

In conclusion, Mr. Bardoloi said that the last Government was also carrying out this kind of eviction involving immigrant Muslims. Every Government, he added, was bound to carry out the law which was there.

Our Tirupur correspondent writes: It has been arranged to hold an all-India Cattle Show at Tirupur from June 14 to 15 during [illegible]

ANDHRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

MR. RANGA ELECTED PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BEZWADA, May 16.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Executive Committee met this morning. Mr. T. Prakasam presiding.

At the outset, a condolence resolution on the deaths of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Messrs. T. K. T. T. Tatachari and T. Raghava was passed and then the Executive disposed of routine business.

A meeting of the newly elected members of the Andhra Provincial Committee was held in the afternoon, Mr. T. Prakasam presiding.

Out of a total strength of 181 members, 174 members attended the meeting. Only members, special invitees and Pressmen were allowed into the meeting hall which was packed to the full.

Mr. A. Kaleswararao, M.L.A. proposed the name of Mr. N. G. Ranga for the presidentship of the Andhra Congress Committee and it was seconded by Mr. T. N. Ramakrishna Reddy. Mr. Achuta Rao proposed the name of Mr. M. Pallamraju, M.L.A., and Mr. C. Bangararaju seconded. Mr. N. G. Ranga got 106 votes, while his opponent got 68 and Mr. Ranga was declared elected.

Mr. T. N. Ramakrishna Reddy was next elected Vice-President. Mr. K. Obula Reddy, General Secretary and Messrs. Gothu Lachanna and D. Balaramakrishnayya, joint secretaries and the following members were elected to the executive: Messrs. K. Appala Naidu (North Vizag Districts), K. Subba Rao (South Vizag), G. Ramabhadra Raju (West Godavary), P. Ramachendra Reddy (Chittoor), G. Brahmayya (East Kistna), Sri Anne Anjayya (West Kistna), Messrs. Chinasiva Reddy (Kurnool), Y. Narayana Reddy (Anantapur), P. Ramakrishnayya (Madras), Rama Krishna Reddy (Nellore) and C. Babu Reddy (Cuddapah). Five more seats in the Executive will be filled by co-option.

Mr. T. Prakasam, Prime Minister, left the meeting hall after the presidential election was announced, to attend a meeting of the District Collectors to discuss the food situation. The Collectors of Guntur, Kistna, East and West Godavary Districts attended.

SPECIAL OFFICER APPOINTED FOR WEST KISTNA COMMITTEE

The out-going President, Mr. Prakasam, issued an order to-day superseding the West Kistna District Congress Committee and appointed Mr. V. Kakaiah Venkatratnam as special officer to conduct the affairs of the Congress Committee until a new Committee was formed.—

ELECTIONS IN OTHER PROVINCES

CUTTACK, May 16.

Congress Leftists scored a victory today at the first meeting of the newly-elected Provincial Congress Committee when Mrs. Malati Chaudhury (wife of Mr. Nabakrishna Chaudhury, Revenue Minister) was declared elected as President of the Provincial Congress Committee, defeating Mr. Biswanath Das, former Premier. Out of the 76 members present, 42 voted in favour of Mrs. Malati Chaudhury and 32 for Mr. Biswanath Das. Two votes were rejected.—F.O.C.

MAHAKOSAL

JUBBULPORE, May 16.

Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. (Central) was elected President of the Mahakosal Provincial Congress Committee for the ensuing year defeating Mr. Niranjan Singh, M.L.A., by six votes. Seth Govind Das secured 42 votes as against 36 by Mr. Niranjan Singh. The election of the A.I.C.C. members was uncontested and the number of members who were elected to the All-India body was 12.—A.P.I.

MAHARASHTRA

POONA, May 16.

The members of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee met to-day and Congress Bhavan [illegible] the following office-bearers [illegible] year:

President, Mr. [illegible]

FOOD SHORTAGE IN MALABAR

MINISTER'S IMPRESSIONS OF TOUR

MADRAS, May 16

Mr K. R. Karanth, Minister for Revenue, summing up his impressions of his tour in Malabar and South Kanara districts, at a Press interview to-day, pointed out that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction in both the districts with regard to the existing system of procurement of paddy and rice and also in respect of the supply of cloth.

The Minister said that in the matter of production of food in Malabar, the problem was both temporary and permanent, permanent in the sense that for years to come there was need to carry out irrigation works on a systematic scale so that the large population of the district might be self-sufficient. On this aspect, he had received a number of representations at the places he visited. The South Kanara district was also placed in the same position, though in lesser degree than Malabar. He thought that the only way by which the injustices and iniquities complained of could be removed was to associate the people themselves at every stage in procurement operations and latterly of distribution. In all places, there was a strong feeling that the existing Food Councils were composed of only particular classes and interests, which did not represent the people as a whole. Therefore, there was a general desire for the overhaul of the system.

Referring to the agencies in Malabar engaged in procurement of paddy, Mr. Karanth stated that there was unanimous opinion that they were not working well and that the rice milled and supplied to the people was very bad. He had brought some samples which contained "too much chaff and, sometimes mixed with pebbles." There were also complaints that too much profit was made by the wholesale dealers. As a result of a suggestion made to him favouring the organisation of co-operative societies in Malabar as in South Kanara, where they were working "fairly efficiently", Mr. Karanth said that he had deputed Mr. M. Shiva Rao, Managing Director of the South Kanara Co-operative Society, to visit Malabar next week and make a preliminary survey of the situation and to report how far it would be possible to organise co-operative societies there.

Mr. Karanth found strong support for the reversion to the use of hand-pounded rice, among the people of both the districts, in view of the bad quality of milled-rice now supplied to them. They were willing to take paddy as such and convert it into rice themselves by hand-pounding. Mr. Karanth said that in addition to ensuring good quality of rice, hand-pounding as a cottage industry would provide occupation to thousands of people in rural parts.

SOARING OIL PRICES

Mr. Karanth also referred to the soaring prices of cocoanut and cocoanut oil prevailing in the two districts and to the general feeling that these should be controlled in view of the fact that these articles formed a substantial part of the food of the people of these districts.

The cloth position, both mill and handloom was also acute, Mr. Karanth added. Mill cloth, he said, was supplied in inadequate quantities only to disappear into the black-market. The position was rendered worse by a rule according to which 50 per cent was to be reserved "for certain vested interests", probably, Mr. Karanth remarked, "for the official classes." He said that the people wanted that handloom products and their prices should be controlled so that standard cloth for the use of men and women might be produced in the first instance.

CALICUT BAKERS' PLEA

CALICUT, May 12.

A deputation of the representatives of the Calicut Bakers' Association headed by Mr. K. V. Krishnan, Advocate, waited on Mr. K. R. Karanth on Friday at the Travellers' bungalow and submitted a memorandum urging withdrawal of bread rationing, permission to manufacture cakes, biscuits, etc., issue of the same quantity of maida and sugar as before and abolition of the system of deposit of money.

A deputation of representatives of the Calicut Taluk Ration Shop-owners' Association next met Mr. Karanth and submitted a memorandum criticising the working of rationing.—F.O.C.

acres could be converted into cultivable land, if the channel came into existence. The Collector promised that he would take necessary action without delay.—F.O.C.

STOCKS IN SALEM

SALEM, May 14.

At the monthly meeting of the Salem Ration Advisory Committee, held last evening, Mr. V. S. Rangaswami Naidu, Rationing Officer, stated that the present stock of rice in the Government godowns in Salem amounted to about 53,000 bags of raw rice and about 19,000 bags of boiled rice. As about 75 per cent of the population are used to boiled rice, the Committee requested the Collector to replenish the stock of boiled rice. Further, the meeting requested the authorities to supply unshelled groundnuts instead of the present groundnut preparation (mixed with jaggery and made into small cubes), as the raw groundnut could be used in different ways by the public.—F.O.C.

POSITION IN KURNOOL

KURNOOL, May 15.

Mr. N. S. Arunachalam, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Procurement and Rationing), Madras, accompanied by Mr. Virupaksha Chetti, Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Ceded Districts, visited Pattikonda, Kurnool and Nandikotkur taluks on May 12 and 13 and proceeded on May 14 to tour Kollikuntla taluk. Mr. Arunachalam stated in an interview that informal rationing was now in force in 519 villages, out of 881 in the district and he hoped that it would be extended to the remaining villages soon. Disapproving of the local agitation against any export of grain from the district, Mr. Arunachalam said that Kurnool district was surplus in millets to the extent of 10,000 tons out of which only 5,000 tons had been ordered to be exported to the neighbouring districts of Anantapur and Bellary. He added that the Government would not fail to render relief in case enough grain was not secured through procurement within the district.—F.O.C.

CO-ORDINATION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

SIR HENRY KNIGHT'S JOB

MADRAS, May 17.

The appointment of Sir Henry Knight, by the Government of India, it is officially mentioned, is intended for the purpose of co-ordinating food supplies between Madras, Bombay and Mysore.

The creation of this new post, it is stated, was envisaged by H. E. the Viceroy during his visit to Bangalore in February last.

SIND WHEAT FOR MADRAS

KARACHI, May 16.

South India and particularly Madras will get 12,000 tons of Sind's surplus from the current crop. Final figures of the harvest and procurement are not yet available. But as the process of procurement goes on, Sind is releasing 40,000 tons for the deficit areas including 25,000 tons for Bombay. Sind's normal surplus of wheat is about two lakhs of tons. The harvest is considered satisfactory although it is not a bumper one.—F.O.C.

SIND RICE FOR BOMBAY

KARACHI, May 16.

Out of its annual quota of 14,750 tons of rice allotted to Bombay during the current year, the Sind Government has so far despatched 14,010 tons of rice to Bombay.—A.P.I.

BENGAL GOVT. DENY PRESS REPORT

CALCUTTA, May 16.

A Bengal Government Press Note says: There is no truth in the press report published this morning, that Bengal has offered to supply a quantity of rice to the Bombay Government in exchange for cloth.—A.P.I.

BREAD RATIONING IN BRITAIN

LONDON, May 16.

Administrative arrangements for a possible bread rationing in Britain are now being made by the Ministry of Food experts who held a private meeting yesterday. There is a very strong feeling in the Special Food Committee, over which the Prime Minister presided, against rationing in view of the extensive economies already made. But it will be undertaken, given any serious worsening of the world food situation—and if the United States follows the same course.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are immensely thankful and grateful to our numerous friends and well-wishers who have sent congratulatory messages on the eve of cranking of the camera for 'THIRUMAHIZAI AZHVAR'. We request them to treat this as our acknowledgement.

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SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work: Improvements to the Drainage arrangements at Tambaram Colony—Villupuram District.

Sealed tenders for the work will be received by the District Engineer, South Indian Railway, at Villupuram, upto 12 noon on 8th June 1946 and will be opened by him or his representative at his office on 7th June 1946.

Tender forms can be had from the District Engineer at Rs. 5 per copy (extra copy if available Re. 1 each) which amount will not be refunded under any circumstances. Plans, specifications, etc., can be seen at his office between 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on all working days except Saturdays.

Each tender should be accompanied by a money order receipt or a cash receipt from the Railway Administration's Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer at Trichinopoly or a receipt from the Reserve Bank of India, Madras or from the Imperial Bank of India or any one of its branches at places other than Madras for an earnest deposit of Rs. 500. The final date for the acceptance of deposit will be 31st May, 1946 and deposits paid after this date will not be accepted by the Railway Administration.

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THE TRINITY BANK LIMITED, TRICHINOPOLY.

DIVIDEND FOR 1945-46

The Directors have recommended the payment of a Dividend of 12½% Tax-free and a Bonus of 6¼% Tax-free for the year ending 31st March, 1946.

On confirmation of the same by the General Meeting of the Shareholders convened on 8th June, 1946, the Dividend and Bonus Warrants will be posted to Shareholders on 9th June, 1946.

R. RANGANATHAN, B.A., B.L., Manager.
L. N. S. MANI, M.A., B.L., Managing Director.

Trichinopoly, Dated 13th May, 1946.

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WANTED

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HOT WEATHER VEGETABLES

Cucumber, Ribbed Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Bitter Gourd and Pumpkin.

All these plants are rank creepers and quickly cover a lot of ground, and may not be planted close to vegetable plots containing other varieties, which cannot compete with them. Dig pits 3 ft. x 3 ft. x 1½ ft. deep and 6 ft. apart. Manure these pits very heavily adding plenty of leaf mould. Sow 5 seeds in each pit and water frequently. The seeds germinate within four days. Within a month the plant should have grown to more than 2 ft. Fruits appear within 2 to 3 months from the time of sowing and the plants continue to bear for two months.

Further information may be obtained in Madras city from the Agricultural Demonstrator, Government Vegetable Depot, near the Round Tana; and elsewhere, from the Taluq Agricultural Demonstrator.

ISSUED BY THE FOOD DEPT., GOVT. OF MADRAS. No. 9.

Messrs. Shankerrao Deo, N. V. Gadgil, B. G. Kher, Achyut Patwardhan, Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Deokinandan Narayan, Ramanand Swami, S. S. More, B. P. Badve, Vamanrao Yardi, S. V. Page, P. S. Bhagwat, A. V. Modak, A. V. Tilak and N. G. Gore. All the elections were unanimous. Six of the fifteen delegates to the A.I.C.C. belong to the Socialist group.

N. W. FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, May 16.

Khan Amir Mohamed Khan of Mardan, former Chief Parliamentary Secretary, was elected President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee to-day. Khan Ali Gul Khan, the retiring President, did not seek re-election owing to ill-health. Pir Shahan-shah, M.L.A., and Lala Kotu Ram, M.L.A. (Bannu) were elected Vice-Presidents while Khan Abdul Akbar Khan and Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi were elected General Secretary and Cashier respectively.

The following were elected to the All-India Congress Committee: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Messrs. Amir Mohd. Khan, Arbab Abdul Rahman Khan, Abdul Wali Khan, Lala Kotu Ram, Pir Shahan Shah, and Haji Fakira Khan of Hazara. The new President, Khan Amir Mohd. Khan is a prominent Red Shirt worker.

GUJERAT

AHMEDABAD, May 16.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel retired to-day as President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee after holding that post continuously for about 25 years. The newly formed Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to-day elected Mr. Kanjibhai Desai as its new President.

A resolution of condolence at the death of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was passed.

BIHAR GOVT.'S AID TO KHADI INDUSTRY

PATNA, May 15.

It is learnt that in order to inculcate the spirit of self-sufficiency among the people, the Ministry has decided to give all assistance to the All-India Spinners' Association, Bihar branch, in the shape of grant of accommodation for maintaining adequate stock of cotton and spinning wheels in different convenient centres. The Government have decided to purchase immediately one lakh lbs. of yarn lying idle at present and will have it woven into cloth with a view to meeting the cloth shortage and encouraging hand-spinning and weaving and also popularising cottage industries. The Bihar Cottage Industries Institute at Patna will be converted into a pure khadi weaving centre and the design making and teaching programme in the Institute will in future be carried out with hand-spun yarn only.

At a conference of the representatives of the All-India Spinners' Association, Bihar, the Bihar Weavers' Association, the Departments of Development, Industries and Supply, of the Bihar Government held yesterday at the Patna Secretariat, Mr. A. N. Sinha, the Food and Supply Minister, presiding, a sub-committee was formed which has recommended that the control of cloth woven by weavers be effected in Santal-parganas with the help of the Bihar Weavers' Association.

It is to be noted that Santal-parganas is on the border of Bengal and large quantities of hand-woven cloth are being smuggled into Bengal.—U.P.I.

ARMY AND THE PRESS

LUCKNOW, May 14.

Major-General A. C. Curtis, commanding Lucknow District, told press correspondents here to-day that the restrictions on the Press *vis-a-vis* the activities of the army had been lifted to a large extent and orders had gone out from the Commander-in-Chief to various Area Commanders to establish the closest contact with the Press.

The General deplored what he termed as grossly exaggerated accounts of stray incidents in the army and appealed to the Press not to publish reports without their being confirmed by the army authorities. He quoted the instance of the happenings in the Ninth Gurkha Regiment on March 14 at Dehra Dun and said, while the official report had stated that less than one hundred Gurkhas were involved, Press reports put the figure between 800 to 900. According to the official report, three officers were attacked with sticks and fists and received cuts but no officer was sent to hospital as reported in a section of the Press.

Asked if there was any dissatisfaction resulting from the delay in demobilisation, the General said there was always a certain amount of dissatisfaction, but steps were taken to clear accounts as early as possible.

CALICUT, May 16.

Intimation has been received to-day stating that Government have allotted 33,000 tons of rice from the Punjab to Malabar and that it was being shipped to Malabar from Karachi by Volkart Brothers. The Madras Government have ordered an allotment of 4,500 tons of Burma rice to Malabar.—F.O.C.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY RATS AND INSECTS

KUMBAKONAM, May 14.

Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyengar and Mr. K. Raghavacharian, Advocates, entertained Mr. K. Bashyam at lunch on Sunday last. The occasion was availed of by Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyengar and Mr. M. Ramachandra Aiyar to present to the Minister a memorandum outlining suggestions for increasing food cultivation. The memorandum explained the irrigation and other facilities required for cultivation of "Kuruvai" and pleaded for the following measures for increasing the acreage under food: free supply of seed for all lands brought under short crop cultivation, supply of sulphate manure and oilcake free; a subsidy of Rs. 20 per acre to cover cost of additional labour; supply of cotton seeds and oilcake at twice the pre-war price for feeding livestock; no levy of second crop kist on lands newly brought under double crop cultivation.

The memorandum further stated: "There was a forty per cent failure of crop in the old delta of the Tanjore District, particularly in the eastern taluks. The loss in yield was not mainly due to the failure of the north-east monsoon. It was in a great measure due to the extraordinary and unprecedented destruction of crops by swarms of rats and at a later stage of the crops by the insect pests. The local misrasdars attribute this extraordinary rat pest to the dearth of snakes in the villages because of the killing of snakes for commercial purposes. The problem is a serious one and must be tackled early by the Government."

PUDUKOTTAH GOVT.'S ORDER

PUDUKOTTAH, May 14.

By a special supplement to the Gazette published during the week, the Government have ordered that no land-holder in the State should harvest lands on which rationed articles are grown, without notice to the Rationing Officer of the area and should submit accounts of the quantities harvested. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Regulation, renders such person liable to punishment under the Pudukottah Rationing Order.—F.O.C.

MANUFACTURE OF PLOUGHS IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, May 14.

To concert measures for a 'Grow More Food' campaign with the aid of tractors and pumps, a conference of Engineering and Agricultural Officers was held yesterday, in the Chambers of Mr. M. A. Srinivasan, Minister for Agriculture with the Government of Mysore.

Mr. L. Siddappa, Minister for Public Works and Industries, attended the conference, besides the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Director of Industries, General Manager, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Director of Agriculture and the Chairman of the Kirloskars, Mysore.

The conference is understood to have mainly concerned itself with the question of the manufacture of ploughs. It was decided that ploughs of the required type should be arranged to be manufactured in the Bhadravati Iron Works expeditiously, so as to commence deliveries within a month.

The meeting also considered and decided upon a plan of speedy and co-ordinated action for the extensive use of the fresh supply of irrigation pumps, to pump water from the Tunga, Bhadra, Shimsha and other rivers, to raise semi-irrigated food crops on the sides of rivers.—F.O.C.

SITUATION IN PATTIKONDA TALUK

KURNOOL, May 12.

Mr. Nivarti Venkatasubbiah, M. L. A., General Secretary of the District Congress Committee, along with three others waited in deputation on Rao Saheb M.R. Bangara, Collector of Kurnool, to represent the grievances of the people in connection with the food position in the District. They represented to the Collector that the situation in Pattikonda Taluk was causing anxiety and that foodgrains should be sent immediately to that Taluk. They also protested against the order of the Government directing the export of 5,000 tons of millets from the district. The deputationists further requested the Collector to address the Public Works Department to see that the construction of the feeder channel to the Boyalakuntla tank in Siruvel taluk was taken on hand without further delay as 300 more

IMPROVING THE LOT OF SEAMEN

BOMBAY, May 15.

Indian seamen are not, at this stage in favour of a global strike of seamen as suggested by the National Maritime Union of America.

Mr. Dinkar Desai, Vice-President of the All-India Seafarers Union and representative of Indian seamen at the International Maritime Conference held at Copenhagen, told the Associated Press of India to-day that Indian seamen generally would welcome the idea of a world strike, but it was inopportune at present. Mr. Desai supported the idea of forming the International Federation of Maritime Workers with a view to improving the conditions of seafarers all over the world. The formation of such an organisation would be of special benefit to Indian seafarers as they were the lowest paid seamen in the world.

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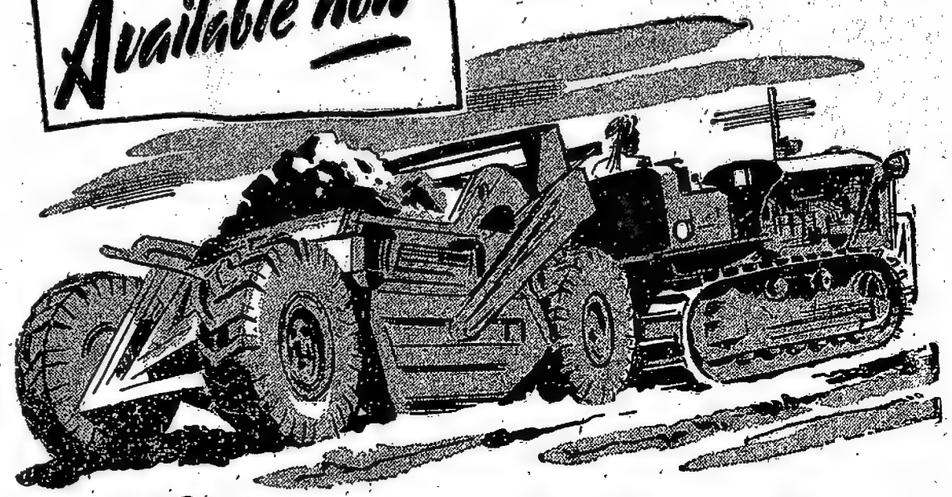

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Constitution may be based as well as the procedure which could speedily bring about the implementing of those principles. The principles are, as the Mission emphasises, only recommendations. They can be varied by agreement between the two principal communities when the Constituent Assembly comes to discuss them. But in the absence of such agreement they will have to serve, the Mission points out, because they represent the nearest approximation to an agreed settlement that two months of strenuous effort, with the maximum of goodwill on all sides, have been able to bring about. Sir Stafford Cripps was being strictly logical when he stressed that the Mission did not propose to reopen negotiations on this subject, since it could not hope to substitute proposals more satisfactory all round. He announced the Government would be taking steps forthwith, on the one hand to set up an interim Government and on the other to arrange for the early summoning of the Constituent Assembly.

The Mission has made it clear that, if it has had to take certain decisions, it was because no other way of implementing Britain's undertaking to relinquish control was open to it. It seems to us that this contention is justified. That is not to say that its proposals, whether in regard to the future or for the setting up of a Constituent Assembly, are ideally conceived. But they will serve to break the ice and make a beginning by mobilising the goodwill of all elements in India who, while anxious to safeguard their own cultural individuality and just rights, do not wish to hinder the progress of the country as a whole. The Cabinet Mission has come to the deliberate conclusion that Pakistan, whether in the form in which the League envisaged it or in a modified form, will mean gross injustice to large masses of people and will endanger the safety and hinder the progress of India and that it must therefore be rejected. At the same time the Secretary of State has emphasised in his broadcast that the Mission's scheme "makes it possible for the Muslims to secure the advantages of Pakistan without incurring the dangers inherent in the division of India." That is certainly no exaggeration of the concessions that have been made to reassure the Muslims and we have no doubt that large sections of Muslim opinion will see the matter in that light. There is genuine ground for apprehension that in the desire

while that goes outside a group resolves to cede the group subjects to the Indian Union there would arise precisely the same difficulty as the Cabinet Mission anticipated and has given as its reason for rejecting the Congress President's scheme under which the Provinces could at their option cede certain subjects to the Centre. There is, however, something to be said for the view, which the Secretary of State has put forward with persuasive vigour, that it is better in the early stages of Constitution-building to err on the side of fluidity than of rigidity. The Muslim League, at all events, will have an opportunity to persuade, if it can, the Provinces which it had wanted to be compulsorily included in Pakistan, of the advantages of voluntary association. And the provision that it should be open to Provinces periodically to call for a reconsideration of the terms of the Union and Group Constitutions should be welcome to those who maintain that the minimum of constraint should be laid on Provincial freedom.

On two of the most important issues with which it has dealt, the Cabinet Mission has said less than it perhaps might have; but it has said enough to show that it fully realises its responsibilities. Its unequivocal declaration that "with the attainment of independence by British India, whether inside or outside the British Commonwealth, the relationship which has hitherto existed between the Rulers of the States and the British Crown will be no longer possible" brings to an end an era of great confusion and uncertainty in the relations between British and Indian India which anti-national interests were not slow to exploit. Mr. Churchill sought to suggest in the Parliamentary debate on Thursday that the abolition of Paramountcy would leave the question of the States in mid-air. But that is clearly not the intention of the Mission which points out that the States "are ready and willing to co-operate in the new development of India." They are to take part in the Constituent Assembly. The Mission has observed that "the precise form which their co-operation will take must be a matter for negotiation during the building up of the new constitutional structure and it by no means follows that it will be identical for all States". Sir Stafford Cripps has explained that, as a result of the abolition of Paramountcy, the States "will become wholly independent, but they have

of the country, for every major element to co-operate in it. The Cabinet Mission is so impressed with the necessity for establishing an interim Government that it seems fairly clear that it will ask the Viceroy to go ahead with the project even if he does not secure the co-operation of all the parties; it has indicated that the Viceroy may have to be content with "the maximum of co-operation" available. It would be inexcusable for any party to stand aloof or try to obstruct; for, to do so would be to precipitate the disaster of civil strife which the Mission so graphically describes and so earnestly deprecates.

CABINET MISSION'S PROPOSALS

GANDHIJI URGES NEED FOR CAREFUL STUDY

NEW DELHI, May 16.

"Whether you like the Cabinet Delegation's announcement or not, it is going to be the most momentous one in the history of India and, therefore, requires careful study," declared Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the prayer meeting this evening.

He said he did not propose to say anything about the announcement. It would be in their hands in a couple of hours. He asked them not to allow themselves to be led away by prejudice or hearsay, but to study the document itself carefully and then form their own opinion. He deprecated the habit of borrowing opinion from newspapers. Newspapers should be for the study of facts. They should not be allowed to kill the habit of independent thinking. The English language, he warned them, was a difficult medium to master. Even he, after his residence for nearly 20 years among English-speaking people, could not claim to have full mastery over it. They should, therefore, study the document in Hindustani to be able to grasp its full meaning. As men of prayer, it further behoved them to put themselves entirely in the hands of God and pray to Him to illumine and purify so as to fit them for understanding the document aright.—A.P.I.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL MEETING

NEW DELHI, May 16.

An emergent meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held to-night when, it is learnt, H. E. the Viceroy thanked his colleagues for having stood by him during the difficult days of the war.

The Viceroy is also understood to have indicated the lines on which he desired to constitute his new Cabinet.—U.P.I.

JAVA TALKS TO BE RESUMED

BATAVIA, May 16.

The reopening of negotiations between the Dutch and Indonesian leaders was announced to-day by Governor General Hubertus van Mook. He told the United Press of America that he envisaged a settlement on the basis of a federation of islands in the Dutch East Indies with joint Dutch-Indonesian overall control. The expressed wishes of the people would be the determining factor governing the degree of local autonomy to be granted in various areas, he said.

and the terms of the Constitution after an initial period of 10 years and at ten-yearly intervals thereafter.

As regards the constitution-making body, they state that the only practicable course is to utilise the recently elected Provincial Legislative Assemblies as electing bodies. After careful consideration the Mission think that the fairest and most practical scheme would be this:

Firstly, to allot to each province a total number of seats proportional to its population, roughly in the ratio of one to a million as the nearest substitute for representation by adult suffrage. Secondly, to divide this provincial allocation of seats between the main communities in each Province in proportion to their population. Thirdly, to provide that the representatives allocated to each community in a province shall be elected by members of that community in its Legislative Assembly. Representatives thus chosen shall meet in New Delhi as soon as possible. The Viceroy will at once request Provincial Legislatures to proceed with the election of their representatives and the States to set up a Negotiations Committee.

In conclusion, the Delegation say that in the absence of agreement they lay before the Indian people proposals which they hope will enable them to attain their Independence in the shortest time and with the least danger of internal disturbance and conflict. The alternative to their acceptance would be grave danger of violence, chaos and even civil war.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The following is the text of the statement:

1. On March 15th last just before the despatch of the Cabinet Delegation to India Mr. Attlee, the British Prime Minister, used these words:—

"My colleagues are going to India with the intention of using their utmost endeavours to help her to attain her freedom as speedily and fully as possible. What form of Government is to replace the present regime is for India to decide; but our desire is to help her to set up forthwith the machinery for making that decision."

* * *

"I hope that India and her people may elect to remain within the British Commonwealth. I am certain that they will find great advantages in doing so."

* * *

"But if she does so elect, it must be by her own free will. The British Commonwealth and Empire is not bound together by chains of external compulsion. It is a free association of free peoples. If, on the other hand, she elects for independence, in our view she has a right to do so. It will be for us to help to make the transition as smooth and easy as possible."

2. Charged in these historic words we—the Cabinet Ministers and the Viceroy—have done our utmost to assist the two main political parties to reach agreement upon the fundamental issue of the unity or division of India. After prolonged discussions in New Delhi we succeeded in bringing the Congress and the Muslim League together in Conference at Simla. There was a full exchange of views and both parties were prepared to make considerable concessions in order to try and reach a settlement but it ultimately proved impossible to close the remainder of the gap between the parties and so no agreement could be concluded. Since no agreement has been reached we feel that it is our duty to put forward what we consider are the best arrangements possible to ensure a speedy setting up of the new constitution. This statement is made with the full approval of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Muslims are in a minority, in order to make Pakistan administratively and economically workable.

The size of the non-Muslim minorities in a Pakistan comprising the whole of the six Provinces enumerated above would be very considerable as the following figures show:—

	Muslim	Non-Muslim
North-Western Area—		
Punjab	16,217,242	12,201,577
North-West Frontier Province ..	2,768,707	
Sind ..	3,208,325	249,270
Br. Baluchistan ..	438,030	1,326,683
		62,701
	22,633,294	13,840,231
	62.07%	37.93%
North-Eastern Area—		
Bengal ..	33,005,434	27,301,091
Assam ..	3,442,479	6,782,254
	36,447,913	34,083,345
	51.69%	48.31%

The Muslim minorities in the remainder of British India number some 20 million dispersed amongst a total population of 188 million.

These figures show that the setting up of a separate sovereign State of Pakistan on the lines claimed by the Muslim League, would not solve the communal minority problem; nor can we see any justification for including within a sovereign Pakistan those districts of the Punjab and of Bengal and Assam in which the population is predominantly non-Muslim. Every argument that can be used in favour of Pakistan, can equally in our view be used in favour of the exclusion of the non-Muslim areas from Pakistan. This point would particularly affect the position of the Sikhs.

"PAKISTAN NO SOLUTION FOR COMMUNAL PROBLEM"

7. We therefore considered whether a smaller sovereign Pakistan confined to the Muslim majority areas alone might be a possible basis of compromise. Such a Pakistan is regarded by the Muslim League as quite impracticable because it would entail the exclusion from Pakistan of (a) the whole of the Ambala and Jullundur Divisions in the Punjab; (b) the whole of Assam except the district of Sylhet; and (c) a large part of Western Bengal, including Calcutta, in which city the Muslims form 23.6 per cent of the population. We ourselves are also convinced that any solution which involves a radical partition of the Punjab and Bengal, as this would do, would be contrary to the wishes and interests of a very large proportion of the inhabitants of these Provinces. Bengal and the Punjab each has its own common language and a long history and tradition. Moreover, any division of the Punjab would of necessity divide the Sikhs leaving substantial bodies of Sikhs on both sides of the boundary. We have therefore been forced to the conclusion that neither a larger nor a smaller sovereign State of Pakistan would provide an acceptable solution for the communal problem.

PROBLEM OF DEFENCE

8. Apart from the great force of the foregoing arguments there are weighty administrative, economic and military considerations. The whole of the transportation and postal and telegraph systems of India have been established on the basis of a united India. To disintegrate them would gravely injure both parts of India. The case for a united defence is even stronger. The Indian armed forces have been built up as a whole for the defence of India as a whole, and to break them in two would inflict a deadly blow on the long traditions and

(Continued on page 7)

* All population figures in this statement are from the most recent census taken in 1941.

India would, in our view, gravely endanger the defence of the whole country by splitting the Army into two and by preventing that defence in depth which is essential in modern war. We therefore, do not suggest the adoption of this proposal.

"A CONSTITUTION OF THREE TIERS"

Our own recommendations contemplate a constitution of three tiers at the top of which would be the Union of India with an Executive and Legislature empowered to deal with the essential subjects of External Affairs, Defence and Communications, and the finance necessary for these services. At the bottom would be the provinces which would have, apart from the subjects I have just named, complete autonomy. But we contemplate further that provinces will wish to unite together in groups to carry out in common services covering a wider area than that of a single province, and these groups may have, if they wish, legislatures and executives which, in that event, will be intermediate between those of the provinces and those of the Union.

"PAKISTAN WITHOUT THE DANGERS OF DIVISION"

On this basis, which makes it possible for the Muslims to secure the advantages of Pakistan without incurring the dangers inherent in the division of India, we invite Indians of all parties to take part in framing a constitution. The Viceroy will, accordingly, summon to New Delhi representatives of British India, who will be elected by the members of the Provincial Legislatures in such a way that as nearly as possible for each one million of the population there will be one representative, and that the proportion between the representatives of the main communities will be on the same basis.

After a preliminary meeting in common, these representatives of the provinces will divide themselves up into three sections the composition of which is laid down and which, if the provinces ultimately agree, will become the three groups. These sections will decide upon provincial and group matters, subsequently they will reunite to decide upon the constitution for the Union. After the first elections under the new constitution the Provinces will be free to opt out of the group into which they have been provisionally placed. We appreciate that this machinery does not of itself give any effective representation to other than the principal minorities and we are therefore providing for a special committee to be set up in which the minorities will play a full part. The business of this committee will be to formulate fundamental and minority rights and to recommend their inclusion in the constitution at the appropriate level.

FUTURE OF THE STATES

So far I have said nothing about the Indian States which comprise a third of the area of India and contain about one quarter of the whole population. These States at present are each separately governed and have individual relationships with the British Crown. There is general recognition that when British India attains Independence, the position of these States cannot remain unaffected, and it is anticipated that they will wish to take part in the constitution-making process and be represented in the All-India Union. It does not, however, lie within our Province to decide these matters in advance as they will have to be the subject of negotiation with the States before action can be taken.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

During the making of the Constitution, the administration must be carried on and we attach, therefore, the greatest importance to the setting up at once of an Interim Government having the support of the major political parties. The Viceroy has already started discussions to

(Continued on Page 6)

be the chief.

NEED FOR SMOOTH TRANSITION

"Now that it has been finally and absolutely decided that India is to have the complete independence she desires, whether within or without the British Commonwealth as she chooses, we are anxious that she shall have it as soon as possible and the sooner if, when there is a new constitutional structure decided upon by the Indian people. But of course we cannot just stand by and wait till the time comes. There is bound to be some time to reach the point of the completion of the new constitutional structure. The Viceroy, in his statement, has stated that he will take with the Provinces, as they now are, distinct steps with a view to the Governors of the Provinces to withdraw issues out of the way on the hope that, as the statement, he will be able to get that new Governments of the main parties set up.

"This matter of the Indian States is of supreme importance. The enormous tasks facing India. It is these great tasks, and the greatest of them is the integration situation that makes it so important that we should have a smooth and efficient transition.

"Nothing could be more fatal than people to-day in the face of dangers of famine, than a breakdown of administration and communications where in India, and that is why as we do, the vital need for a period between all parties and communities including the British in this time of transition.

NO DATE FOR COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL

"So much then for the vital point of the Interim Government. Some of you may wonder how soon this means that the British will sever their governmental connection with India—I hope that in any event we shall remain the closest friends when Indian freedom comes. Well, we certainly can't say that. Who can foretell how quickly constitutions can be hammered out? One thing is, however, absolutely certain and this is the quicker you start the quicker you will end, and the sooner we shall be able to withdraw, handing over the power to the new Governments of the Union, Provinces and, if it is so decided, of the groups.

"This brings me to what has been decided rather than recommended. It has been decided to make a start with the constitution-making rightway. This does not mean a decision as to what the constitution shall finally be; that is for decision by the representatives of the Indian people. What it does mean is that the deadlock which has prevented a start on the process of constitution-making is to be removed once and for all.

CONDITIONS FOR ALTERING SCHEME

"The form in which we propose that the constitution-making bodies should be assembled is important for this reason. It permits of arriving at constitutions in the recommended form. It goes a little further than that in one respect. As we believe and hope that the two parties will come into this constitution-making on the basis of our recommendations, it would not be fair to either of them if the fundamental basis which we recommend could be easily departed from. So we stipulate that a departure from that basis, which is laid down in paragraph 15 of the statement, should only be made if a majority of both communities agree to it. That, I think, is eminently fair to both parties. It does not mean that no departure can be made from the recommendations, but it does mean that the special provisions I have mentioned will apply to such resolutions in the Constituent Assembly of the Union. That is one special provision as to particular majorities. The only other is in relation to matters raising any major communal issue when a similar rule will apply. All the rest is left to the free play of discussion and vote.

RIGHT TO OPT OUT OF PROVINCIAL GROUPS

"The question, I am sure, will occur to all of you and that is why we have named the three sections of provinces into which the Assembly will break up to formulate the provincial and group constitutions. There was a very good reason for this. First of all, of course, somehow or other those groups had to be formed before they could proceed to their business. There were two ways of dealing with that matter. Either

(Continued on page 7)

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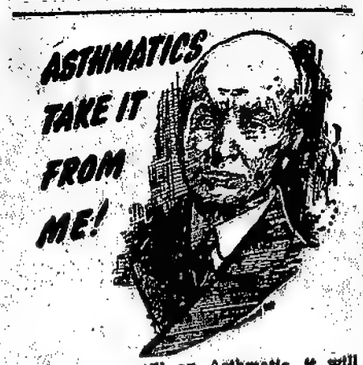

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BRITISH PLAN FOR INDIA

(Continued from page 4)

high degree of efficiency of the Indian Army and would entail the gravest dangers. The Indian Navy and Indian Air Force would become much less effective. The two sections of the suggested Pakistan contain the two most vulnerable frontiers in India and, for a successful defence in depth the area of Pakistan would be insufficient.

9. A further consideration of importance is the greater difficulty which the Indian States would find in associating themselves with a divided British India.

10. Finally there is the geographical fact that the two halves of the proposed Pakistan State are separated by some seven hundred miles and the communications between them both in war and peace would be dependent on the goodwill of Hindustan.

PARTITION DEMAND REJECTED

11. We are therefore unable to advise the British Government that the power which at present resides in British hands should be handed over to two entirely separate sovereign States.

DEFECTS OF CONGRESS SCHEME

12. This decision does not however blind us to the very real Muslim apprehensions that their culture and political and social life might become submerged in a purely unitary India, in which the Hindus, with their greatly superior numbers must be a dominating element. To meet this the Congress have put forward a scheme under which Provinces would have full autonomy subject only to a minimum of Central subjects, such as Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications.

Under this scheme Provinces, if they wished to take part in economic and administrative planning on a large scale, could cede to the Centre Optional subjects in addition to the Compulsory ones mentioned above.

13. Such a scheme, would, in our view, present considerable constitutional disadvantages and anomalies. It would be very difficult to work a Central Executive and Legislature in which some Ministers, who dealt with Compulsory subjects, were responsible to the whole of India, while other Ministers, who dealt with Optional subjects, would be responsible only to those Provinces which had elected to act together in respect of such subjects. This difficulty would be accentuated in the Central Legislature, where it would be necessary to exclude certain members from speaking and voting when subjects with which their Provinces were not concerned were under discussion.

Apart from the difficulty of working such a scheme, we do not consider that it would be fair to deny to other Provinces, which did not desire to take the Optional subjects at the Centre, the right to form themselves into a group for a similar purpose. This would indeed be no more than the exercise of their autonomous powers in a particular way.

POSITION OF STATES

14. Before putting forward our recommendation we turn to deal with the relationship of the Indian States to British India. It is quite clear that with the attainment of independence by British India whether inside or outside the British Commonwealth, the relationship which has hitherto existed between the Rulers of the States and the British Crown will no longer be possible. Paramountcy can neither be retained by the British Crown nor transferred to the new Government. This fact has been fully recognised by those whom we interviewed from the States. They have at the same time assured us that the States are ready and willing to co-operate in the new development of India. The precise form which their co-operation will take must be a matter for negotiation during the transition period.

It has been necessary however for us to make this recommendation as to the broad basis of the future constitution because it became clear to us in the course of our negotiations that not until that had been done was there any hope of getting the two major communities to join in the setting up of the constitution-making machinery.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

17. We now indicate the constitution-making machinery, which we propose should be brought into being forthwith in order to enable a new constitution to be worked out.

18. In forming any Assembly to decide a new constitutional structure the first problem is to obtain as broad-based and accurate a representation of the whole population as is possible. The most satisfactory method obviously would be by election based on adult franchise; but any attempt to introduce such a step now would lead to a wholly unacceptable delay in the formulation of the new Constitution. The only practicable alternative is to utilise the recently elected Provincial Legislative Assemblies as the electing bodies. There are, however, two factors in their composition which make this difficult. First, the numerical strengths of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies do not bear the same proportion to the total population in each Province. Thus, Assam with a population of 10 millions has a Legislative Assembly of 108 members, while Bengal, with a population six times as large, has an Assembly of only 250. Secondly, owing to the weightage given to minorities by the Communal Award, the strengths of the several communities in each Provincial Legislative Assembly are not in proportion to their numbers in the Province. Thus the number of seats reserved for Muslims in the Bengal Legislative Assembly is only 48 per cent of the total, although they form 55 per cent of the Provincial population. After a most careful consideration of the various methods by which these inequalities might be corrected, we have come to the conclusion that the fairest and most practicable plan would be:—

(a) to allot to each Province a total number of seats proportional to its population, roughly in the ratio of one to a million, as the nearest substitute for representation by adult suffrage.

(b) to divide this provincial allocation of seats between the main communities in each Province in proportion to their population.

(c) to provide that the representatives allotted to each community in a Province shall be elected by the members of that community in its Legislative Assembly.

We think that for these purposes it is sufficient to recognise only three main communities in India: General, Muslim, and Sikh, the "General" community including all persons who are not Muslims or Sikhs. As the smaller minorities would, upon the population basis, have little or no representation since they would lose the weightage which assures them seats in the Provincial Legislatures, we have made the arrangements set out in paragraph 20 below to give them a full representation upon all matters of special interest to the minorities.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES

19. (i) We therefore propose that there shall be elected by each Provincial Legislative Assembly the following numbers of representatives, each part of the Legislature (General, Muslim or Sikh) electing its own representatives by the method of proportional representation with the single transferable vote:—

Table of Representation.

SECTION A.

Province.	General.	Muslim.	Total.
Madras	45	4	49
Bombay	19	2	21
United Provinces	47	8	55
Bihar	31	5	36
Central Provinces	16	1	17
Orissa	9	0	9
Total	167	20	187

the Union Constituent Assembly upon the list of Fundamental Rights, the clauses for the protection of minorities, and a scheme for the administration of the tribal and excluded areas, and to advise whether these rights should be incorporated in the Provincial, Group, or Union constitution.

21. His Excellency the Viceroy will forthwith request the Provincial Legislatures to proceed with the election of their representatives and the States to set up a Negotiating Committee. It is hoped that the process of constitution-making can proceed as rapidly as the complexities of the task permit so that the interim period may be as short as possible.

INDO-BRITISH TREATY AND INTERIM GOVERNMENT

22. It will be necessary to negotiate a Treaty between the Union Constituent Assembly and the United Kingdom to provide for certain matters arising out of the transfer of power.

23. While the constitution-making proceeds, the administration of India has to be carried on. We attach the greatest importance therefore to the setting up at once of an Interim Government having the support of the major political parties. It is essential during the interim period that there should be the maximum of co-operation in carrying through the difficult tasks that face the Government of India. Besides the heavy task of day-to-day administration, there is the grave danger of famine to be countered; there are decisions to be taken in many matters of post-war development which will have a far-reaching effect on India's future; and there are important international conferences in which India has to be represented. For all these purposes a Government having popular support is necessary. The Viceroy has already started discussions to this end, and hopes soon to form an Interim Government in which all the portfolios, including that of War Member, will be held by Indian leaders having the full confidence of the people. The British Government, recognising the significance of the changes in the Government of India, will give the fullest measure of co-operation to the Government so formed in the accomplishment of its tasks in the administration and in bringing about a transition as possible.

APPEAL TO INDIANS TO ACCEPT SCHEME

24. To the leaders and people of India who now have the opportunity of complete independence we would finally say this. We and our Government and countrymen hoped that it would be possible for the Indian people themselves to agree upon the method of framing the new constitution under which they will live. Despite the labours of much patience shared with the Indian Parties, and the exercise of all, this has not been possible. We therefore now lay before you proposals which, after listening to all sides and after much earnest thought, we trust will enable you to attain your independence in the shortest time and with the least danger of internal disturbance and conflict. These proposals may, not, of course, completely satisfy all parties, but you will recognise with us that at this supreme moment in Indian history statesmanship demands mutual accommodation.

We ask you to consider the alternative to acceptance of these proposals. After all the efforts made together for agreement, we must state that in our view there is small hope of peaceful settlement by agreement of the Indian Parties alone. The alternative would therefore be a grave danger of violence, chaos and even civil war. The result and duration of such a disturbance cannot be foreseen, but it is certain that it would be a terrible disaster for many millions of men, women and children. This is a possibility which must be regarded with

CRIPPS COMMENDS CABINET SCHEME

(Continued from page 4)

let the present Provincial Governments opt themselves into groups or—after seeing the constitutions produced—let the new Governments, after the whole constitution-making is complete, opt themselves out if they wish. We have chosen the second alternative for two reasons. First because it follows the suggestion the Congress put forward as regards the provinces and a single Federation. They suggested that all the Provinces should come in at the beginning, but could opt out if they did not like the constitution when they had seen it. We think that this principle should apply to the groups. Second, the present Legislatures are not truly representative of the whole population because of the effect of the Communal Award with its weightages. We have tried to get a scheme as near as possible to the full adult suffrage which would be fairest but which would take probably two years to work out—and no one believes that we could wait that length of time before starting on constitution-making. So we discard the present Legislatures as decisive for the option and say let it be exercised when the first new elections have taken place when, no doubt, there will be a much fuller franchise and when, if necessary, the precise issue can be raised at the election. So the three sections will formulate the provincial and group constitutions and when that is done, they work together with the States representatives to make the Union constitution. That is the final phase.

PARAMOUNTCY TO GO

"Now a word about the States. The statement in paragraph 14 makes the position quite clear that Paramountcy cannot be continued after the new constitution comes into operation. Nor can it be handed over to anyone else. It is not necessary for me to state—I am sure—that a contract or arrangement of this kind cannot be handed over to a third party without the consent of the States. They will, therefore, become wholly independent but they have expressed their wish to negotiate their way into the Union and that is a matter we leave to negotiation between the States and the British Indian parties.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON MINORITY RIGHTS

"There is one other important provision which I would like to stress as it is somewhat novel in constitution-making. We were met by the difficulty of how we could deal fairly with the smaller minorities, the tribal and the excluded areas. In any constitution-making body it would be quite impossible to give them a weightage which would secure for them any effective influence without gravely upsetting the balance between the major parties. To give them a tiny representation would be useless to them. So we decided that minorities would be dealt with really in a double way. The major minorities, such as the Hindus in Muslim Provinces, and the Muslims in Hindu Provinces, the Sikhs in the Punjab and the Depressed Classes, who had considerable representation in a number of provinces, would be dealt with by proportional representation in the main construction of the constitution-making bodies. But in order to give these minorities and particularly the smaller minorities like the Indian Christians and the Anglo-Indians and also the tribal representatives a better opportunity of influencing minority provisions, we have made provision for the setting up by the constitution-making body of an influential Advisory Commission which will take the initiative in the preparation of the list of Fundamental Rights, the minority protection clauses and the proposals for the administration of tribal and excluded areas. This Commission will make its recommendations to the constitution-making body and will also suggest at which stage or stages in the constitution these provisions should be inserted, that is, whether in the Union, group or Provincial constitutions or in any two or more of them.

WARNING AGAINST REJECTION OF PROPOSALS

"Now, that I think gives you some picture of the main points with which we have dealt in our statement. There is only one other point that I want to stress before leaving the matter with you until tomorrow morning. You will realise, I am sure, how terribly important is this moment of decision for the Indian people. We are all agreed that we want a speedy conclusion of these matters. So far we have been able all to agree upon how th

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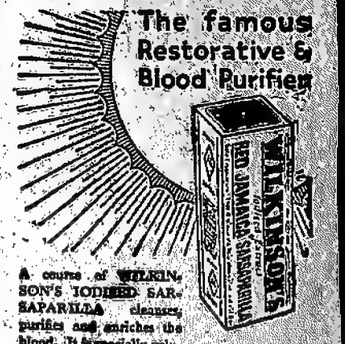

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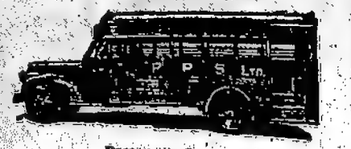
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NEXT MOVE IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 5.)

"There remains the discharge of our obligations to Indian minorities and the States. We must study the documents with long and searching attention in order to see that these duties have been faithfully safeguarded. It would seem at first sight that attention should be particularly directed to the position of the Muslim community of nearly 80,000,000, already most formidable of all races and creeds in the Indian sub-continent, and whose interest and culture are a matter of great consequence to the community as a whole and vital to the peace of India. Secondly, we must examine the provision made for the depressed classes, or untouchables as they are called, who number nearly 60,000,000 and for whose status and future repeated assurances have been given and pledges made by many British Governments in ancient and more recent times.

"Finally there are relations which the Indian States, which comprise a quarter of the population and one-third of the territory of the Indian sub-continent, are to have to the Crown and to the new Government. At present, these relations are defined by solemn treaty, dependent upon the Paramountcy of the Crown. Apparently this is to be abolished. In a sentence, which was obscure and could be either one thing or the other, they would be relegated to a kind of no-man's land—this question of Paramountcy—and if that is so, it would seem that all the foundation for those treaties would be swept away.

"All these matters and many others, which will occur to members as they study the White Paper, will require several weeks of profound and earnest consideration, and it would certainly not in my view be desirable to bring this whole matter to debate in the House with all that a debate in these circumstances may entail—it would not be right to bring it in any precipitate manner.

"We don't even know at the present time what are the legislative steps which would be required either for the setting up of an Interim Government or in the event of an agreement being reached, what legislation would be necessary for the creation of a new constitution or abrogation of the King's title of Emperor of India. We know nothing of that. Therefore, I say in the name of the Opposition that a new situation has been created, that we are bound to review it in the light of the existing facts, and that we reserve our entire freedom of action as to the future course we should take."

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES

Mr. Clement Davies, Leader of the Liberal Party, said the Prime Minister's statement was one of the most momentous that had ever been made before the ancient House of Commons. It would be necessary to study this statement with the very greatest care and he hoped the House would also wait to hear, understand and appreciate the views of the Indians themselves.

Mr. Davies added: "But a united expression of gratitude from here and from India is due to the three members of Government for their patience, courage and efforts to resolve this difficult matter, which affects not only the future of India among world States, but the future government and well-being of four hundred million people. This is not a moment to utter any thought which might in any way jeopardise or affect adversely the possibility of a satisfactory settlement being arrived at by all. I would only like to say that in the history of our relations with India for over 200 years, our history has been honourable, one of which any people and any Government may justifiably be proud. We may have made mistakes, have had our faults, but never in the whole course of history can any empire show such a fine record of tolerance, understanding and justice.

"This country has not only shed its blood in and on behalf of India, it has given to India some of its finest men—educationists, leaders, judges, civil servants, engineers and others. We have done our best to help them to develop India and to help them to arrive at the moment, when as a free people they can take over the Government of their own affairs and take up their proud part in the community of the world. We are conscious of the same pride of the great contribution to the same end by people themselves have made throughout generations."

Mr. Davies then referred especially to the [illegible] and the [illegible] get unity but to make a horizontal division and to win over the bourgeoisie and the petit bourgeoisie against the masses of the people."

"One of the things I am concerned about is that something should be done immediately about the famine and to save the people from starvation. The other thing is to make good all this talk about giving Indians a chance to set up their own Government and work out their own destiny, and how do you make it good?. We had discussion here last week on the withdrawal of troops from Egypt. The highest possible sentiments were expressed, particularly by members on this side. I agreed with their sentiments, but they said: 'It is not enough that we should feel that we are treating people as equals; it is essential that they should feel they are being treated as equals' 'What was the criterion for ensuring that people were being treated as equals? It was to withdraw the forces. The Foreign Secretary, speaking one week-end, laid down what he called a fundamental principle that no negotiations can be recognised while armies are occupying the countries where negotiations are taking place.

How is it possible for Indians to feel that they are being treated as equals if our armies are there?

"There should have been first a declaration of Independence for India with a promise that, in a given time, our troops would be out of India, and then to call on the Congress leaders to set up a Government."

Earl Winterton (Conservative) interjected: "What about the Muslims"?

Mr. Gallacher: "The Congress is a big majority. Let the Congress form a Government, and they will bring in the Muslims."

Earl Winterton laughed.

Mr. Gallacher: "I hope that one of the first things to be done when the Congress does form a Government will be abolition of the States and of the Princes. That is a proposal I would make in connection with this situation in India. If we are in earnest about giving Indians the right to set up their own Government, let us hand the job over to them and come out, and let them get ahead. If you do that you will get the real goodwill of the Indian people, and the Indian people will have no hesitation in voluntarily associating themselves with us."

At this point, Mr. William Whiteley, Chief Government Whip, withdrew the motion for adjournment, and the debate in the Commons ended at 15-50 G. M. T.

DEBATE IN LORDS

VISCOUNT SIMON

In the House of Lords the White Paper was read by Lord Addison, Dominions Secretary.

The announcement was greeted with subdued cheering from Government benches.

Viscount Simon, the first speaker in the debate which followed, said: "The document shows with what industry the three Cabinet Ministers pursued their very difficult task. (Cheers). Publication of the document will bring home to the vast numbers of people in this country, who have been perhaps confident that they knew the solution of the Indian problem, how frightfully complicated it is and how with the best will in the world it is one of the most difficult to solve.

"Twice in the document there is reference to the setting up at once of an Interim Government. I want to be quite clear what is involved in that phrase, and I do not think it would embarrass Lord Addison if I asked the question whether by the setting up of an interim Government is meant that new men will be chosen to sit in the Viceroy's Council.

"That would not be a constitutional change. Or is it intended to make a rather more widespread change? If so, other questions arise. Under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Viceroy has what are called reserve powers and special responsibilities. I would like to be assured that when this document, put forward with the authority of the Government, speaks of setting up or creating an Interim Government, it does not mean that there is to be attempted some modification, either explicit or implicit, in these constitutional provisions.

"There is cast upon the Viceroy, under the existing constitution, the particular duty of protecting the minorities, the duty of vetoing bills for it, of certifying legislation from Indian legislatures and of overruling them, taking upon himself to decide grave matters which are not being satisfactorily dealt with.

"[illegible] about the importance of settlement [illegible] Government [illegible] be [illegible] Addison will [illegible] the [illegible] is really [illegible]

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

EXAMINATION RESULTS

WALTAIR, May 14.

The following is the provisional list of Register Numbers of successful candidates at the undermentioned examinations held in March-April 1946:

B.SC.

PART I—ENGLISH

31 to 33 35 38 to 42 44 46 to 48 50 53 57 to 59 61 to 63 65 71 to 74 76 78 80 82 to 84 86 89 91 170 to 172 174 178 to 180 182 183 185 to 195 197 to 199 201 to 214 218 220 222 223 225 227 228 233 to 235 237 239 to 242 247 248 253 256 298 to 308 310 313 314 317 318 320 to 323 326 330 331 333 336 to 338 431 433 to 435 439 440 442 to 444 447 448 450 452 454 455 458 462 to 464 466 467 471 to 477 479 to 483 485 486 488 to 491 493 to 496 498 502 to 505 508 509 511 512 and 515.

PART II—OPTIONAL BRANCHES

First class: 12 104 116 117 121 134 155 161 254 262 265 269 277 278 285 288 289 290 350 361 376 391 403 404 407 413 414 417 and 420.

Second class: 10 11 18 20 23 24 28 95 96 100 102 125 127 128 131 133 158 159 160 162 to 164 169 253 256 263 270 272 274 to 276 286 291 292 348 349 357 360 392 393 395 400 406 409 410 418 and 419.

Third class: 3 to 6 13 14 21 29 86 to 91 93 94 99 106 109 111 113 120 122 124 130 135 257 to 260 271 287 341 347 352 356 358 367 371 373 382 386 390 396 399 and 416.

PASSED IN II-A

9 15 19 25 27 108 112 144 165 to 168 268 344 346 353 375 378 381 383 384 415 and 429.

PASSED IN PART II-B

8 17 97 146 156 261 267 281 282 294 351 362 380 402 405 and 408.

The results of the candidates with Register Numbers 92 138 141 143 148 149 150 151 255 264 283 364 and 365 will be announced later.

B. COM.

PART I—ENGLISH

Third class: 1 3 to 6 9 10 12 to 18 21 22 24 to 28 30 to 32 34 to 36 38 to 47 50 to 56 58 to 62 65 to 70 72 to 78 78-A 80 to 84 87 90 to 94 97 to 102 104 to 106 108 to 111 113 152 and 154.

PART II—HINDI

Second class: 38 and 40.

Third class: 1 4 to 7 9 to 16 18 20 to 24 26 27 30 to 32 35 37 41 to 44 51 54 to 56 60 61 63 65 66 70 74 77 79 79-A 80 to 84 87 91 94 98 100 104 106 to 108 110 111 115 116 119 and 152

PART III

Second class: 1 20 to 22 and 58.

Third class: 9 10 13 14 16 17 24 to 27 30 to 32 35 37 to 40 44 46 50 51 55 59 60 65 66 67 73 74 79-A 81 to 84 87 90 91 94 95 98 100 to 108 to 112 115 116 127 132 133 135 137 139 140 141 and 150.

B. A. (HONS.)

PART I

1 2 4 10 13 14 16 18 to 21 25 to 30 32 33 and 36.

PASSED IN ENGLISH

9 11 12 15 and 17.

PASSED IN TRANSLATION OR RELATED SUBJECT

5 7 23 31 34 39 to 42 44 to 51 and 53.

B.SC. (HONS.)

(MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY OR GEOLOGY AS MAIN)

PART I

114 115 119 121 122 123 125 127 129 131 135 136 138 and 140.

PASSED IN ENGLISH

118 130 and 137.

PASSED IN TRANSLATION

111 117 120 124 139 and 141.

B. COM. (HONS.)

PART I

264 267 268 269 270 271 and 274.

PASSED IN ENGLISH

261 262 266 and 273.

PASSED IN TRANSLATION (HINDI)

265 272 and 275.

PART II

First Class: 278 only.

Second Class: 282 284 287 288 and 293.

Third Class: 276 281 285 286 289 290 291 292 294 and 295.

QUALIFIED FOR A PASS DEGREE

[illegible]

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 A.M.

POONA, May 17.

Stations.	Temp. in shade Max. 24 hrs.	Min. 24 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hrs.	1st Apl. to date.	Dep : Normal.
Abu	81	65	..	..	— 0.6
Ahmedabad	100	79	..	..	— 0.3
Ahmednagar	99	66	..	0.2	— 0.2
Ajmer	97	78	..	0.1	— 0.3
Akola	100	81	..	0.5	+ 0.3
Allahabad	107	80	..	0.1	— 0.4
Alleppey	92	80	..	11.5	..
Amraoti	103	82	..	0.2	— 0.3
Aurangabad	99	74	..	0.8	+ 0.3
Bangalore	91	68	..	1.3	— 2.2
Baroda	98	79	..	..	..
Bellary	99	75	..	0.6	— 1.1
Benares	104	82	..	1.0	+ 0.5
Bhopal	98	80	..	..	— 0.3
Bombay	92	81	..	..	..
Calcutta	101	80	0.1	4.7	+ 0.3
Calicut	93	78	..	3.9	— 3.7
Cawnpore	105	78	..	0.3	— 0.1
Cherrapunji	70	62	0.4	26.1	—24.5
Cocanada	103	88	..	2.2	+ 0.8
Cochin	89	79	..	9.0	+ 0.3
Coimbatore	95	74	..	3.0	+ 0.3
Colombo	89	79	..	13.4	— 3.0
Cuttack	108	83	..	10.1	+ 7.7
Darjeeling	64	58	0.6	12.8	+ 4.3
Dehra Dun	89	68	0.1	3.3	— 1.9
Delhi	103	79	..	..	— 0.6
Gaya	102	83	..	3.2	+ 2.6
Gorakhpur	88	77	..	7.2	+ 5.9
Gulbarga	102	75	..	1.0	— 0.3
Honavar	90	73	..	1.2	..
Hyderabad (Dn.)	103	80	..	0.7	— 1.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	98	81	..	..	— 0.1
Indore	99	75	..	..	— 0.2
Jacobabad	112	75	..	..	— 0.3
Jaipur	100	79	..	..	— 0.3
Jamshedpur	107	83	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	103	82	..	0.8	+ 0.2
Karachi	88	81	..	..	— 0.8
Khandwa	100	81	..	0.1	— 0.1
Kodaikanal	68	52	1.3	8.1	— 0.5
Kurnool	103	79	..	0.5	— 0.1
Lahore	107	84	..	0.3	— 0.7
Lucknow	102	76	..	2.1	+ 1.5
Ludhiana	104	80	..	0.4	— 0.5
Lyallpur	106	85	..	..	— 0.8
Madras	104	81	..	1.5	+ 0.5
Madura	102	79	..	3.1	— 0.7
Mahabaleshwar	82	60	..	3.5	+ 2.1
Mangalore	91	77	..	3.8	+ 0.9
Marmagao	89	78	..	1.9	..
Mercara	81	62	..	1.7	— 2.7
Multan	107	82	..	..	— 0.4
Mysore	94	68	..	4.6	— 0.8
Nagpur	108	84	..	1.4	+ 0.5
Negapatam	100	84	..	3.9	+ 1.6
Cotacamund	74	49	..	5.6	— 1.3
Pachmarhi	91	75	..	0.7	+ 0.1
Palghat	97	78	..	0.8	..
Patna	94	80	..	5.7	+ 4.9
Peshawar	112	77	..	3.5	+ 1.3
Poona	95	68	..	0.8	— 0.1
Quetta	93	53	..	..	— 1.2
Raichur	103	77	..	0.3	— 0.8
Rajkot	99	70	..	..	— 0.3
Ranchi	88	75	..	3.7	+ 1.9
Rawalpindi	99	78	..	0.2	— 1.4
Shillong	72	62	1.2	27.2	+16.3
Sholapur	101	73	..	0.7	— 0.2
Simla	73	50	1.3	4.4	+ 1.5
Srinagar	93	60	..	2.1	— 1.4
Tiruchirapalli	91	79	..	1.9	— 5.7
Trivandrum	91	84	..	3.1	+ 1.6
Vizagapatam	91	84	..	3.1	+ 1.6

(Weather report for south India on page 4.)

SHIPPING NEWS

STEAMERS EXPECTED

(From Messrs. Paterson & Co.)

MADRAS, May 17.

Name of Steamers.	Calling Ports.	Date Due.	Leave for and date of Sailing.
HOMEWARD			
Inchanga	Madras	19 May	S. African Ports
Chyebassa	"	19 May	Australian Ports via Calcutta
Kailada	"	19 May	West Indies Ports via Calcutta
Empire Nile	"	20 May	Port Said, Marseilles

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3. Farming including small Pumping Sets.

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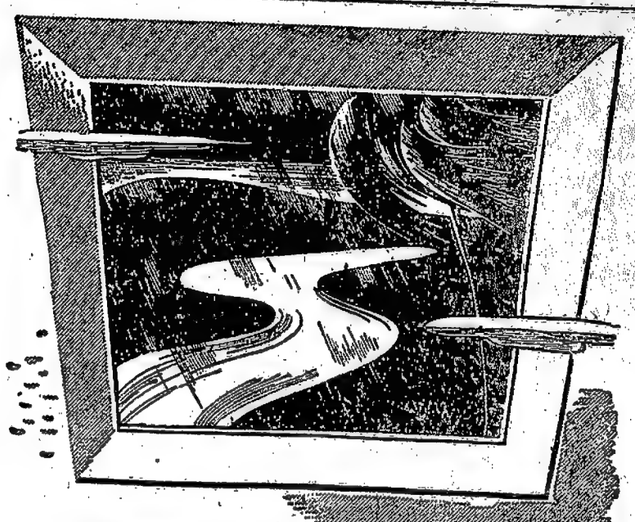

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the centre to them, it will not be an occasion for quarrels, internal strife or any dissension. Unfortunately that has often been the fate of countries in the past when the Central Government has failed or has been withdrawn. Another hope and prayer is that the political leaders will quickly settle their differences, and that passion will give way to reason. There is a task in front of the leaders and Rulers of India the magnitude of which appals me.

"The great problem there is an economic one. That is of the greatest urgency—how to provide for the well-being and betterment of 400 million people, half of whom at least are all the time on the brink of the abyss of starvation and famine. I hope the Indian leaders and people will bend all their energies, undoubted ability and purpose towards that great task. All I can do now on behalf of myself and my colleagues and of all liberal-minded people in the world is to hope that a settlement will soon be reached. The need is urgent and the time is now."

MR. T. REID

Mr. T. Reid (Labour), who served in the Ceylon Civil Service from 1905 to 1931, congratulated the Government on the imaginative way in which they had handled the problem from the outset. Instead of carrying on by correspondence and telegrams from this end, they had sent out three Ministers to confer with the men on the spot, and he knew that Indians appreciated personal contact. This personal contact was of the greatest value in these negotiations. The Leader of the Mission had earned universal respect during his stay in India.

Mr. Reid continued: "Mr. Churchill has stigmatised this occasion as a melancholy one. That statement need not be surprising. I think it was in 1833 that Macaulay said it would be one of the greatest, happiest and most glorious days in the history of England when she handed over the rule of India to the inhabitants of India themselves.

"What we are proposing to do now for India is what we in our wisdom and imagination did years ago for Canada and that is to hand over the Government of the country to the people themselves. I have lived long in India and I know it well. I know the dangers and administrative difficulties ahead. I do not think some of the Indian leaders realise what enormous responsibility they are taking on. But we are following the traditions and genius of our race which is to spread the flag of liberty all over the British Empire." He knew what the Indians expected. They said that what was good enough for the Englishmen was not too good for them.

Referring to the States, Mr. Reid said he did not think there was any suggestion in the report that the British were going to back out of their treaties with them. They were dealing with a matter which must be settled by Indians themselves and therefore were only wasting time in going into details. "As a friend of the Indian people and one who has eaten their salt, I hope that Indians will form a Provisional Government, set up their Constituent Assembly and develop their own constitution. I would say to the Indian people that the eyes of the world are upon them and it is for them now to set their own house in order."

MR. GALLACHER

Mr. William Gallacher, Communist, said: "I think it is permissible for a Communist to rush in where a Tory hesitates to tread. What is the background of this situation? It is not, as Mr. Davies has said, that we have an amazing record as regards the Empire. There is a population of 400,000,000 and in that country there is considerable mineral resources. Even when the war broke out in 1939, India was not in position to make a tank or a gun. And famine is growing in that country. What credit is there in that? That is not bringing the nation forward it is holding it back. Then we are faced with the fact that the old style of Government has gone completely bankrupt, and India is in the ferment of a revolution.

"I know when the Cabinet Mission was going out the Prime Minister said something about Independence for India but when imperialist members on the other side applauded his statement I felt a bit suspicious. I felt that somebody was not going to get a fair deal. In India you have two great bodies. You have what might be called a perpendicular division between the Muslims and the Congress and we can see by the sort of campaign that is going on that a deliberate attempt is being made to end that perpendicular division, not to

appointed to the Viceroy's Council. So long as this is clear, for my part, I should not seek to question the discretion which decided that it may be well to have a change of personnel.

"While many other questions occur to me, and no doubt to other members, I think it much wiser to examine the document at leisure rather than attempt to conduct an impromptu cross-examination across the table of the House. The next thing we should do is to see what is the effect of this document on India. We hope it will meet with favourable reception from the communities, and when we learn more about its reception, and have studied it closely. I imagine the Leader of the Opposition, with the assent of the Leader of the House, will want to make arrangements for further discussion."

VISCOUNT SAMUEL

Viscount Samuel (Liberal) said thanks were due to the three Ministers, and particularly to Lord Pethick-Lawrence, who as Secretary of State had the primary responsibility. He continued: "Undeterred by the burden of years, a repressive climate and the arduous and, at times, apparently hopeless task entrusted to him he pursued it with unflinching enthusiasm, vigour and resourcefulness.

"When Indian parties, after coming close together again, fell apart it would have been easy for the Ministers to have issued a statement affirming certain platitudinous opinions and expressing kindly regrets, and then abandoning their task. That would have been done if it had been true, as so many Indian politicians have said for years, and as has been echoed in the United States, that Britain's purpose was not really to promote full self-government and Independence for India, but rather secretly and subtly to foment Indian divisions in order to maintain her own rule. That accusation is wholly untrue."

Lord Samuel thought it right to give time for Indian opinion to express itself before Parliament began to examine the matter and express its own opinion. He considered the White Paper admirably framed for the purpose in view, and, amid cheers, declared that he did not share Lord Simon's apprehensions about the Interim Government. An Interim Government as the first step towards later developments had been advocated by him (Lord Samuel) for the past two years. "I rejoice that it is now to be carried out as a step in what must necessarily be a long process. I do not think it likely that any constitutional difficulties will arise.

"Three wise men have gone from the West. The West has always had much to learn from the East in matters of religion and philosophy, but the East has much to learn from the West in questions of statesmanship, and not the least from this country, which for centuries, in spite of many errors, has had great resources of statesmanship. These resources have been placed at India's service without stint or reservation, and we may hope now after decades of controversy, that they may have helped to show the way to a happy settlement."

LORD ADDISON'S REPLY

Lord Addison, replying, said: "I am sure my colleagues out in India will greatly appreciate the tributes paid to them. I think it wise counsel that we should wait to ascertain the effect of this Paper on Indian opinion before discussing it further.

"The answer to Lord Simon's question is, I think, fairly clear. It is more a change of personnel, which we hope will be effected agreeably and satisfactorily, and will inspire confidence. The powers and duties of the Viceroy will remain as before."

Lord Simon: 'Otherwise it would have meant an Act of Parliament?"

Lord Addison: "Yes."

WORLD AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

KARACHI, May 15.

Khan Bahadur Habibullah Khan, India's delegate to the International Agricultural Conference arrived from Lahore in Karachi on his way to the United Kingdom today.

Twenty-eight countries, excluding Russia, will be represented at the Conference which will be held in London from May 21.

The Conference will be complementary to the United Nations' Food Administration Organisation and will advise it on all agricultural problems.—A.P.I.

M. Com.
PRELIMINARY
208 only.

B.SC. IN AGRICULTURE
FIRST EXAMINATION
AGRICULTURE

1 to 90.
BOTANY
1 to 18 20 to 30 32 33 5 to 53 55 to 80.
ZOOLOGY
1 to 30 32 to 55 57 to 78 80 to 80.

OBSTACLES TO KHADI PRODUCTION

A.I.S.A. SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

TIRUPUR, May 15.

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Tamil Nad, writes: During the last few months, Khadi production in Tamil Nad has been failing. There are two reasons for this: First, the unlimited competition by uncertified dealers in Khadi who adopt all methods for profits and, second, the system of issuing coupons for mill-yarn adopted by the Yarn Control Commissioners.

The first is an All-India question which will engage the attention of Mahatmaji and the Board of Trustees of the A.I.S.A. under whose guidance, it is hoped, the Congress Ministries in the provinces will take suitable action in course of time.

The second obstacle to Khadi production can be immediately removed, if the Provincial Government give its attention to it. The system of issuing coupons for mill-yarn to weavers is attracting even those weavers who have been weaving Khadi for the last 20 years. They claim that, by trading on these coupons, they earn more than what they would legitimately get by weaving. Hence many of the Khadi weavers have deserted us and press for closing their accounts, though we have recently increased the weaving wages for Khadi by about 25 per cent and assured them of continuous work.

It is a strange thing that, while the ration is reduced to permanent weavers for mill-yarn, coupons for it are being issued to Khadi weavers. The A.I.S.A. in Tamil Nad has over six lakhs of rupees worth of yarn-stock on hand and Khadi production is seriously affected by the desertion of the weavers. The situation is precarious particularly in our branches at Kilapavoor, Viravanallur and Tissianvillai in Tinnevelly district and Chinnasalem, Attur, Pullankurichi, etc., in Salem and South Arcot districts as well as in Trivadi and other places in Tanjore district.

We appeal to Yarn Control Officers to stop issuing coupons and to cancel coupons already issued in such places where the A.I.S.A. has been manufacturing Khadi. If this is not possible, they may issue coupons after reference to our branches in those places, so that mill-yarn may not be issued to Khadi weavers on our register. This procedure will save mill-yarn for those who have been solely depending upon it and enable the A.I.S.A. to increase the production of Khadi

TRIAL OF R. I. A. S. C. PERSONNEL

BOMBAY, May 16.

The trial by summary general Court-Martial of Havildar Awayal Badshah, Sepoy Radhysham Mirzdalia and Havildar M. C. Ramamurthi of the RIASC Supply Depot at Kurla, under the charge of attempting to cause mutiny, began to-day.

Col. H. M. Mohite presided at the Court-Martial; the other two members of the Court were Major Johnson and Major Salim Ahmed. Judge-Advocate Major Pande assisted the Court.

At the request of the defence counsel, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, the Court adjourned till May 27 without examining any witnesses. —A.P.I.

The Cochin Government have passed an order stating that the various war-time allowances, like war allowance, dearness allowance, town allowance, and special pay to clerical attenders, should continue to be paid till the end of Thulam 1122 (M.E.), when the position will be reviewed, writes our Ernakulam correspondent.

Travancore	"	21 May	Scandinavian Ports via	Calcutta
City of Florence	"	23 May	U.S. Atlantic Ports and	St. John N.B.
Kindat	Vizag	10 May	London and	Antwerp
	Tuticorin	20 May	London and	Antwerp
Clan Macneil	Cocanada	2 June	London, Rotterdam and	Antwerp
Hermund	Madras	early June	Scandinavia	
Clan Macnair	"	early June	London	
Tigre	"	early July	Scandinavia	
OUTWARD.				
Kindat	Madras	In Harbour	Vizag	
Kallaga	"	18 May	Calcutta	
Chyebassa	"	20 May	Calcutta	
Tyne Band	"	21 May	Calcutta	
Travancore	"	24 May	Calcutta	
Islainge	"	27 May	Calcutta	
Malakand	"	28 May	Calcutta	
Mahout	"	mid. May	Unknown	
Sea Triton	"	end May	Calcutta	
Cape Orange	"	end May	Calcutta	
Fort Pine	"	end May	Calcutta	
Deebank	"	1 June	Calcutta	
Thirlby	"	3 June	Unknown	
Exhibitor	"	via	Calcutta	
Manipur	"	7/8 June	Rangoon	
Fort Rae	"	early June	Calcutta	
Withrow Park	"	mid. June	Calcutta	
COASTAL				
Jalagopal	Madras	In Harbour	Rangoon	18 May
Pundit	"	In Harbour	Calcutta	20 May
Clear Pool	"	In Harbour	Calcutta	
Fort Wallace	"	In Harbour	Unknown	
Maharaja	"	18 May	Port Blair	21 May
Nurani	"	mid May	Unknown	
Tanfield	"	19 May	Calcutta	
Nadir	"	19 May	Calcutta	
Itola	"	20 May	Rangoon	
Empire Indus	"	20 May	Tuticorin	and Bombay
Jalayamuna	"	22 May	Calcutta	
Ozarda	"	mid. June	Calcutta	

MADRAS CITY NEWS

MADRAS, May 17.

Friday's Max. Temperature .. 103.8
" Min. " .. 81.0

GENERAL

MADRAS, May 18.

During the week ending May 4, the index number of cost of living for working classes in Madras City rose by one point to 230.

PERSONAL

MADRAS, May 17.

Mr. B. S. Narayanaswami, Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, arrived in Madras last night from Poona.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister, left Madras this morning for Delhi.

Rao Bahadur N. Sivaraj, the Mayor, left for Delhi by air to-day.

OFFICIAL

MADRAS May 17.

Mr. A. Majeed, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Gudur Division, Nellore district, leave from May 23 to June 15 both days inclusive.

Mr. K. S. Sitaraman, Professor, College of Engineering, Guindy, to officiate as Principal of the same College.

Mr. M. V. Jagannadha Rao, Supervisor of Industries, to act as Special Officer for the installation of hydrogenation plant at Calicut.

STRIKE IN SHOLAPUR MILLS

SHOLAPUR, May 16.

The sit-down strike of the workers of the Sholapur Mills has spread to other Textile Mills where the workers have also gone on a similar strike. About 10,000 people are reported to be involved in the strike. Although nothing untoward has happened so far, the mill areas are guarded by the police. The strike is stated to be as a sequel to recent cut in their ration. The workers demand restoration of the

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Issued Capital	Rs.	10,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	8,45,900
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ROYAPETTAH.

structure, and it by no means follows that it will be identical for all the States. We have not therefore dealt with the States in the same detail as the Provinces of British India in the paragraphs which follow.

15. We now indicate the nature of a solution which in our view would be just to the essential claims of all parties and would at the same time be most likely to bring about a stable and practicable form of constitution for All-India.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

We recommend that the constitution should take the following basic form:—

(1) There should be a Union of India, embracing both British India and the States, which should deal with the following subjects: Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications; and should have the powers necessary to raise the finances required for the above subjects.

(2) The Union should have an Executive and a Legislature constituted from British Indian and States representatives. Any question raising a major communal issue in the Legislature should require for its decision a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as well as a majority of all the members present and voting.

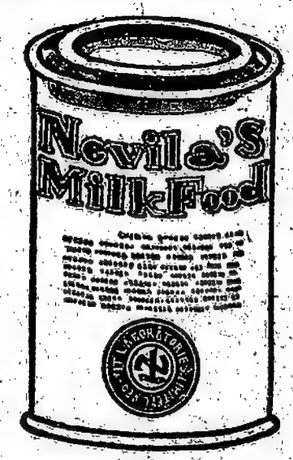
(3) All subjects other than the Union subjects and all residuary powers should vest in the Provinces.

(4) The States will retain all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the Union.

(5) Provinces should be free to form Groups with Executives and Legislatures, and each Group could determine the Provincial subjects to be taken in common.

(6) The constitutions of the Union and of the Groups should contain a provision whereby any Province could, by a majority vote of its Legislative Assembly, call for a reconsideration of the terms of the constitution after an initial period of 10 years and at ten-yearly intervals thereafter.

16. It is not our object to lay out the details of a constitution on the above lines, but to set in motion the machinery whereby a constitution can be settled by Indians for Indians.



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STOCKISTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.

Province	General	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Punjab	8	16	4	28
North-West Frontier Province	0	3	0	3
Sind	1	3	0	4
Total	9	22	4	35

SECTION C.

Province	General.	Muslim.	Total.
Bengal	27	33	60
Assam	7	3	10
Total	34	36	70

Total for British India	292
Maximum for Indian States	93
Total	385

Note.—In order to represent the Chief Commissioners' Provinces there will be added to Section A the Member representing Delhi in the Central Legislative Assembly, the Member representing Ajmer-Merwara in the Central Legislative Assembly, and a representative to be elected by the Coorg Legislative Council.

To Section B will be added a representative of British Baluchistan.

(ii) It is the intention that the States should be given in the final Constituent Assembly appropriate representation which would not, on the basis of the calculations adopted for British India, exceed 93, but the method of selection will have to be determined by consultation. The States would, in the preliminary stage, be represented by a Negotiating Committee.

(iii) The representatives thus chosen shall meet at New Delhi as soon as possible.

(iv) A preliminary meeting will be held at which the general order of business will be decided, a Chairman and other officers elected, and an Advisory Committee (see paragraph 20 below) on the rights of citizens, minorities and tribal and excluded areas set up. Thereafter the provincial representatives will divide up into the three sections shown under A, B, and C, in the Table of Representation in sub-paragraph (i) of this paragraph.

PROVINCIAL GROUPS

(v) These sections shall proceed to settle the Provincial Constitutions for the Provinces included in each section, and shall also decide whether any Group Constitution shall be set up for those Provinces and, if so, with what provincial subjects the Group should deal. Provinces shall have the power to opt out of the Groups in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (viii) below.

(vi) The representatives of the Sections and the Indian States shall reassemble for the purpose of settling the Union Constitution.

(vii) In the Union Constituent Assembly resolutions varying the provisions of paragraph 15 above or raising any major communal issue shall require a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities.

The Chairman of the Assembly shall decide which (if any) of the resolutions raise major communal issues and shall, if so requested by a majority of the representatives of either of the major communities, consult the Federal Court before giving his decision.

(viii) As soon as the new constitutional arrangements have come into operation, it shall be open to any Province to elect to come out of any Group in which it has been placed. Such a decision shall be taken by the new legislature of the Province after the first general election under the new constitution.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

20. The Advisory Committee on the rights of citizens, minorities, and tribal and excluded areas should contain full representation of the interests affected, and their function will be to report to

our own countrymen and the world as a whole.

We therefore lay these proposals before you in the profound hope that they will be accepted and operated by you in the spirit of accommodation and goodwill in which they are offered. We appeal to all who have the future good of India at heart to extend their vision beyond their own community or interest to the interests of the whole four hundred millions of the Indian people.

We hope that the new independent India may choose to be a member of the British Commonwealth. We hope in any event that you will remain in close and friendly association with our people. But these are matters for your own free choice. Whatever that choice may be we look forward with you to your ever-increasing prosperity among the great nations of the world, and to a future even more glorious than your past.

DESTRUCTION OF WAR MATERIAL

CONDEMNATION BY PANDIT NEHRU

NEW DELHI, May 16.

The following statement has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

"During my travel in various parts of India in connection with the elections and otherwise, I have heard repeated reports of the destruction of war material by the American or British authorities. In Assam graphic details were given to me of this mass destruction not only of the implements of war but also of many articles which are in great demand in civilian life. I myself saw heaps of destroyed material in many places. Brief reports occasionally appeared in the newspapers and were sometimes officially denied.

"This morning as I reached Bakshi-ka-Talao, the aerodrome 14 miles from Lucknow, I saw a sight which fairly staggered me. I had seen it before also, but perhaps my mind was otherwise occupied and I had not paid too much attention to it. I saw hundreds of aeroplanes in various stages of destruction, some were still whole and apparently air-worthy, some had their wings clipped off, yet others were being smashed up in different ways. Hundreds of Rolls-Royce engines were lying there, forlorn and forsaken, awaiting destruction. There were bombers and spitfires and many other varieties of aircraft. I was told that at least 2,000 planes had been smashed up in this place which was appropriately named 'aircraft breakdown centre'.

"SHEER VANDALISM"

"Near Allahabad at Phaphanow, I am told that 2,000 bicycles were laid down on the ground and steam-rollers went over them.

"These are just a few instances of the colossal destruction that is going on apparently all over India. What the reasons for this policy are, a layman's mind is unable to fathom.

"It is obvious that the Rolls-Royce engines are not only valuable but can be of very great use in India in a variety of ways. Trucks, bicycles, radio sets, watches and numerous other articles can also be of great use. Instead of using all these, large sums are being spent in destroying them. This is sheer vandalism. I think we are at least entitled to some kind of explanation from those in authority responsible for this, whether they are British or American.

"In a world, and in India especially, suffering a terrible lack of consumer goods, to destroy what can be used appears almost criminal. If the present structure of society demands such periodic destruction, the sooner that structure is changed the better".—A.P.I.

hard work and [illegible] discussion and very hard and [illegible] all of all we have [illegible] our firm opinion all the [illegible] course intend to intend to get [illegible] over again. We we have laid down [illegible] on the lines people to live [illegible] the Indian careful consideration [illegible] calm and happiness of their future [illegible] believe that the what they now do.

"If, failing their own agreement, they will accept this method that we put forward of getting on with the making of a new constitution for India we can between us make it a smooth transition and a rapid one, but if the plan is not accepted, no one can say how great will be the disturbance or how acute and long the suffering that will be self-inflicted on the Indian people. We are convinced that this statement offers an honourable and peaceful method to all parties and if they will accept it, we will do all that lies in our power to help forward the constitution-making so as to arrive at the speediest possible settlement.

"Let no one doubt for one moment our intentions. We have not come to India and stayed here so long and worked so hard except to carry out what has long been the policy of the British Labour Party and that is to transfer power to the Indian people as quickly, as smoothly and as co-operatively as the difficulties of the process permit. We hope from the bottom of our hearts that the Indian people will accept the statement in the spirit of co-operation in which it has been drawn up and that within a week or two the process of constitution-making may begin and the Interim Government may be formed."—A.P.I.

MISSION'S RESOLVE TO GET A MOVE ON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, May 16.

Sir Stafford Cripps' statement towards the end of the elucidation, following the Secretary of State's broadcast, that no more negotiations would be permitted on the Cabinet Mission's statement, made it clear that it was definitely an award, howevermuch the Mission might have emphasised that they merely recommended some particular principle for formulating a constitution.

One great gain which, from such reactions as could be obtained to-night, seems to have been generally appreciated is the categorical rejection of Pakistan. The division of India into three groups is regarded as a sop to the Muslim League, which obtains the two zones which it had asked for in its Lahore Resolution, but they have been brought under the authority of the Union Centre. The principle of self-determination is introduced in the provision enabling the provinces to opt themselves out of their respective group.

Neither Sir Stafford Cripps nor Lord Pethick-Lawrence, who entered the Press Conference while the former was making his statement, left any doubt as to their anxiety to see the end of the period of negotiations so that all the parties could start on the task of constitution-making as soon as possible. It was clear that the Cabinet Mission's award could be altered, if at all, only by the consent of the two major communities. There is an element of rigidity about certain parts of the machinery devised by the Cabinet Mission which both the Congress and the Muslim League might find somewhat distasteful.

While the leaders of both parties seem reluctant to express an opinon in advance of the meetings of their respective Working Committees, independent observers regard the document as an earnest attempt to indicate a way out of the deadlock which has prevented any advance being made through the dreary years of war.

Several points in the statement remain obscure, particularly those relating to the Indian States and they will, doubtless, be elucidated at the Press Conference to-morrow. Much will depend on the extent to which the Cabinet Mission make good in the immediate future their anxiety to recognise India's right to freedom. Provided the Interim Government enjoys the substance of Independence while the constitution-making body proceeds with the business entrusted to it, any defects in the Cabinet Mission's proposals might prove of minor significance. On that aspect, Lord Wavell's broadcast to-morrow might throw more light.

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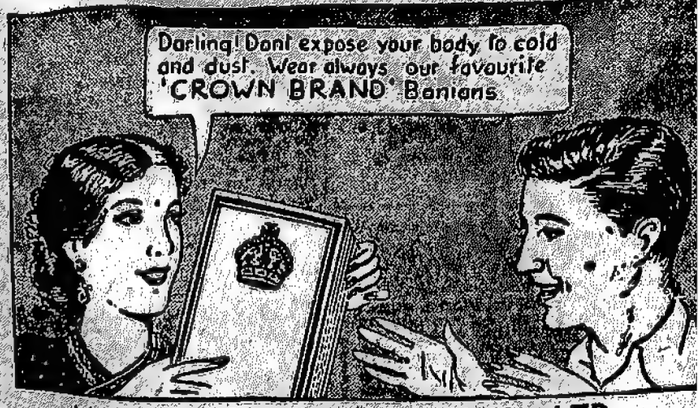

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Sunday	19	5 42	18 29	21 18	7 29
Monday	20	5 42	18 29	22 6	8 29
Tuesday	21	5 42	18 29	22 56	9 41
Wednesday	22	5 42	18 29	23 43	10 31
Thursday	23	5 42	18 29	..	11 27

PHASES OF THE MOON

Friday May 24 Last Quarter 0 32

WEATHER IN SOUTH INDIA

MADRAS, May 17

Forecast for Madras Presidency and Mysore for 30 hours ending the evening of May 19

Thunder showers will be widespread in Kerala and will occur at a few stations in Tamil Nad and West Mysore.

For fishermen: Showers at a number of stations in Cochin and Travancore and at a few stations in the districts of Madura, Trichy, Kadar and Hassan. Occasionally strong winds in Trichy.

Outlook for the next three days: Increase of rains in the West Coast and West Mysore.

THE HINDU

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1946.

A CONSTRUCTIVE SCHEME

THE two months of strenuous work the Cabinet Mission has put in since its arrival in India have not been wasted. Whatever one may think of this or that detail of the scheme now put forward for acceptance by the Indian parties, it is not to be denied that it is constructive in character, progressive in outlook and animated by a genuine desire to break the deadlock which is largely of Britain's making. Mr. Churchill, who is an adept in the art of fishing in troubled waters, sought to suggest that the Cabinet Mission's proposals "shift the onus of deciding the future Constitution of India from Indian parties to the British Government." They do nothing of the sort. They merely recognise that Britain as the party in possession has the responsibility to take the initiative for divesting itself of power. The Mission's proposal in this behalf is to set up a provisional Government to which Britain can transfer control. As the setting up of such a Government is best done with the support of as large a measure of public opinion in India as possible and this would be facilitated by giving reasonable assurance to all parties and communities that their legitimate interests shall not suffer in the framing of a permanent Constitution, the Mission has outlined what in its view should be the broad principles on which that Constitution may be based as well as the procedure which could speedily bring about the implementing of those principles. The principles are, as the Mission emphasises, only recommendations. They can be varied by agreement between the two principal communities when the Constituent Assembly comes to discuss them. But in the absence of such agreement they will have to serve, the Mission points out, because they represent the nearest approximation to an agreed settlement that two months of strenuous effort, with the maximum of goodwill on all sides, have been able to bring about. Sir Stafford Cripps was being strictly logical when he stressed that the Mission did not propose to reopen negotiations on this subject, since it could not hope to substitute proposals more satisfactory all round. He announced the Government would be taking steps forthwith, on the one hand to set up an interim Government and on the other to arrange for the early summoning of the Constituent Assembly.

The Mission has made it clear that, if it has had to take certain decisions, it was because no other way of implementing Britain's undertaking to relinquish control was open to it. It seems to us that this contention is justified. That is not to say that its proposals, whether in regard to the future or for the setting up of a Constituent Assembly, are ideally conceived. But they will serve to break the ice and make a beginning by mobilising the goodwill of all elements in India who, while anxious to safeguard their own cultural individuality and just rights, do not wish to hinder the progress of the country as a whole. The Cabinet Mission has come to the deliberate conclusion that Pakistan, whether in the form in which the League envisaged it or in a modified form, will mean gross injustice to large masses of people and will endanger the safety and hinder the progress of India and that it must therefore be rejected. At the same time the Secretary of State has emphasised in his broadcast that the Mission's scheme "makes it possible for the Muslims to secure the advantages of Pakistan without incurring the dangers inherent in the division of India." That is certainly no exaggeration of the concessions that have been made to reassure the Muslims and we have no doubt that large sections of Muslim opinion will see the matter in that light. There is genuine ground for apprehension that in the desire that the Mission has unduly restricted the provenance and authority of the Indian Union and thus made the Centre less strong than might be consistent with safety and security. Though it is to be given the authority to secure the finance required to meet its obligations, it would, in the absence of power to control currency and tariffs, find itself faced with considerable practical difficulties not only in the raising of money but in ensuring that those auxiliary measures over a wide front are promptly taken that war has shown to be indispensable for maintaining Defence at the highest pitch of efficiency. The composition of the Executive and Legislature of the Union has, rightly, been left to be decided by the Constituent Assembly itself; but we foresee great difficulties in the practical working out of the formula that any question raising a major communal issue in the Legislature would require the support of a majority of representatives of each of the two major communities. It should not, however, be beyond the capacity of the Constituent Assembly to fashion the provision in such a way that it would not lead to perpetual friction.

The tentative grouping of the Provinces in three groups, for which the Cabinet Mission takes responsibility, is said to be based on the principle of contiguity but is really a concession to League sentiment. The wisdom of the encouragement given to the Provinces to group themselves into powerful, virtually Unitary States based on religious affinities is questionable. The Sonderbund War in Switzerland in the forties of the last century and the American Civil War proclaim the dangers inherent in such an arrangement. But it is something that the Mission has recognised that the Provinces should not be coerced to provide what may prove to be something worse than a mere fifth wheel of the Constitution coach. The Provinces have the right reserved to them to contract out of the respective groups, if they so choose, immediately after the new Constitution comes into force. Though the Secretary of State thinks that the Mission's statement does not cover such contingencies, which must be settled by the Constituent Assembly, it seems to us that the Provinces which contract out of a group might claim an implied right to either join any other group or cede certain subjects to the Union. If a Province that goes out of a group resolves to cede the group subjects to the Indian Union there would arise precisely the same difficulty as the Cabinet Mission anticipated and has given as its reason for rejecting the Congress President's scheme under which the Provinces could at their option cede certain subjects to the Centre. There is, however, something to be said for the view, which the Secretary of State has put forward with persuasive vigour, that it is better in the early stages of Constitution-building to err on the side of fluidity than of rigidity. The Muslim League, at all events, will have an opportunity to persuade, if it can, the Provinces which it had wanted to be compulsorily included in Pakistan, of the advantages of voluntary association. And the provision that it should be open to Provinces periodically to call for a reconsideration of the terms of the Union and Group Constitutions should be welcome to those who maintain that the minimum of constraint should be laid on Provincial freedom.

On two of the most important issues with which it has dealt, the Cabinet Mission has said less than it perhaps might have; but it has said enough to show that it fully realises its responsibilities. Its unequivocal declaration that "with the attainment of independence by British India, whether inside or outside the British Commonwealth, the relationship which has hitherto existed between the Rulers of the States and the British Crown will be no longer possible" brings to an end an era of great confusion and uncertainty in the relations between British and Indian India which anti-national interests were not slow to exploit. Mr. Churchill sought to suggest in the Parliamentary debate on Thursday that the abolition of Paramountcy would leave the question of the States in mid-air. But that is clearly not the intention of the Mission which points out that the States "are ready and willing to co-operate in the new development of India." They are to take part in the Constituent Assembly. The Mission has observed that "the precise form which their co-operation will take must be a matter for negotiation during the building up of the new constitutional structure and it by no means follows that it will be identical for all States". Sir Stafford Cripps has explained that, as a result of the abolition of Paramountcy, the States "will become wholly independent, but they have their way into the Union and that is a matter we leave to negotiation between the States and the British Indian parties." But when it is remembered that it is part of the basic scheme that the States, as well as the Provinces, join in forming the Indian Union and like them cede to it control over Defence, External Affairs and Communications and that, further, the geographical position and economic resources of the States, not to mention cultural ties, are such as to hold out powerful inducement to them to seek closer association with the rest of India, it may be confidently asserted that they will not take up an attitude that might weaken or distract the country. Indeed, a prominent spokesman of the States, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar has observed that many States would have preferred to cede more subjects to the Union.

The Cabinet Mission correctly maintains that the setting up of an interim Government is primarily a matter to be settled between the Viceroy and the Indian parties. But it has made no secret of the fact that it considers such a Government indispensable. It has declared that the British Government will do all it can to bring it into existence. The Mission has stressed that all portfolios will be held by Indian leaders having the full confidence of the people. And, perhaps in answer to doubts that have been expressed as to how the Viceroy's veto may operate, the Mission pointedly states that "the British Government, *recognising the significance of the changes in the Government of India*, will give the fullest measure of co-operation to the Government so formed in the accomplishment of its tasks of administration *and in bringing about as rapid and smooth a transition as possible.*" In other words the Interim Government will be cast for the role of a succession Government and there can be no question of the Viceroy's veto being casually or habitually exercised, though the legal position will no doubt remain what it is under the Act of 1935 till that Act is replaced by the new Constitution. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Muslim League, as well as other parties and interests which might regard this or that feature of the Mission's proposals as unsatisfactory, will realise the vitally important part that such a Government will play at this juncture and the need, in its own interests as well as in the wider interests of the country, for every major element to co-operate in it. The Cabinet Mission is so impressed with the necessity for establishing an interim Government that it seems fairly clear that it will ask the Viceroy to go ahead with the project even if he does not secure the co-operation of all the parties; it has indicated that the Viceroy may have to be content with "the maximum of co-operation" available. It would be inexcusable for any party to stand aloof or try to obstruct; for, to do so would be to precipitate the disaster of civil strife which the Mission so graphically describes and so earnestly deprecates.

CABINET MISSION'S PROPOSALS

GANDHIJI URGES NEED FOR CAREFUL STUDY

NEW DELHI, May 16.

"Whether you like the Cabinet Delegation's announcement or not, it is going to be the most momentous one in the history of India and, therefore, requires careful study," declared Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the prayer meeting this evening.

He said he did not propose to say anything about the announcement. It would be in their hands in a couple of hours. He asked them not to allow themselves to be led away by prejudice or hearsay, but to study the document itself carefully and then form their own opinion. He deprecated the habit of borrowing opinion from newspapers. Newspapers should be for the study of facts. They should not be allowed to kill the habit of independent thinking. The English language, he warned them, was a difficult medium to master. Even he, after his residence for nearly 20 years among English-speaking people, could not claim to have full mastery over it. They should, therefore, study the document in Hindustani to be able to grasp its full meaning. As men of prayer, it further behoved them to put themselves entirely in the hands of God and pray to Him to illumine and purify so as to fit them for understanding the document aright.—A.P.I.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL MEETING

NEW DELHI, May 16.

An emergent meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held to-night when, it is learnt, H. E. the Viceroy thanked his colleagues for having stood by him during the difficult days of the war.

The Viceroy is also understood to have indicated the lines on which he desired to constitute his new Cabinet.—U.P.I.

JAVA TALKS TO BE RESUMED

BATAVIA, May 16.

The reopening of negotiations between the Dutch and Indonesian leaders was announced to-day by Governor General Hubertus van Mook. He told the United Press of America that he envisaged a settlement on the basis of a federation of islands in the Dutch East Indies with joint Dutch-Indonesian overall control. The expressed wishes of the people would be the determining factor governing the degree of local autonomy to be granted in various areas, he said.

BRITISH PLAN FOR INDIA

LEAGUE DEMAND FOR PARTITION REJECTED

PROPOSALS FOR ALL-INDIA UNION AND GROUPING OF PROVINCES

ARRANGEMENTS TO SUMMON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

INTERIM GOVERNMENT TO BE FORMED IMMEDIATELY

NEW DELHI, May 16.

The British Government's decision to make immediate arrangements to enable Indians to decide the future constitution of India and, to set up at once an Interim Government, in which all the portfolios, including that of the War Member, will be held by Indian leaders having the full confidence of the people, is announced, in the important statement issued by the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy to-day.

The statement reviews the efforts of the Delegation to bring the two major parties in India together, the failure of the Simla Conference to bring about a settlement and examines at length the Muslim League demand for Pakistan. The Delegation's conclusion is a categorical rejection of the Muslim League's claim for a partition of India and the creation of two separate sovereign States.

The Delegation proceed to outline the broad basis of a scheme for the future constitution of India and indicate the constitution-making machinery which should be brought into existence forthwith. The proposals are made with the full approval of the British Government.

The Delegation's scheme contains the following six points:—

Firstly, there should be a Union of India, embodying both British India and the States, which should deal with Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications and should have the power necessary to raise the finance required for these subjects.

Secondly, the Union should have an Executive and a Legislature constituted from British Indian and State representatives. Any question raising a major communal issue in the Legislature should require for its decision a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as well as a majority of all members present and voting.

Thirdly, all subjects other than Union subjects and all residuary powers should vest in the Provinces. Fourthly, the States retain all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the Union.

Fifthly, the Provinces should be free to form groups with Executive and Legislatures and each group could determine the provincial subjects to be taken in common.

Sixthly, the Constitutions of the Union and of the groups should contain a provision whereby any province could, by majority vote of its Legislative Assembly, call for a reconsideration of the terms of the Constitution after an initial period of 10 years and at ten-yearly intervals thereafter.

As regards the constitution-making body, they state that the only practicable course is to utilise the recently elected Provincial Legislative Assemblies as electing bodies. After careful consideration the Mission think that the fairest and most practical scheme would be this:

Firstly, to allot to each province a total number of seats proportional to its population, roughly in the ratio of one to a million as the nearest substitute for representation by adult suffrage. Secondly, to divide this provincial allocation of seats between the main communities in each Province in proportion to their population. Thirdly, to provide that the representatives allocated to each community in a province shall be elected by members of that community in its Legislative Assembly. Representatives thus chosen shall meet in New Delhi as soon as possible. The Viceroy will at once request Provincial Legislatures to proceed with the election of their representatives and the States to set up a Negotiations Committee.

In conclusion, the Delegation say that in the absence of agreement they lay before the Indian people proposals which they hope will enable them to attain their independence in the shortest time and with the least danger of internal disturbance and conflict. The alternative to their acceptance would be grave danger of violence, chaos and even civil war.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The following is the text of the statement:

1. On March 15th last just before the despatch of the Cabinet Delegation to India Mr. Attlee, the British Prime Minister, used these words:—

"My colleagues are going to India with the intention of using their utmost endeavours to help her to attain her freedom as speedily and fully as possible. What form of Government is to replace the present regime is for India to decide; but our desire is to help her to set up forthwith the machinery for making that decision."

* * *

"I hope that India and her people may elect to remain within the British Commonwealth. I am certain that they will find great advantages in doing so."

"But if she does so elect, it must be by her own free will. The British Commonwealth and Empire is not bound together by chains of external compulsion. It is a free association of free peoples. If, on the other hand, she elects for independence, in our view she has a right to do so. It will be for us to help to make the transition as smooth and easy as possible."

2. Charged in these historic words we—the Cabinet Ministers and the Viceroy—have done our utmost to assist the two main political parties to reach agreement upon the fundamental issue of the unity or division of India. After prolonged discussions in New Delhi we succeeded in bringing the Congress and the Muslim League together in Conference at Simla. There was a full exchange of views and both parties were prepared to make considerable concessions in order to try and reach a settlement but it ultimately proved impossible to close the remainder of the gap between the parties and so no agreement could be concluded. Since no agreement has been reached we feel that it is our duty to put forward what we consider are the best arrangements possible to ensure a speedy setting up of the new constitution. This statement is made with the full approval of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

3. We have accordingly decided that immediate arrangements should be made whereby Indians may decide the future constitution of India and an Interim Government may be set up at once to carry on the administration of British India until such time as a new Constitution can be brought into being. We have endeavoured to be just to the smaller as well as to the larger sections of the people; and to recommend a solution which will lead to a practicable way of governing the India of the future, and will give a sound basis for defence and a good opportunity for progress in the social, political and economic field.

4. It is not intended in this statement to review the voluminous evidence that has been submitted to the Mission; but it is right that we should state that it has shown an almost universal desire, outside the supporters of the Muslim League, for the unity of India.

5. This consideration did not, however, deter us from examining closely and impartially the possibility of a partition of India; since we were greatly impressed by the very genuine and acute anxiety of the Muslims lest they should find themselves subjected to a perpetual Hindu-majority rule.

This feeling has become so strong and widespread amongst the Muslims that it cannot be allayed by mere paper safeguards. If there is to be internal peace in India it must be secured by measures which will assure to the Muslims a control in all matters vital to their culture, religion, and economic or other interests.

6. We therefore examined in the first instance the question of a separate and fully independent sovereign State of Pakistan as claimed by the Muslim League. Such a Pakistan would comprise two areas: one in the north-west consisting of the Provinces of the Punjab, Sind, North-West Frontier, and British Baluchistan; the other in the north-east consisting of the Provinces of Bengal and Assam. The League were prepared to consider adjustment of boundaries at a later stage, but insisted that the principle of Pakistan should first be acknowledged. The argument for a separate State of Pakistan was based, first, upon the right of the Muslim majority to decide their method of government according to their wishes, and secondly, upon the necessity for a sovereign State in order that the Muslims are in a minority, in order to make Pakistan administratively and economically workable.

The size of the non-Muslim minorities in a Pakistan comprising the whole of the six Provinces enumerated above would be very considerable as the following figures* show:—

North-Western Area—	Muslim.	Non-Muslim
Punjab	16,217,242	12,201,517
North-West Frontier Province	2 189,197	240 270
Sind	3 208,325	1,326 683
Br. Baluchistan	436,535	62,701
	22,053,204	13,840,231
	62.07%	37 93%
North-Eastern Area—		
Bengal	33,005,434	27 301 091
Assam	3,412,479	6,762,254
	36,447,913	34,063,345
	51 69%	48 31%

The Muslim minorities in the remainder of British India number some 20 million dispersed amongst a total population of 188 million.

These figures show that the setting up of a separate sovereign State of Pakistan on the lines claimed by the Muslim League, would not solve the communal minority problem, nor can we see any justification for including within a sovereign Pakistan those districts of the Punjab and of Bengal and Assam in which the population is predominantly non-Muslim. Every argument that can be used in favour of Pakistan, equally in our view be used in favour of the exclusion of the non-Muslim areas from Pakistan. This point would particularly affect the position of the Sikhs.

"PAKISTAN NO SOLUTION FOR COMMUNAL PROBLEM"

7. We therefore considered whether a smaller sovereign Pakistan confined to the Muslim majority areas alone might be a possible basis of compromise. Such a Pakistan is regarded by the Muslim League as quite impracticable because it would entail the exclusion from Pakistan of (a) the whole of the Ambala and Jullundur Divisions in the Punjab; (b) the whole of Assam except the district of Sylhet; and (c) a large part of Western Bengal, including Calcutta, in which city the Muslims form 23.0 per cent of the population. We ourselves are also convinced that any solution which involves a radical partition of the Punjab and Bengal, as this would do, would be contrary to the wishes and interests of a very large proportion of the inhabitants of these Provinces. Bengal and the Punjab each has its own common language and a long history and tradition. Moreover, any division of the Punjab would of necessity divide the Sikhs leaving substantial bodies of Sikhs on both sides of the boundary. We have therefore been forced to the conclusion that neither a larger nor a smaller sovereign State of Pakistan would provide an acceptable solution for the communal problem.

PROBLEM OF DEFENCE

8. Apart from the great force of the foregoing arguments there are weighty administrative, economic and military considerations. The whole of the transportation and postal and telegraph systems of India have been established on the basis of a united India. To disintegrate them would gravely injure both parts of India. The case for a united defence is even stronger. The Indian armed forces have been built up as a whole for the defence of India as a whole, and to break them in two would inflict a deadly blow on the long traditions and

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* All population figures in this statement are from the most recent census taken in 1941.

CONSTITUTION

INDIA SECRETARY'S BROADCAST

APPEAL TO PARTIES FOR CO-OPERATION

NEW DELHI, May 16.

Broadcasting from the New Delhi Station of All-India Radio at 8-45 p.m. to-night, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, explained the Cabinet Mission's proposals for a new constitution for India and appealed to "Indians of all parties to take part in framing a constitution." "We have done and we will continue to do", he said, "all that lies in our power to help Indians to overcome the difficulties" which confront them in their task.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, speaking in a calm, deliberate voice, which came clear over the air, said:

The words which I shall speak to you are concerned with the future of a great people—the people of India. There is a passionate desire in the hearts of Indians expressed by the leaders of all their political parties for independence. His Majesty's Government and the British people as a whole are fully ready to accord this independence, whether within or without the British Commonwealth, and hope that out of it will spring a lasting and friendly association between our two peoples on a footing of complete equality.

Nearly two months ago I, as Secretary of State for India, and my two Cabinet colleagues, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander, were sent out by His Majesty's Government to India to assist the Viceroy in setting up in India the machinery by which Indians can devise their own Constitution.

We were at once confronted with a major obstacle. The two principal parties—the Muslim League, who won the great majority of the Muslim seats in the recent elections, and the Congress, who won the majority of all the others—were opposed to one another as to the kind of machinery to be set up. The Muslim League claimed that British India should be divided into two completely separate sovereign States, and refused to take part in constitution-making unless this claim was conceded in advance. Congress insisted on one single United India.

REJECTION OF PAKISTAN

During our stay in India we have tried by every means to secure such an accommodation between the parties as would enable constitution-making to proceed. Recently we were able to bring them together at Simla in a Conference with ourselves, but though both sides were prepared to make substantial concessions, it was not found possible to reach complete agreement. We have, therefore, been compelled ourselves to seek for a solution which, by securing the main objects of both parties, will enable the constitution-making machinery to be brought into immediate operation.

While we recognise the reality of the fear of the Muslim League that in a purely Unitary India their community, with its own culture and way of life, might become submerged in a majority Hindu rule, we do not accept the setting up of a separate Muslim sovereign State as a solution of the communal problem. "Pakistan", as the Muslim League would call their State, would not consist solely of Muslims; it would contain a substantial minority of other communities, which would average over 40 per cent and in certain wide areas would even constitute a majority, as for instance in the City of Calcutta where the Muslims form less than one-third of the population. Moreover, the complete separation of Pakistan from the rest of India would, in our view, gravely endanger the defence of the whole country by splitting the Army into two and by preventing that defence in depth which is essential in modern war. We, therefore, do not suggest the adoption of this proposal.

"A CONSTITUTION OF THREE TIERS"

Our own recommendations contemplate a constitution of three tiers at the top of which would be the Union of India with an Executive and Legislature empowered to deal with the essential subjects of External Affairs, Defence and Communications, and the finance necessary for these services. At the bottom would be the provinces which would have, apart from the subjects I have just named, complete autonomy. But we contemplate further that provinces will wish to unite together in groups to carry out in common, services covering a wider area than that of a single province, and these groups may have, if they wish, legislatures and executives which, in that event, will be intermediate between those of the provinces and those of the Union.

"PAKISTAN WITHOUT THE DANGERS OF DIVISION"

On this basis, which makes it possible for the Muslims to secure the advantages of Pakistan without incurring the dangers inherent in the division of India, we invite Indians of all parties to take part in framing a constitution. The Viceroy will, accordingly, summon to New Delhi representatives of British India, who will be elected by the members of the Provincial Legislatures in such a way that as nearly as possible for each one million of the population there will be one representative, and that the proportion between the representatives of the main communities will be on the same basis.

After a preliminary meeting in common, these representatives of the provinces will divide themselves up into three sections the composition of which is laid down and which, if the provinces ultimately agree, will become the three groups. These sections will decide upon provincial and group matters, subsequently they will require to decide upon the constitution for the Union. After the first elections under the new constitution the Provinces will be free to opt out of the group into which they have been provisionally placed. We appreciate that this machinery does not of itself give any effective representation to other than the principal minorities and we are therefore providing for a special committee to be set up in which the minorities will play a full part. The business of this committee will be to formulate fundamental and minority rights and to recommend their inclusion in the constitution at the appropriate level.

FUTURE OF THE STATES

So far I have said nothing about the Indian States which comprise a third of the area of India and contain about one quarter of the whole population. These States at present are each separately governed and have individual relationships with the British Crown. There is general recognition that when British India attains independence, the position of these States cannot remain unaffected, and it is anticipated that they will wish to take part in the constitution-making process and be represented in the All-India Union. It does not, however, lie within our Province to decide these matters in advance as they will have to be the subject of negotiation with the States before action can be taken.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

During the making of the Constitution, the administration must be carried on and we attach, therefore, the greatest importance to the setting up at once of an Interim Government having the support of the major political parties. The Viceroy has already started discussions to

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CABINET SCHEME

WARNING AGAINST REJECTION

NO MORE PARLEYS CONTEMPLATED

NEW DELHI, May 16.

"We have done in this statement what we believe to be best after months of discussion and very hard work and in the light of all we have heard and studied. We do not intend to start all the negotiations over again. We intend to get on with the job on the lines we have laid down. If the plan is not accepted, no one can say how great will be the disturbance, or how acute and long the suffering that will be self-inflicted on the Indian people", observed Sir Stafford Cripps, member of the Cabinet Mission, explaining at a Press Conference to-night, shortly after the India Secretary's broadcast, the main features of the new British proposals contained in the Cabinet Mission's statement issued to-day.

Sir Stafford said: "We hope from the bottom of our hearts that the Indian people will accept the statement in the spirit of co-operation in which it has been drawn up, and that within a week or two the process of Constitution-making may begin as the Interim Government may be formed."

Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Mr. A. V. Alexander were present at the conference.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence joined with Stafford in stressing "the determination of the British people as a whole to do everything in their power to assist India in securing a constitution which will enable your future to be great in the annals of your country and in the history of the world."

Addressing the Press Conference Sir Stafford Cripps said:

"You have heard two broadcasts on the statement and you have the document before you. This evening the members of the Mission wanted an opportunity to meet you to give you a few words of explanation and to-morrow we shall be meeting you again to answer questions which you may have to put. I will make a few remarks about the statement while we are waiting for the Secretary of State to come from the broadcasting studio.

"The first thing I want to point out is what the statement does not purport to be. Let me remind you that this is not merely the Mission's statement, that is, the statement of the four signatories, but is a statement of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Now the statement does not purport to set out a new constitution for India. It is of no use pretending that. How do we propose to do this? The answer will be: 'We don't propose to do anything as regards deciding upon a constitution. That is not for us to decide.'

"What we have had to do is to boil down one or two broad principles as to how the constitution might be constituted and recommend those as foundations to the Indian people. You will notice we use the word 'recommend' with regard to the ultimate constitutional form with which we deal. You may very fairly ask, 'But why do you recommend anything; why not leave it to the Indians?' The answer is that we are very anxious to get all Indians into the constitution-making machinery as quickly as possible and the block at present is in this matter. We are, therefore, in this means trying to remove the block so that the constitution-making machinery may start and progress freely and rapidly. We hope very earnestly that this will be the effect.

NEED FOR SMOOTH TRANSITION

"Now that it has been finally and absolutely decided that India is to have complete independence she desires, whether within or without the British Commonwealth as she chooses, we are anxious that she shall have it as soon as possible. The promest is when there is a new constitutional structure decided upon by the Indian people. But, of course, we cannot wait and sit still until that comes. It is bound to take some time to reach that point of completion of the new constitutional structure. So, as you know, the Viceroy, in whose province Constitution-making primarily lies, has just started his talks with a view to the immediate setting up of a representative Interim Government. We hope that with the pictures out of the way, on the basis of our statement, he will be able very rapidly to get that new Government representative of the main parties set up and in operation.

"This matter of the Interim Government is of supreme importance because of the enormous tasks facing India at the moment. It is these great tasks, and perhaps the greatest of them is to deal with the food situation, that makes it absolutely essential that we should between us arrange a smooth and efficient transition.

"Nothing could be more fatal to the Indian people to-day, in the face of the dangers of famine, than a breakdown of administration and communications anywhere in India, and that is why we strive as we do, the wide and complete co-operation between all parties and communities including the British in this time of transition.

NO DATE FOR COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL

"So much then for the vitally important point of the Interim Government. Some of you may wonder how soon this means that the British will sever their governmental connection with India—I hope that in any event we shall remain the closest friends when Indian freedom comes. We certainly can't say that. Who can tell how quickly constitutions can be hammered out? One thing is, however, absolutely certain and this is, the quicker we start the quicker you will end and the sooner we shall be able to withdraw, leaving over the power to the new Governments of the Union, Provinces and, if so decided, of the groups.

"This brings me to what has been decided rather than recommended. It has been decided to make a start with the constitution-making machinery. This does not mean a decision as to what the ultimate form shall finally be; that is for decision by the representatives of the Indian people. It does mean is that the deadlock which has prevented a start on the process of constitution-making is to be removed once and for all.

CONDITIONS FOR ALTERING SCHEME

"The form in which we propose that constitution-making bodies should be assembled is important for this reason. It permits of arriving at constitutions in a recommended form. It goes a little further than that in one respect. As we believe and hope that the two parties will come in this constitution-making on the basis of our recommendations, it would not be right to either of them if the fundamental basis which we recommend could be earlier departed from. So we stipulate that a departure from that basis, which is laid down in paragraph 15 of the statement, should only be made if a majority of both communities agree to it. That, I think, is eminently fair to both parties. It does not mean that no departure can be made from the recommendations, but it does mean that the special provisions I have mentioned will apply to such resolutions in the Constituent Assembly of the Union. There is one special provision as to particular minorities. The only other is in relation to matters raising any major communal issue when a similar rule will apply. All else rest is left to the free play of discussion and vote.

RIGHT TO OPT OUT OF PROVINCIAL GROUPS

"The question, I am sure, will occur to all of you and that is why we have made the three sections of provinces into which the Assembly will break up to formulate the provincial and group constitutions. There was a very good reason for this. First of all, of course, somehow or other the groups had to be formed before they could proceed to their business. There were two ways of dealing with that matter. Either

(Continued on page 7)

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Cabinet Mission Plan.
May — 1946.

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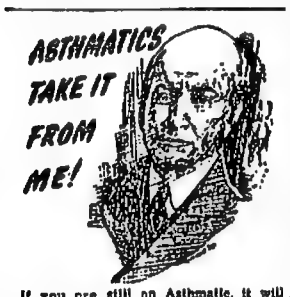

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BRITISH PLAN FOR INDIA

(Continued from page 4)

high degree of efficiency of the Indian Army and would entail the gravest dangers. The Indian Navy and Indian Air Force would become much less effective. The two sections of the suggested Pakistan contain the two most vulnerable frontiers in India and for a successful defence in depth the area of Pakistan would be insufficient.

9. A further consideration of importance is the greater difficulty which the Indian States would find in associating themselves with a divided British India.

10. Finally there is the geographical fact that the two halves of the proposed Pakistan State are separated by some seven hundred miles and the communications between them both in war and peace would be dependent on the goodwill of Hindustan.

PARTITION DEMAND REJECTED

11. We are therefore unable to advise the British Government that the power which at present resides in British hands should be handed over to two entirely separate sovereign States.

DEFECTS OF CONGRESS SCHEME

12. This decision does not however blind us to the very real Muslim apprehensions that their culture and political and social life might become submerged in a purely unitary India, in which the Hindus, with their greatly superior numbers must be a dominating element. To meet this the Congress have put forward a scheme under which Provinces would have full autonomy subject only to a minimum of Central subjects, such as Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications.

Under this scheme Provinces, if they wished to take part in economic and administrative planning on a large scale, could cede to the Centre Optional subjects in addition to the Compulsory ones mentioned above.

13. Such a scheme, would, in our view, present considerable constitutional disadvantages and anomalies. It would be very difficult to work a Central Executive and Legislature in which some Ministers, who dealt with Compulsory subjects, were responsible to the whole of India, while other Ministers, who dealt with Optional subjects, would be responsible only to those Provinces which had elected to act together in respect of such subjects. This difficulty would be accentuated in the Central Legislature, where it would be necessary to exclude certain members from speaking and voting when subjects with which their Provinces were not concerned were under discussion.

Apart from the difficulty of working such a scheme, we do not consider that it would be fair to deny to other Provinces, which did not desire to take the Optional subjects at the Centre, the right to form themselves into a group for a similar purpose. This would indeed be no more than the exercise of their autonomous powers in a particular way.

POSITION OF STATES

14. Before putting forward our recommendation we turn to deal with the relationship of the Indian States to British India. It is quite clear that with the attainment of independence by British India, whether inside or outside the British Commonwealth, the relationship which has hitherto existed between the Rulers of the States and the British Crown will no longer be possible. Paramountcy can neither be retained by the British Crown nor transferred to the new Government. This fact has been fully recognised by those whom we interviewed from the States. They have at the same time assured us that the States are ready and willing to co-operate in the new development of India. The precise form which their co-operation will take must be a matter for negotiation during the building up of the new constitutional structure, and it by no means follows that it will be identical for all the States. We have not therefore dealt with the States in the same detail as the Provinces of British India in the paragraphs which follow.

15. We now indicate the nature of a solution which in our view would be just to the essential claims of all parties and would at the same time be most likely to bring about a stable and practicable form of constitution for All-India.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

We recommend that the constitution should take the following basic form:—

(1) There should be a Union of India, embracing both British India and the States, which should deal with the following subjects: Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications; and should have the powers necessary to raise the finances required for the above subjects.

(2) The Union should have an Executive and a Legislature constituted from British Indian and States representatives. Any question raising a major communal issue in the Legislature should require for its decision a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as well as a majority of all the members present and voting.

(3) All subjects other than the Union subjects and all residuary powers should vest in the Provinces.

(4) The States will retain all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the Union.

(5) Provinces should be free to form Groups with Executives and Legislatures, and each Group could determine the Provincial subjects to be taken in common.

(6) The constitutions of the Union and of the Groups should contain a provision whereby any Province could, by a majority vote of its Legislative Assembly, call for a reconsideration of the terms of the constitution after an initial period of 10 years and at ten-yearly intervals thereafter.

16. It is not our object to lay out the details of a constitution on the above lines, but to set in motion the machinery whereby a constitution can be settled by Indians for Indians.

It has been necessary however for us to make this recommendation as to the broad basis of the future constitution because it became clear to us in the course of our negotiations that not until that had been done was there any hope of getting the two major communities to join in the settling up of the constitution-making machinery.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

17. We now indicate the constitution-making machinery, which we propose should be brought into being forthwith in order to enable a new constitution to be worked out.

18. In forming any Assembly to decide a new constitutional structure the first problem is to obtain as broad-based and accurate a representation of the whole population as is possible. The most satisfactory method obviously would be by election based on adult franchise; but any attempt to introduce such a step now would lead to a wholly unacceptable delay in the formulation of the new Constitution. The only practicable alternative is to utilise the recently elected Provincial Legislative Assemblies as the electing bodies. There are, however, two factors in their composition which make this difficult. First, the numerical strengths of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies do not bear the same proportion to the total population in each Province. Thus, Assam with a population of 10 millions has a Legislative Assembly of 108 members, while Bengal, with a population six times as large, has an Assembly of only 250. Secondly, owing to the weightage given to minorities by the Communal Award, the strengths of the several communities in each Provincial Legislative Assembly are not in proportion to their numbers in the Province. Thus the number of seats reserved for Muslims in the Bengal Legislative Assembly is only 48 per cent of the total, although they form 55 per cent of the Provincial population. After a most careful consideration of the various methods by which these inequalities might be corrected, we have come to the conclusion that the fairest and most practicable plan would be:—

(a) to allot to each Province a total number of seats proportional to its population, roughly in the ratio of one to a million, as the nearest substitute for representation by adult suffrage.

(b) to divide this provincial allocation of seats between the main communities in each Province in proportion to their population.

(c) to provide that the representatives allotted to each community in a Province shall be elected by the members of that community in its Legislative Assembly.

We think that for these purposes it is sufficient to recognise only three main communities in India: General, Muslim, and Sikh, the "General" community including all persons who are not Muslims or Sikhs. As the smaller minorities would, upon the population basis, have little or no representation since they would lose the weightage which assures them seats in the Provincial Legislatures, we have made the arrangements set out in paragraph 20 below to give them a full representation upon all matters of special interest to the minorities.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES

19. (i) We therefore propose that there shall be elected by each Provincial Legislative Assembly the following numbers of representatives, each part of the Legislature (General, Muslim or Sikh) electing its own representatives by the method of proportional representation with the single transferable vote:—

Table of Representation.

Section A.

Province.	General.	Muslim.	Total.
Madras ..	45	4	49
Bombay ..	19	2	21
United Provinces ..	47	8	55
Bihar ..	31	5	36
Central Provinces ..	16	1	17
Orissa ..	9	0	9
Total ..	167	20	187

Section B.

Province	General.	Muslim.	Sikh	Total.
Punjab ..	8	16	4	28
North-West Frontier Province ..	0	3	0	3
Sind ..	1	3	0	4
Total ..	9	22	4	35

Section C.

Provinces	General.	Muslim.	Total.
Bengal ..	37	33	60
Assam ..	7	3	10
Total ..	44	36	70

Total for British India ..	292
Maximum for Indian States ..	93
Total ..	385

Note.—In order to represent the Chief Commissioners' Provinces, Delhi will be added to Section A the Member representing Delhi in the Central Legislative Assembly, the Member representing Ajmer-Merwara in the Central Legislative Assembly, and a representative to be elected by the Coorg Legislative Council.

To Section B will be added a representative of British Baluchistan.

(ii) It is the intention that the States should be given in the final Constituent Assembly appropriate representation which would not, on the basis of the calculations adopted for British India, exceed 93, but the method of selection will have to be determined by consultation. The States would, in the preliminary stage, be represented by a Negotiating Committee.

(iii) The representatives thus chosen shall meet at New Delhi as soon as possible.

(iv) A preliminary meeting will be held at which the general order of business will be decided, a Chairman and other officers elected, and an Advisory Committee (see paragraph 20 below) on the rights of citizens, minorities and tribal and excluded areas set up. Thereafter the provincial representatives will divide up into the three sections shown under A, B, and C, in the Table of Representation in sub-paragraph (i) of this paragraph.

PROVINCIAL GROUPS

(v) These sections shall proceed to settle the Provincial Constitutions for the Provinces included in each section, and shall also decide whether any Group Constitution shall be set up for those Provinces and, if so, with what provincial subjects the Group should deal. Provinces shall have the power to opt out of the Groups in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (viii) below.

(vi) The representatives of the Sections and the Indian States shall reassemble for the purpose of settling the Union Constitution.

(vii) In the Union Constituent Assembly resolutions varying the provisions of paragraph 15 above or raising any major communal issue shall require a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities.

The Chairman of the Assembly shall decide which (if any) of the resolutions raise major communal issues and shall, if so requested by a majority of the representatives of either of the major communities, consult the Federal Court before giving his decision.

(viii) As soon as the new constitutional arrangements have come into operation, it shall be open to any Province to elect to come out of any Group in which it has been placed. Such a decision shall be taken by the new legislature of the Province after the first general election under the new constitution.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

20. The Advisory Committee on the rights of citizens, minorities, and tribal and excluded areas should contain full representation of the interests affected, and their function will be to report to the Union Constituent Assembly upon the list of Fundamental Rights, the clauses for the protection of minorities, and a scheme for the administration of the tribal and excluded areas, and to advise whether these rights should be incorporated in the Provincial, Group, or Union constitution.

21. His Excellency the Viceroy will forthwith request the Provincial Legislatures to proceed with the election of their representatives and the States to set up a Negotiating Committee. It is hoped that the process of constitution-making can proceed as rapidly as the complexities of the task permit so that the interim period may be as short as possible.

INDO-BRITISH TREATY AND INTERIM GOVERNMENT

22. It will be necessary to negotiate a Treaty between the Union Constituent Assembly and the United Kingdom to provide for certain matters arising out of the transfer of power.

23. While the constitution-making proceeds, the administration of India has to be carried on. We attach the greatest importance therefore to the setting up at once of an Interim Government having the support of the major political parties. It is essential during the interim period that there should be the maximum of co-operation in carrying through the difficult tasks that face the Government of India. Besides the heavy task of day-to-day administration, there is the grave danger of famine to be countered; there are decisions to be taken in many matters of post-war development which will have a far-reaching effect on India's future; and there are important international conferences in which India has to be represented. For all these purposes a Government having popular support is necessary. The Viceroy has already started discussions to this end, and hopes soon to form an Interim Government in which all the portfolios, including that of War Member, will be held by Indian leaders having the full confidence of the people. The British Government, recognising the significance of the changes in the Government of India, will give the fullest measure of co-operation to the Government so formed in the accomplishment of its tasks of administration and in bringing about as rapid and smooth a transition as possible.

APPEAL TO INDIANS TO ACCEPT SCHEME

24. To the leaders and people of India who now have the opportunity of complete independence we would finally say this. We and our Government and countrymen hoped that it would be possible for the Indian people themselves to agree upon the method of framing the new constitution under which they will live. Despite the labours which we have shared with the Indian Parties, and the exercise of much patience and goodwill by all, this has not been possible. We therefore now lay before you proposals which, after listening to all sides and after much earnest thought, we trust will enable you to attain your independence in the shortest time and with the least danger of internal disturbance and conflict. These proposals may not, of course, completely satisfy all parties, but you will recognise with us that at this supreme moment in Indian history a statesmanship demands mutual accommodation.

We ask you to consider the alternative to acceptance of these proposals. After all the efforts which we and the Indian Parties have made together for agreement, we must state that in our view there is small hope of peaceful settlement by agreement of the Indian Parties alone. The alternative would therefore be a grave danger of violence, chaos, and even civil war. The result and duration of such a disturbance cannot be foreseen; but it is certain that it would be a terrible disaster for many millions of men, women and children. This is a possibility which must be regarded with equal abhorrence by the Indian people, our own countrymen, and the world as a whole.

We therefore lay these proposals before you in the profound hope that they will be accepted and operated by you in the spirit of accommodation and goodwill in which they are offered. We appeal to all who have the future good of India at heart to extend their vision beyond their own community or interest to the interests of the whole four hundred millions of the Indian people.

We hope that the new independent India may choose to be a member of the British Commonwealth. We hope in any event that you will remain in close and friendly association with our people. But these are matters for your own free choice. Whatever that choice may be we look forward with you to your ever-increasing prosperity among the great nations of the world, and to a future even more glorious than your past.

DESTRUCTION OF WAR MATERIAL

CONDEMNATION BY PANDIT NEHRU

NEW DELHI, May 16.

The following statement has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

"During my travel in various parts of India in connection with the elections and otherwise, I have heard repeated reports of the destruction of war material by the American or British authorities. In Assam graphic details were given to me of this mass destruction not only of the implements of war but also of many articles which are in great demand in civilian life. I myself saw heaps of destroyed material in many places. Brief reports occasionally appeared in the newspapers and were sometimes officially denied.

"This morning as I reached Bakshiko-Talao, the aerodrome 14 miles from Lucknow, I saw a sight which fairly staggered me. I had seen it before also, but perhaps my mind was otherwise occupied and I had not paid too much attention to it. I saw hundreds of aeroplanes in various stages of destruction, some were still whole and apparently air-worthy, some had their wings clipped off, yet others were being smashed up in different ways. Hundreds of Rolls-Royce engines were lying there, forlorn and forsaken, awaiting destruction. There were bombers and spitfires and many other varieties of aircraft. I was told that at least 2,000 planes had been smashed up in this place which was appropriately named 'aircraft breakdown centre'.

"SHEER VANDALISM"

"Near Allahabad at Phaphanow, I am told that 2,000 bicycles were laid down on the ground and steam-rollers went over them.

"These are just a few instances of the colossal destruction that is going on apparently all over India. What the reasons for this policy are, a layman's mind is unable to fathom.

"It is obvious that the Rolls-Royce engines are not only valuable but can be of very great use in India in a variety of ways. Trucks, bicycles, radio sets, watches and numerous other articles can also be of great use. Instead of using all these, large sums are being spent in destroying them. This is sheer vandalism. I think we are at least entitled to some kind of explanation from those in authority responsible for this, whether they are British or American.

"In a world, and in India especially, suffering a terrible lack of consumer goods, to destroy what can be used appears almost criminal. If the present structure of society demands such periodic destruction, the sooner that structure is changed the better".—A.P.I.

CRIPPS COMMENTS ON CABINET SCHEME

(Continued from page 4)

let the present Provincial Governments opt themselves into groups or—after seeing the constitutions produced—let the new Governments, after the whole constitution-making is complete, opt themselves out if they wish. We have chosen the second alternative for two reasons. First because it follows the suggestion the Congress put forward as regards the provinces and a private Federation. They suggested that all the Provinces should come in at the beginning, but could opt out if they did not like the constitution when they had seen it. We think that this principle should apply to the groups. Second, the present Legislatures are not truly representative of the whole population because of the effect of the Communal Award with its weightages. We have tried to get a scheme as near as possible to the full adult suffrage which would be fairest but which would take probably two years to work out—and no one believes that we could wait that length of time before starting on constitution-making. So we discard the present Legislatures as decisive for the option and say let it be exercised when the first new elections have taken place when, no doubt, there will be a much fuller franchise and when, if necessary, the entire issue can be raised at the election. So the three sections will formulate the provincial and group constitutions and when that is done, they work together with the States representatives to make the Union constitution. That is the final phase.

PARAMOUNTCY TO GO

"Now a word about the States. The statement in paragraph 14 makes the position quite clear that Paramountcy cannot be continued after the new constitution comes into operation. Nor can it be handed over to anyone else. It is not necessary for me to state—I am sure—that a contractual arrangement of this kind cannot be handed over to a third party without the consent of the States. They will, therefore become wholly independent but they have expressed their wish to negotiate their way into the Union and that is a matter we leave to negotiation between the States and the British Indian parties.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON MINORITY RIGHTS

"There is one other important provision which I would like to stress as it is somewhat novel in constitution-making. We were met by the difficulty of how we could deal fairly with the smaller minorities, the tribal and the excluded areas. In any constitution-making body it would be quite impossible to give them a weightage which would secure for them any effective influence without gravely upsetting the balance between the major parties. To give them a tiny representation would be useless to them. So we decided that minorities would be dealt with really in a double way. The major minorities, such as the Hindus in Muslim Provinces, and the Muslims in Hindu Provinces, the Sikhs in the Punjab and the Depressed Classes, who had considerable representation in a number of provinces, would be dealt with by proportional representation in the main construction of the constitution-making bodies. But in order to give these minorities and particularly the smaller minorities like the Indian Christians and the Anglo-Indians and also the tribal representatives a better opportunity of influencing minority provisions, we have made provision for the setting up by the constitution-making body of an influential Advisory Commission which will take the initiative in the preparation of the list of Fundamental Rights, the minority protection clauses and the proposals for the administration of tribal and excluded areas. This Commission will make its recommendations to the constitution-making body and will also suggest at which stage or stages in the constitution these provisions should be inserted, that is, whether in the Union, group or Provincial constitutions or in any two or more of them.

WARNING AGAINST REJECTION OF PROPOSALS

"Now, that I think gives you some picture of the main points with which we have dealt in our statement. There is only one other point that I want to stress before leaving the matter with you until to-morrow morning. You will realise, I am sure, how terribly important is this moment of decision for the Indian people. We are all agreed that we want a speedy conclusion of these matters. So far we have not been able all to agree upon how it should be brought about. We put forward our statement on March 16 and after two months of discussion and very hard work and in the light of all we have heard and studied. This is our firm opinion, and we do not, of course, intend to start all the negotiations over again. We intend to get on with the job on the lines we have laid down. We ask the Indian people to give this statement calm and careful consideration. I believe that the happiness of their future depends upon what they now do.

"If, failing their own agreement, they will accept this method that we put forward of getting on with the making of a new constitution for India, we can between us make it a smooth transition and a rapid one, but if the plan is not accepted, no one can say how great will be the disturbance or how acute and long the suffering that will be self-inflicted on the Indian people. We are convinced that this statement offers an honourable and peaceful method to all parties and if they will accept it, we will do all that lies in our power to help forward the constitution-making so as to arrive at the speediest possible settlement.

"Let no one doubt for one moment our intentions. We have not come to India and stayed here so long and worked so hard except to carry out what has long been the policy of the British Labour Party and that is to transfer power in the Indian people as quickly, as smoothly and as co-operatively as the difficulties of the process permit. We hope from the bottom of our hearts that the Indian people will accept the statement in the spirit of co-operation in which it has been drawn up, and that within a week or ten the process of constitution-making may begin and the Interim Government may be formed."—A.P.I.

MISSION'S RESOLVE TO GET A MOVE ON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, May 16.

Sir Stafford Cripps' statement towards the end of the elucidation, following the Secretary of State's broadcast, that no more negotiations would be permitted on the Cabinet Mission's statement, made it clear that it was definitely an award, howevermuch the Mission might have emphasised that they merely recommended some particular principle for formulating a constitution.

One great rain which, from such reactions as could be obtained co-night, seems to have been generally appreciated is the categorical rejection of Pakistan. The division of India into three groups is regarded as a sop to the Muslim League, which obtains the two zones which it had asked for in its Lahore Resolution, but they have been brought under the authority of the Union Centre. The principle of self-determination is introduced in the provision enabling the provinces to opt themselves out of their respective group.

Neither Sir Stafford Cripps nor Lord Pethick-Lawrence, who entered the Press Conference while the former was making his statement, left any doubt as to their anxiety to see the end of the period of negotiations so that all the parties could start on the task of constitution-making as soon as possible. It was clear that the Cabinet Mission's award could be altered, if at all, only by the consent of the two major communities. There is an element of rigidity about certain parts of the machinery devised by the Cabinet Mission which both the Congress and the Muslim League might find somewhat distasteful.

While the leaders of both parties seem reluctant to express an opinion in advance of the meetings of their respective Working Committees, independent observers regard the document as an earnest attempt to indicate a way out of the deadlock which has prevented any advance being made through the dreary years of war.

Several points in the statement remain obscure particularly those relating to the Indian States and they will, doubtless, be elucidated at the Press Conference tomorrow. Much will depend on the extent to which the Cabinet Mission make good in the immediate future their anxiety to recognise India's right to freedom. Provided the Interim Government enjoys the substance of independence while the constitution-making body proceeds with the business entrusted to it, any defects in the Cabinet Mission's proposals might prove of minor significance. On that aspect, Lord Wavell's broadcast to-morrow might throw more light.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 21, 1969

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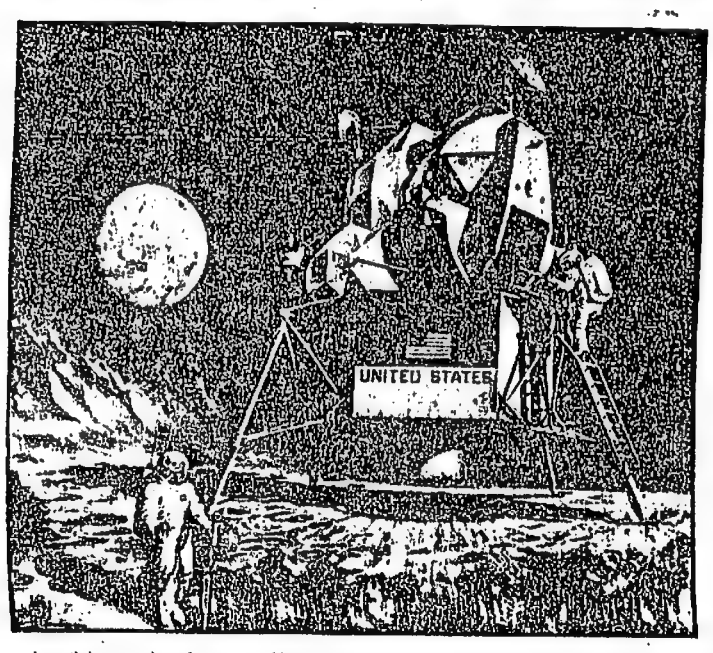
MEN LAND ON MOON



An artist's conception of the Lunar Module after landing on the Moon. Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong has left the craft and is exploring the moon's surface. Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., descends the ladder to join Armstrong in collecting lunar samples, setting out instruments to radio scientific findings and for direct telecasts of their activities back to earth, shown at upper left of drawing.—USIS photo.

PARIS, JULY 21.

REACHING FOR THE LIMITLESS EXPANSE OF SPACE, MAN TODAY ARRIVED ONTHE MOON, EARTH'S CLOSEST NEIGHBOUR AND SATELLITE, WHICH HAS BECKONED TO HIM NIGHTLY THROUGHOUT THE AGES.

It was the glorious moment yet in the saga of man: he had broken out of the confines of the planet to which he had been bound since birth for his first look at the universe from a celestial body.

IT WAS YET ANOTHER THRILLING ACT IN THE COSMIC DRAMA WHICH BEGAN A DOZEN YEARS AGO. ASTRONOUTS NEIL ARMSTRONG AND EDWIN ALDRIN, JR., THE NEWEST HEROES OF THE SPACE AGE, HAD LANDED IN THE WATERLESS SEA OF TRANQUILLITY ON THE MOON'S CRATERED SURFACE, READY TO SET FOOT ON IT—AND WALK INTO HALL OF FAME.

For the two men, who went "in peace for all mankind," it was the fulfilment of a dream countless generations of mankind had dreamt, of a commitment President John F. Kennedy had made when he declared landing a man on moon this decade and bringing him back safely a national goal of the United States.

The climactic point of the daring nine-day voyage to the moon and back came at 0144 IST today when Eagle, the fragile, spidery lunar module of Apollo-11, landed on the moon with Armstrong and Aldrin on board. It was the first time a manned craft had made a landing outside earth.

Aldrin had crawled into the LM more than six hours earlier, followed by Armstrong. They checked the systems to satisfy themselves that the craft was in order for the journey to come, a journey no one else had done before.

Then came the go-ahead signal from the manned space centre at Houston, Texas and the vehicle separated from the command ship, Columbia, in which Astronaut Michael Collins continued to orbit the moon.

With the firing of the descent engine, the LM dropped towards the moon, some 110 kilometres below, and after a perilous two hours landed on the target.

Armstrong and Aldrin were scheduled to remain in the LM, parked on the moon, until 1142 IST before they venture out and perform the appointed chores—planting of the U. S. flag, deployment of scientific package and gathering of samples of lunar soil and rocks.

Returning to the LM, they will eat and sleep in it before taking off to rejoin Collins in the command ship.

The historic moon landing came 11 years, nine months and 16 days after the space age was inaugurated by the Soviet Union by putting into orbit Sputnik I, the first artificial satellite, on October 4, 1957.

It came eight years, three months and eight days after Yuri Gagarin orbited the earth on April 12, 1961, to become the first spacefarer.

Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins began their voyage of glory on Wednesday when a huge Saturn-5 rocket hurled them into space. After orbiting the earth for a little over two hours, they fired the third stage of the Saturn which set them on the course to the moon, more than 400,000 kilometres away.

They reached the vicinity of the moon on Saturday and successfully put their Apollo spaceship in lunar orbit by a rocket burn.

The Apollo men, on whom all eyes are set, are due to leave the lunar vicinity and begin their journey back to the good earth on Tuesday and splash down in the Pacific on Thursday.—U.N.I.

Houston: Earlier, as the two spacecraft came around from the dark side of the moon where they undocked, radio communications with earth were resumed. Capsule communicator Charles Duke called

After a *brief* pause, mission commander Armstrong radioed back from the lunar module: "Roge. Eagle's undocked. Looking good."

During the undocking, the hatches holding Eagle and Columbia together

Pulse watch by doctors: moon walk

SPACE CENTRE, Houston, July 20.

SPACE physicians will keep a pulse watch on the two astronauts during their brief work day on the moon.

At any moment, the physicians may order Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin to slow down a bit, take a full break, or even to return immediately to their moon ferry. They will watch over the astronauts as they would over a person in an intensive care unit after a heart attack or major surgery.

The medical experts are worried that working on the moon, in bulky spacesuits and at one-sixth of the earth's gravity, could be exhausting, shooting up the astronauts' heart rates and body temperatures, and affecting other body reactions. So they have arranged ways of looking for danger signals.

On the other hand, working on the moon might be easier than working on the earth. Doctors simply do not know yet, but they are not taking any chances so that the astronauts will not get into trouble.

The men will move about slowly, even clumsily, due to the cost of energy of moving around in suits like those deep-sea divers wear because of the danger of falling and ripping of the suits.

They could be a good bit tired even before they begin their moon walk, says Dr. Donald Lind, himself an astronaut.

It will take each man two hours to get into his suit with its life-supporting back pack, check whether the pack is working.

It is like trying to get dressed in a phone booth, and it is an extremely exhausting procedure," Dr. Lind says.

Outside, they are told to move slowly to make sure they can adjust to the moon's lower gravity, without falling or making wild leaping movements. And they could have a tiring working day-set for two hours and 40 minutes-marching around collecting rocks and setting up scientific experiments.

Each time they move an arm or leg, and so move a joint on the suit the men must apply energy against the pressure inside the suit, and this is extremely tiring, Dr. Lind said. The suits limit motion—they cannot kneel down, touch the tops of their heads, and "to raise his arms above the eye level requires all the muscular forces he has in his upper arms."—A.P.

Luna-15 too may land

MODRELL BANK, July 20

RUSSIA'S Luna-15 in a change of orbit has come with 32 km. (20 miles) of the moon's surface, space scientist, Sir Bernard Lovell, said tonight.

The latest orbit, accompanied by a mystery manoeuvre, has brought the Soviet spacecraft somewhat nearer to the American landing site on the moon, he said.

LUNA-15 changed direction on its 39th orbit which took one hour, fifty-four minutes compared with the previous orbit time of about two hours.

Sir Bernard, director of Jodrell Bank radio astronomy observatory, said the spacecraft had carried out a manoeuvre but his space-tracking team had no details of this.

He said: "One would have to be extremely careful about what interpretation to put on this".

Prof. John Davies, a member of the team, was asked by reporters if it would be possible for Luna-15 to fly in formation with America's Apollo-11. He said the Russian vehicle would have to make more orbital corrections to do this.

He said that Luna-15 could not be left on its new orbit all night because it would hit magnetic pockets around the moon. It would either have to land or pull out of orbit soon, he said.

Sir Bernard said the Russian vehicle was moving closer to *the Sea of Tranquillity where the Americans hope to land.*

Asked whether the Luna-15 posed any danger to Apollo, Sir Bernard said: "The chances of any interference are quite negligible."—Reuter

NEW ORBIT

Moscow: The Soviet Union announced tonight that its Luna-15 is in a new orbit bringing it within 16 kilometres (10 miles) of the moon's surface.

Tass reported that the latest correction of the near-moon orbit—the second so far—was made at 1946 IST.

Luna—15 was now swinging around the moon at a minimum distance of 16 kilometres (10 miles) and a maximum of 110 kilometres (68 miles), it said.

You Said It

By LAXMAN

At this rate we will have to consider having a minister for mediation in the Cabinet.

Moon walk can be viewed on TV

WASHINGTON, July 20: The Communications Satellite Corp. (COMSAT) said yesterday all nations with television would be able to see the walk on the moon by the American astronauts on Sunday night or Monday morning, if all goes well.

There had been some question, because of failure last month of a communication satellite over the Atlantic whether many of the nations would be able to watch the moon walk live.

The COMSAT said it could provide live pictures through complicated arrangements bypassing the Atlantic satellite.—U.P.I.

16,700 reservations for flights to moon

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20: Pan American Airways has 16,700 reservations for flights to the moon, the airline's president, Mr. Najeeb Halaby said on Friday.

The reservations have been stored in a computer. He predicted there would be commercial travel to the moon by the end of the century.—A.P.

Madras: Three teenagers of Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh) have sought reservations with Indian Airlines, Madras, to fly to the moon.—P.T.I.

Solar flares should present no danger

BOCHUM (Germany), July 20: A West German scientist reports that solar activity in space has remained at a low ebb and the astronauts should be in no danger from X-rays streaming from the sun.

Mr. Heinz Kaminski, director of the Bochum Satellite Research Institute, showed [illegible] day was [illegible].—U.P.I.

10*** The VANCOUVER SUN: Sat., July 12, 1969

Man Nears His Historic Date With the Moon

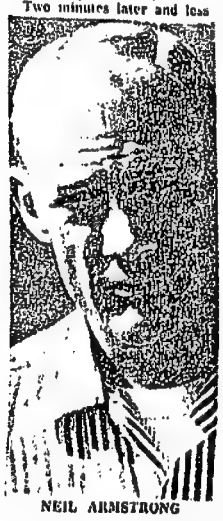
The 'Eagle' Touches Down

Down they'll start —in the four-legged, wingless spacecraft they call Eagle, moving westward across the barren body nine miles below at almost 4,000 miles an hour.

Flying face down and backwards, the two astronauts throttle up their engine to take some of the speed out of their spacecraft.

The astronauts roll their craft onto its back and begin bouncing radar signals off the surface to tell their speed and position. The braking engine throttles up still more.

Two minutes later and less



NEIL ARMSTRONG

than five miles from the landing site, the astronauts pitch Armstrong, the ladder and a region roughly 20 feet beyond the ladder.

At that, Aldrin will throw a switch inside the space-craft and if everything is working the first telecast of the landing will be beamed back to earth.

At best, it will be a "knothole" view of Armstrong climbing down the last seven rungs of the ladder.

The first task of the the first man on the moon will be to check his own stability. He'll keep his right hand on the ladder and his right foot inside the foot pad while he leads cautiously with his left.

When he's sure he's not going to fall on his head, Armstrong will move to the exposed equipment bay and unerate the sample container which has a collapsible handle at one end, a Teflon bag at the other and looks like a small butterfly net.

Armstrong will push this container into the moon's topsoil and scoop up a sample. He'll detach the bag, roll it up, crimp the top with a metal clasp and put it in a pocket on the side of his suit leg.

"We want him to take a good-sized coffee cup full of lunar material at this point," says scientist-astronaut Don Lind, considered an expert on the lunar surface. "The assumption is that no matter what happens next he's going to end up inside and be brought home."

The next thing Armstrong will do is to take a short stroll, primarily to find out how well he can balance himself on the moon's one-sixth earth gravity. If he feels secure, he'll call on a tiny mike built into might be disappointing," he says.

Aldrin is to set up the solar wind experiment — a sheet of aluminum foil that he'll unfold on a tripod like a home movie screen.

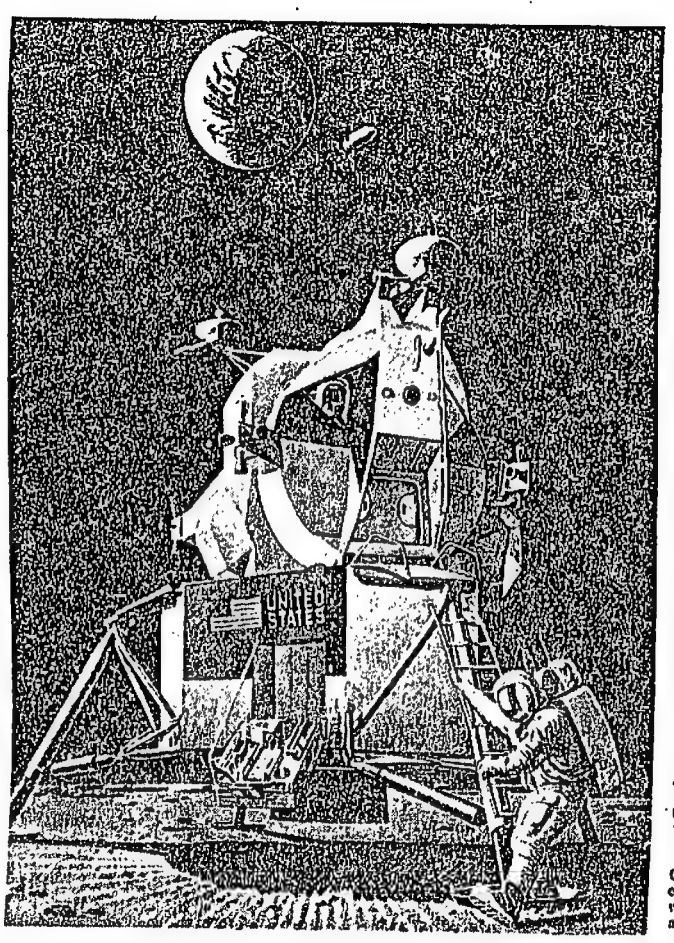
Aldrin will place it a few feet from the landing craft, then when he's ready to leave fold it back up again to bring home, presumably loaded with the subatomic particles that are forever streaming off the sun and striking the unprotected airless moon.

Armstrong will collect the "bulk sample," 50 pounds or so of moon dust, soil and rock. He'll dig it up with a spoon-shaped tool at the end of a long handle which the astronauts call the "superscoop."

Nobody is excessively happy over the bulk sample, since it will be dug up close by the craft, whose exhaust fumes on landing will have badly contaminated the lunar topsoil around the landing zone. "This sample will be collected under very adverse conditions," complains one lunar scientist, "but it will be quick."

Meanwhile, Aldrin has begun what is surely the most fascinating thing either man will do on the moon. He's been told to test "astronaut capability" and he's been given 20 minutes to do it.

"The biggest unknown on the moon is stability," astronaut Lind has said. "How much can you walk around? How well can you hit the bag with the scoop? There's just no way on earth to assess astronaut stability on the



'Came in Peace,' Spurred by War

"We came in peace for all mankind."

The words are etched in a stainless steel plaque. It will be left where two men first touch down on the moon, an eloquent footnote to a new era of exploration.

But if the world were really a peaceful place, the date on the plaque would not read "July 1969, AD." It might say "July 2001, AD."

The first men to tread the lunar dust would not be Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, but perhaps their sons.

The Second World War and the cold war hastened the space age as surely as the war created the atomic age.

The major engineering accomplishments making it possible for Apollo 11 to land on the moon next week were forced to happen before their time by the pressure of the war and the preparation for a possible conflict with nuclear-tipped inter-continental ballistic missiles.

Even the human skills of the first moon explorers were developed in test flights of new military airplanes.

The real breakthroughs were made quietly, under the cloak of military secrecy, by men who scarcely dreamed they would live to see men on the moon.

For example:

During the 1940s, Prof. Charles Stark Draper invented a radical new gyroscope which revolutionized the guidance and navigation of ships,

In 1957, five years after Allen developed the blunt body concept, the von Braun team fired a nose cone, protected by a new plastic-like material, to an altitude of 600 miles.

The nose cone survived its plunge back to earth because the protecting material melted away as it came down. It was the beginning of the technique known as ablation cooling.

An engineering breakthrough making it possible to develop the guidance and navigation system for going to the moon came even before the discoveries enabling space explorers to get back to earth.

During the 1940s, Draper, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, developed a radical new gyroscope sensitive to forces applied only in one direction.

A gyroscope is a spinning device which maintains a fixed orientation in space, no matter how an airplane, ship, or spacecraft carrying it turns or manoeuvres.

Draper's new gyroscope meant that three of the devices mounted together could be used to give a vehicle a three-dimensional fix on its position in space.

It was the beginning of a technique known as inertial guidance; it makes it possible for missiles to be launched and find their way to their targets without control from the ground.

Despite the astronauts' ability to find their way to the

Man in the Moon — 20th July - 1969.

T. H. Hemmanna.
20/7/1969.
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SPACEMEN CHAT ON MOON

'Giant Leap for Mankind,' Says Neil

HOUSTON (AP) — Here is the conversation between Mission Control here and Tranquility Base, beginning as astronaut Neil Armstrong left the landing craft Eagle to precede astronaut Edwin Aldrin onto the surface of the moon:

The hatch opened, Aldrin talked Armstrong through his manoeuvres with a television camera and backpack through the Eagle's exit:

ALDRIN: Up, now you're clear . . . now move it toward me. Straight down. Relax a little bit. Plenty of room. Have you lined up nicely. Toward me a little bit. Down. Okay, now you're clear . . . You're touching the . . . hinge . . .

ARMSTRONG: What hinge?

ALDRIN: . . . Roll to the left. Okay, now you're clear. You're lined up on the platform. Move your left foot to the right a little bit. Okay, that's good . . .

ARMSTRONG: Okay, now I'm gonna check . . . here.

ALDRIN: Okay, you're not quite squared away. Go to the, go right a little. I'ow you're even . . . That's good. Get plenty of room to your left. It's too close on the, uh, other side.

ARMSTRONG: How am I doing?

ALDRIN: You're doing fine. All right now, you want this bag?

ARMSTRONG: Yeah. Got it. Okay, Houston, I'm on the porch.

MC: Roger, Neil.

ALDRIN: Okay, stand by Neil.

MC: Columbia, Columbia, this is Houston. One minute 30 seconds to LOS, all systems, go, over.

ARMSTRONG: Need a little slack? I need more slack, Buzz?

ALDRIN: No, hold it just a minute.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Okay, everything's nice and straight in here.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, can you pull the door open a little more? . . . I'm gonna pull it now . . . Houston, the MESA came down, all right.

MC: This is Houston, Roger, we copy and we're standing by for your TV.

ARMSTRONG: Houston, this is Neil. Radio check?

MC: Neil, this is Houston, loud and clear. Break, break. Buzz this is Houston, radio check and verify. TV circuit breaker's in.

ALDRIN: Roger, TV circuit breaker's in . . . Loud and clear.

MC: Roger. And, we're getting a picture on the TV.

ARMSTRONG: You had a good picture, huh?

MC: There's a great deal of contrast in it and currently it's upside down on our monitor, but we can make out a fair amount of detail.

ALDRIN: Okay, would you verify the position, uh, the opening I had to have on the camera?

MC: Stand by. Okay, Neil, we can see you coming down the ladder now.

ARMSTRONG: OK, I just checked getting back up to that first step . . . ladder didn't collapse too far, but it's adequate to get back up. It's a pretty good little jump.

MC: Buzz, this is Houston, F-2, one-one sixtieth second for shadow photography on the sequence camera.

ALDRIN: Okay.

ARMSTRONG: I'm at the foot of the ladder, the LEM foot pads are only depressed in the surface about, uh, one or two inches, although the surface appears to be very, very fine grained as you get close to it. It's almost like a powder down there. It's very fine. I'm going to step off the LEM now. That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.

ARMSTRONG: The surface is fine and powdery. I can pick it up loosely with my toe. The dirt adhered in fine layers like powdered charcoal to the, uh, to the sole and insides of my boots. I only go in, oh, an eighth of an inch, but I can see footprints of my boots and the treads and the fine, sandy particles.

MC: Neil, this is Houston, we're copying.

ARMSTRONG: There seems to be no difficulty in moving around, as we suspected. It's even perhaps easier than the simulations of one-sixth G (one-sixth gravity) that we performed in various simulations on the ground. No trouble to walk around. Okay, the decent engine did not leave a crater of any size. It's, uh, there's about one-foot clearance from the ground. We're essentially on a very level place here. I can see some evidence of rays emanating from the descent engine, but very insignificant amount. Okay, Buzz, we're ready to bring down the other camera.

ALDRIN: Have to pay out all the LEC (Lunar equipment conveyor). Looks like it's coming out nice and evenly.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, it's quite dark here in the shadow and a little hard for me to see that I have good footing. I'll work my way over into the sunlight here without looking directly into the sun.

ALDRIN: Okay. Say, I think you're pulling the wrong one.

ARMSTRONG: I'm just . . . okay, I'm ready to pull it down now. There's still a little left in the . . .

ALDRIN: Okay, don't hold it quite so tight.

ARMSTRONG: Okay. Looking up at the LM, I'm standing directly in the shadow now, looking up at Buzz in the window, and I can see everything quite clearly. The light is sufficiently bright back lighted into the front of the LEM, but everything is very clearly visible . . . Interruption . . . installed on the RCU (Remote control unit) bracket.

ARMSTRONG: Still in the LEC on the secondary struts

ALDRIN: I'll step out and take some of my first pictures here.

MC: Roger, Neil, we're reading you loud and clear, getting some pictures and the contingency sample.

ARMSTRONG: Roger, gonna get to that just as soon as we finish these pictures.

ALDRIN: Okay, gonna get the contingency sample?

ARMSTRONG: Right.

ALDRIN: Okay, that's good. Okay the contingency sample is down . . . It's a little difficult to dig through the crust . . .

ARMSTRONG: It's very interesting. It's a very soft surface. But here and there where I plug with the contingency sample collector I run into very hard surface, but it appears to be very cohesive material of the same sort. Try to get a rock in here. Just a couple.

ALDRIN: Ah, that looks beautiful from here, Neil.

ARMSTRONG: It has a stark beauty all its own. It's like much of the highest desert of the United States. It's uh, different, but it's very pretty out here. Be advised that a lot of the rock samples out here, the hard rock samples, have what appear to be vesicles, small, thin-walled cavities in the surface . . .

MC: Houston, Roger, copy.

ALDRIN: Okay, the handle is off the . . . it's about oh, six or eight inches into the surface.

ARMSTRONG: I'm sure I could push it in farther, but it's hard for me to push the end down further than that. *You can really throw things a long way up here.*

ARMSTRONG: That pocket open, Buzz?

ALDRIN: Yes, it is. It's not up against your suit though. Hit it back once more. More toward the inside. Okay, that's good.

ARMSTRONG: That in the pocket?

ALDRIN: Yeah, push down.

ARMSTRONG: That it?

ALDRIN: No, it's not all the way in. Push it. There you go.

ARMSTRONG: Contingency sample is in the pocket. I, uh, oxygen is 81 per cent. I am in minimum flow.

MC: This is Houston, Roger, Neil.

ALDRIN: Okay.

ALDRIN: And I've got eight zero per cent . . .

ARMSTRONG: Are you getting a TV picture now, Houston?

MC: Neil, yes we are getting a picture. You're not in it at the present time. We can see the bag on the LEC being moved by Buzz, though. Here you come into our field of view.

ALDRIN: Okay, you ready for me to come out?

ARMSTRONG: Just stand by a second, I'll move this over the handrail. Okay.

ALDRIN: Okay, that's get it. Are you ready?

ARMSTRONG: All set. Okay, you saw what difficulties are . . . I'll try to watch your . . . from underneath here.

ALDRIN: All right, the backup camera is on.

ARMSTRONG: Okay . . . looks like it's clear and okay . . . there you go, you're clear. And laterally you're good. Get an inch clearance.

ALDRIN: Okay, you need a little bit of arching of the back to come down . . . How far are my feet from the edge?

ARMSTRONG: Okay, your're right at the porch.

ALDRIN: Now a little, uh, foot movement . . . arching of the back.

ARMSTRONG: Looks good.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. Based on your camera transfer with the LEC do you foresee any difficulties in the SRC (sample return container)? . . . Over.

ARMSTRONG: Negative.

ALDRIN: Now I'm gonna back up and partially close the hatch. Making sure not to lock it on my way out.

ARMSTRONG: A pretty good thought.

ALDRIN: It's our home for the couple of hours and we wants take good care of it.

ALDRIN: Okay, I'm on the top step and I can look down over the RCA and . . . it's a very simple matter to hop down from one step to the next.

ARMSTRONG: I found it to be very comfortable, and walking is also very comfortable. You take three more steps and then a long one.

ALDRIN: I'm going to leave that one foot up there and both hands down to about the fourth rung.

ARMSTRONG: There you go.

ALDRIN: Okay, now I think I'll do the same.

ARMSTRONG: Little more, about another inch. There you got it.

ALDRIN: It's a good step.

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, about a three-footer.

ALDRIN: Beautiful view.

ARMSTRONG: Isn't that something? Magnificent sight out here.

ALDRIN: Magnificent desolation.

ALDRIN: Looks like the secondary strut had a little thermal effects oh it right here, Neil.

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, I noticed that. That's the, seems to be the worst, although similar effects are on, uh, all around.

ALDRIN: Very, very fine powder, isn't it?

ARMSTRONG: Isn't this fine?

ALDRIN: Right in this area I don't think there's much of anything . . . fine powder . . . hard to tell whether it's a clod or a rock.

ARMSTRONG: Now you can pick it out.

ALDRIN: Yeah, and it bounces and then . . .

ALDRIN: Reaching down fairly easy. Getting my suit dirty at this stage. The mass of the backpack does have some effect . . . There's a light tendency, I can see now, to, uh, backwards due to the soft, very soft texture.

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, you're standing on a rock . . .

ALDRIN: No crater there at all from the engine.

ARMSTRONG: No.

ALDRIN: I wonder if that right under the engine is where . . . might have hit . . . side like that . . .

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, that's, I think that's a good representation of our sideward velocity at touchdown. I folded the probe.

ALDRIN: Well, see that probe over on the, uh, the minus "Y" strut, broken off . . .

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, it did, didn't it. Other two both bent over.

ALDRIN: Can't say too much for the visibility right here without the visor up . . . Incidentally, these rocks, very powdery surface . . .

MC: Say again, please, Buzz, you're cutting out.

ARMSTRONG: Adn Houston . . .

ALDRIN: I say the rocks are rather slippery.

MC: Roger.

ALDRIN: Powdery surface when it's on there, it's filled up all the very little fine pores of his suit . . . tend to slide over it rather easily.

ARMSTRONG: Traction seems quite good . . . least in this area.

ALDRIN: About to lose my balance in one direction and recovery is quite natural and very easy. And moving one arms around doesn't . . . not quite that light footed.

ARMSTRONG: I have the insulation off the Mesa (modularized equipment stowage assembly) now and the MESA seems to be in good shape.

ALDRIN: Have to be careful that you're leaning in the direction you wanta go. Otherwise you . . . In other words you have to cross your foot over to stay underneath where your centre of mass is.

ALDRIN: And, Neil, didn't I say we might see some purple rocks?

ARMSTRONG: Find a purple rock?

ALDRIN: Nope. Very small, sparkly fragments are . . . in places . . . First guess is some sort of diotite (a brown mica) substance. You don't dig down more than a quarter of an inch (apparently referring to footprints).

ARMSTRONG: Okay, Houston, I'm gonna change lenses on you.

MC: Roger, Neil.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, Houston, tell me if you're got a new picture.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. That's affirmative. We're getting a new picture. You can tell it's a longer focal length lens. And for your information, all LM systems are go, over.

ARMSTRONG: We appreciate that, thank you.

ALDRIN: Neil is now unveiling the plaque . . .

MC: Roger, we've got you foresighted out back to one side.

ARMSTRONG: We haven't read the plaque, we'll read the plaque that's on the front landing gear of this LM. This is two hemispheres, one showing each of the two hemispheres of earth. Underneath it says: "Here men from the planet earth first set foot upon the moon, July, 1969, AD. They came in peace for all mankind." It has the crew members' signatures and the signature of the president of the United States.

ARMSTRONG: Ready, for the camera? I'll get it . . .

ALDRIN: I'm afraid these . . . materials . . . get dusty. The surface material is, uh, powdery. I don't know how good your lens is but if you can . . . very much like a very finely powdered . . .

ARMSTRONG: You, uh, pull out some of my cable for me, Buzz?

ALDRIN: Houston, how close are you able to get things in focus

MC: This is Houston. We can see Buzz's right hand. It's somewhat out of focus. I'd say we were focusing down to probably, oh, about eight inches to a foot to behind the position of his hand where he's pulling out the cable.

ALDRIN: Okay, how's the temperature look on there?

ARMSTRONG: Temperature of the camera is showing cold.

ALDRIN: I'm a little cool, I think I'll change . . . I'm an intermediate, eight, Houston, and I show point seven eight seventh four . . . and we'll probably need a little . . . rotation . . . television camera. Neil, look at the minus . . . The direction of travel there . . . Look from right to left. So this one over here underneath the ascent engine . . . Probe first hit . . .

ARMSTRONG: I got plenty of cable.

ALDRIN: You get plenty. Plenty more. Okay, I think I got . . . the end of it.

ARMSTRONG: Something interesting in the bottom of this little crater here, uh, maybe . . .

ALDRIN: Keep going, we got, we got a lot more.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Getting a little harder to pull out here.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER: You stand on the ladder facing forward, the minus "Y" strut is the landing gear to your left.

ARMSTRONG: How far I am, Buzz?

ALDRIN: Forty, 50 feet. Why don't you turn around and let, uh, let them get a view from there and see what the field of view looks like . . . You're packing into the cable.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Turn around to your right, be better.

ARMSTRONG: I don't want to go into the sun if I can avoid it.

ALDRIN: That's right, Yeah.

ARMSTRONG: I'll just leave it . . . all like that and walk around it.

ALDRIN: Houston, how's that field of view gonna be, to pick up the MESA?

MC: Neil, this is Houston. The field of view is okay. We'd like you to aim it a little bit . . . too much to the right. Can you bring it back left about four or five degrees.

MC: Okay, that looks good, Neil.

ARMSTRONG: I haven't stopped to even set it down yet. That's the first picture in the panorama. It's taking about north, northeast. Tell me if you've got a picture, Houston.

MC: We've got a beautiful picture, Neil.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, I'm gonna move it.

MC: Okay, here's another good one. Okay, we got that one.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, now this one's right down sun, straight west, and I wanta know if you can see an angular rock in the foreground.

MC: Roger we have a large, angular rock in the foreground and looks like a much smaller rock a couple of inches to the left of it, over.

ARMSTRONG: All right, and on beyond it about 10 feet is an even larger rock that's very rounded. That rock is about, uh, the closest one to you is sticking out of the sand about one foot. It's about a foot and a half long and it's about six inches thick. But it's standing on edge.

MC: Roger.

ALDRIN: Neil, I've got the table out, the bag deployed.

MC: We've got this view, Neil . . . and we see the shadow of the LM.

ARMSTRONG: Roger, the little hill just beyond the shadow of the LM is a pair of elongated craters, about, uh, well, the pair together is 40 feet long and 20 feet across and they're probably six feet deep. We'll probably get some more work in there later.

MC: Roger and we see Buzz going about his work.

ARMSTRONG: How's that final . . .

MC: For a final orientation, we'd like it to come left about five degrees, over. Uh, back to the right about half as much.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

MC: Okay, that looks good there, Neil.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Okay, you can make a mark, Houston, on . . . and, incidentally, you can use the shadow that the . . . one of these small depressions . . . two to three inches . . . I can see exactly what the Surveyor pictures showed when they pushed away a little bit . . . through the upper surface of the soil and about five or six inches . . . breaks loose . . . caked on the surface when in fact it really isn't.

ARMSTRONG: I noticed . . . where we had footprints nearly an inch deep but the soil is very cohesive and it will retain a slope of probably 70 degrees . . .

ALDRIN: That end come off?

ARMSTRONG: . . . the rock here.

ALDRIN: We'll have to extend that one.

MC: Columbia, Columbia, this is Houston. AOS acquisition of signal, over.

COLLINS: Houston, Columbia and the high gain, over.

MC: Columbia, this is Houston reading you loud and clear, over.

COLLINS: Yeah, read you loud and clear. How's it going?

MC: Roger, the EVA is progressing beautifully. I believe they're getting up the fine now.

COLLINS Great!

MC: I guess you're about the only person around that doesn't have TV coverage of the scene.

COLLINS: Roger, and I don't mind a bit. How's the quality of the TV.

MC: Oh, it's beautiful, Mike. Really is.

COLLINS: Oh gee, that's great. Is the lighting hallway decent?

MC: Yes, indeed. They've got the flag up now, and you can see the stars and stripes on the lunar surface.

COLLINS: Beautiful! Just beautiful!

ARMSTRONG: See if you can pull that end out a little straighten that end up a little?

ALDRIN Okay.

MC: Neil, this is Houston, radio check, over.

ARMSTRONG: Roger, Houston, loud and clear.

MC: Roger out.

ALDRIN: Loud and clear, Houston.

MC: Roger, Buzz.

ALDRIN: I'd just like to evaluate the various paces that a person can . . . travelling on the lunar surface. I believe I'm off your field of view, is that right, Houston?

MC: That's affirmative, Buzz. You're in our field of view now.

ALDRIN: All right. You do have to be rather careful, uh, to keep track of where your centre of mass is. Sometimes it takes about two or three paces to make sure that, uh, you've got your feet underneath you. About two to three or maybe four easy paces can bring you to a fairly smooth, uh, stop. Switch directions, it's like a football parry, you just have to put out to the side and tread a little bit.

So-called Kangaroo Hop. Does work but it seems that your forward ability is not quite as good as it is in the conventional one foot after another. Or saying what a main pace might be, the one that I'm using now, could get rather tiring after several hundred . . . But this may be a function of this suit as well, as, uh, lack of gravity forces.

MC: Tranquillity Base this is Houston. Can we get both of you on the camera for a minute please?

ARMSTRONG: Say again, Houston.

MC: Roger, we'd like to get both of you in the field of view of our camera for a minute. Neil, and Buzz, the president of the United States is in his office now and would like to say a few words to you, over.

ARMSTRONG: That would be an honor.

MC: Go ahead, Mr. President, this is Houston out.

PRESIDENT NIXON: Hello, Neil and Buzz, I'm talking to you by telephone from the Oval Room at the White House. And this certainly has to be the most historic telephone call ever made. I just can't tell you how proud we all are of what you've done. For, every American this has to be the proudest day of our lives. And for people all over the world, I am sure they too join with America in recognizing what an immense feat this is. Because of what you have done, the heavens have become a part of man's world.

And as you talk to us from the Sea of Tranquillity, it inspires us to redouble our efforts to bring peace and tranquillity to earth. For one priceless moment in the whole history of man, all the people of this earth are truly one—and in their pride in what you have done, and one in our prayers that you will return safely to earth.

ARMSTRONG: Thank you, Mr. President. It's a great honor and privilege for us to be here representing not only the United States but men of peace of all nations and with interest and a curiosity and men with a vision for the future. It's an honor for us to be able to participate here today.

PRESIDENT NIXON: And thank you very much and I look forward, all of us look forward, to seeing you on the Hornet (recovery ship) on Thursday.

ALDRIN: Look forward to that very much, sir.

MC: Columbia, Columbia, this is Houston, over.

COLLINS: Loud and clear, Houston.

MC: Roger, I got a P22, Landmark ID, LM, T1, reads series of numbers . . . three miles south. Time of closest approach reads more numbers and directions.

COLLINS: Roger, thank you . . .

ALDRIN: Uh, Houston, it's very interesting to note that when I, uh, kick my foot . . . no atmosphere here and this gravity . . . they seem to leave and most of them have about the same angle of departure and velocity. When I stand . . . Large portion of them will impact at a certain distance out . . . highly dependable on . . . initial trajectory upward . .

MC: Roger, Buzz, and Columbia, this is Houston, when you track out of high gain antenna limits, request omnidelta, omni delta, over.

ALDRIN: I've noticed several times in going from the sunlight into shadows that just as they go in, there's an additional reflection off the LM, that along with the reflection off my face onto the visor makes visibility very poor, it's just in the transition, sunlight into the shadow.

ALDRIN: I eventually have so much glare coming onto my visor . . . then it takes a short while for my eyes to adapt . . . lighting conditions. Visibility as we said before is not too great but with both visors up . . . sort of footprints we have and the condition of the soil. Then after being out in the sunlight for awhile it takes — watch it, Neil, Neil you're on the cable.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Yeah, pick up your right foot. Right foot. It's still, your toe is still hooked in it.

ARMSTRONG: That one?

ALDRIN: Yeah, it's still hooked in it. Wait a minute. Okay, you're clear now.

ARMSTRONG: Thank you.

ALDRIN: The, uh, blue color of my boots has completely disappeared now into this, oh; we don't know exactly what color to describe this other than greyish cocoa color. Appears to be covering most of the whiter part of the boot . . . very fine particles.

MC: Buzz, this is Houston, you're cutting out on the end of your transmissions can you speak a little more closely into your microphone, over.

ALDRIN: Roger, I'll try that.

MC: Beautiful!

ALDRIN: Well, I had that one inside my mouth that time.

MC: Sounded a little wet.

ALDRIN: In general, time spent in the shadow doesn't seem to have any thermal effects . . . inside out suit. There is a difference, of course, in the . . . radiation in the helmet . . . so . . . feel little cooler, in the shadow than in the sun.

MC: Columbia, this is Houston, over.

BC: Columbia, this is Houston, over. Columbia, this is Houston, over.

COLLINS: Houston, Columbia, on delta.

MC: Roger, you should have VHF AOS with the LM right about now. VHF LOS loss of signal will be at four zero minutes, one five seconds, over.

COLLINS: Thank you.

ARMSTRONG: When I look around the area, the contrast in general is . . . very light colored grey, light grey colored, with a halo around my own shadow, around . . . my helmet. Then as I look across . . . surrounding colors still fairly light as you look down into the sun . . . general color . . . darker than . . . contrast is not as great. Surveying the dusty area that we've picked up, considerably darker in texture . . . picked up one . . . imagine this has been . . .

ALDRIN: . . . Right in this area there are two craters. The one that's right in front of me now as I look off at about the 11 o'clock position from the space craft, about 30 to 35 feet across. Several rocks and boulders, six or eight inches across . . . many sizes.

ALDRIN: I'm now in area of the Minus "Y" strut . . . take some photographs.

ALDRIN: How's the bulk sample coming, Neil?

ARMSTRONG: Bulk sample is 15 field.

COLLINS: Houston, Columbia.

MC: Columbia, this is Houston, go ahead.

COLLINS: Roger, no marks on the LM that time. I did see a suspiciously small white object . . .

MC: Go ahead with the coordinates on the small white object.

COLLINS: After reading series of numbers . . . right on the southwest rim of a crater, I think they would know it if they were in such a location. It looks like . . . southwest wall of a crater.

ALDRIN: The, uh, reflector that's mounted on Quad One seems a good bit . . .

MC: You're breaking up again, Buzz.

ALDRIN: I say the deflector that's mounted on Quad 4, the surface of it seems to be more wrinkled than the one that's on Quad One.

Generally, underneath part of the LM seems to have stood up quite well . . . take some pictures in the aft part of the LM . . . illuminate the thermal effects much better than we could get them up here in the front.

MC: Roger out.

ALDRIN: Want to get some particular photographs of the bulk sample area, Neil.

ALDRIN: And Houston, Buzz here, I'm showing three point seven eight.

ARMSTRONG: Roger and Neil has 66 per cent 02 oxygen, no flags, minimum tooling on the suit pressure is three, eight, two.

MC: Houston, Roger out.

MC: Buzz, this is Houston. Have you removed the closeup camera from the MESA yet, over.

ALDRIN: Negative, thank you.

ALDRIN: Houston, how does our time line appear to be going?

MC: Roger, it looks like you're about a half hour slow on it, we're working on consumables, over.

ALDRIN: All right.

MC: Neil and Buzz, this is Houston. To clarify my last, your consumables are in good shape at this time. The 30-minute references was with respect to the nominal time line, over.

ALDRIN: Roger, I understand that.

ALDRIN: No abnormalities in the LM, uh quads seem to be in good shape, the primary and secondary . . . good shape, antennas are all in place, no evidence of problem underneath the LM due to engine exhaust or drainage of any kind.

MC: Roger out.

ALDRIN: It's very surprising, the, uh, very surprising lack of penetration of all four of the footpads. It we were to try and determine just how far below the surface they would have penetrated, you'd measure it two or three inches, wouldn't you say, Neil?

ARMSTRONG: At the most, yeah. Pad there is probably even less than that.

ALDRIN: I got a picture of the Plus "Y" strut taken from the descent stage and I think we'll be able to see a little bit better what the thermal effects are. Seems to be quite minimal. This one picture I'm taking now is of the right rear of the spacecraft, looking at the skirts of the descent stage . . . a slight darkening of the surface cover. A rather minimal amount of radiating or etching away or erosion of the surface. On descent, both of us remarked that we could see a large amount of very fine dust particles moving out.

ALDRIN: It was reported beforehand that we would probably see an outgassing from the surface after actual engine shutdown, but I recall I was unable to verify that.

ALDRIN: Just too big an angle, Neil.

ARMSTRONG: Yep, I think you're right.

ALDRIN: We're back at the Minus "Z" strut, now . . . very little force of impact that we actually had. And Neil, if you'll take the camera, I'll, uh, work on the . . .

MC: Columbia, Columbia, this is Houston.

ALDRIN: . . . stop and take a photograph of something and then . . . start moving again sideways, have a tendency to start doing it with gradual sideways hops . . . can you see us underneath the, uh, LEM over the SEQ (scientific experiments) to the left on the moon bay, Houston?

MC: Yes, indeed, Buzz, we can see your feet sticking out underneath the structure of the LEM descent stage.

MC: And now we can see you through the structure of the . . . secondary strut.

MC: Columbia, Columbia, we're about to lose you on the omni, request high gain antenna, react mode . . .

COLLINS: We're already locked up on the high gain, Houston.

ALDRIN: Houston, the passive seismometer's been deployed manually.

MC: Roger.

ALDRIN: And the manual deployment of the LRRR (laster ranging retro reflector), that's a little spring at the end of the strong, pulled off the pin. However, I was able to reach up and get hold of the pin and pull it loose. So it will be deployed manually also.

MC: Roger.

ARMSTRONG: And the panorama is complete. The LM . . . pivoted on 7:30 position at about 60 feet.

ALDRIN: The doors are closed and locked.

Please turn to Page H
See: "Astronauts"

ASTRONAUNTS GO PROSPECTING

Rocks Hold Clues to Moon Riddle

By AL ROSSITER

SPACE CENTRE, Houston (UPI) — The temporary inhabitants of Tranquility Base collected enough pieces of the moon to keep scientists happy for months figuring out what's up there.

Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin also established a remote geophysical observation station on the vast Sea of Tranquility that should benefit science for weeks, months and possibly even years.

The astronauts picked up an estimated 80 pounds of soil and rock samples. Armstrong reported: "I tried to get as many representative types as I could.

"We got a good bit of the ground mass plus a sizeable number of selected rock fragments of different types," he told ground control several hours after the moon walk.

The astronauts saw a curious purple rock and perhaps put it in one of the two treasure chests they are bringing home.

And they cored out a five-inch deep sample of lunar soil that "looks moist."

In addition, they set up a sheet of aluminum foil for about two hours on the moon which scientists hope will have collected about one billionth of an ounce of material from a stream of gas particles that flows constantly from the sun.

The soil and rock samples will be subjected to virtually every conceivable test in a quarantine facility at the Manned Spacecraft Centre in Houston and at laboratories around the world.

Dr. John E. Naugle, associate Space Agency administrator, explained some of the test objectives in a recent statement to Congress: "The isotopic composition of the lunar samples will provide the first clues as to whether the moon did come from the same chemical crucible as the earth."

Armstrong said he saw a mineral that looked like biotite, a dark type of mica which is usually found in igneous rocks or rocks that have been subjected to great pressures over millions of years.

He also reported sighting phenocrysts which are large crystals in fine grained rocks. This would confirm a picture taken by a Surveyor spacecraft that showed what appeared to be crystals extending out of a rock.

Crystals in rocks could indicate that the material was once molten.

Armstrong also said some of the rocks looked like "basalt", a fine-grained dark rock formed by lava flows.

"I was impressed by the variety of rock fragments in the area," Space Centre geologist David McKay said at a news briefing.

He said he was somewhat surprised by the hard nature of the extremely fine grained material covering the surface of the landing site. The astronauts reported that they could not dig deeper than an inch or two in some places.

The scientific instruments left on the moon were a sophisticated laser mirror and a sensitive seismoter that recorded vibrations from the astronauts' footsteps and even their movements inside the spacecraft.

The laser reflector will help scientists reduce the error in earth-moon distances to about six inches. This will be done by shooting brief laser pulses from earth to the reflector and then measuring precisely the time it takes for the beams to be bounced back to earth.

The seismometer is designed to see if the moon has moonquakes.

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SPACEMEN CHAT ON MOON

'Giant Leap for Mankind,' Says Neil

HOUSTON (AP) — Here is the conversation between Mission Control here and Tranquility Base, beginning as astronaut Neil Armstrong left the landing craft Eagle to precede astronaut Edwin Aldrin onto the surface of the moon:

The hatch opened, Aldrin talked Armstrong through his manoeuvres with a television camera and backpack through the Eagle's exit:

ALDRIN: Up, now you're clean . . . now move it toward me. Straight down. Relax a little bit. Plenty of room. Have you lined up nicely. Toward me a little bit. Down. Okay, now you're clear . . . You're touching the . . . hinge . . .

ARMSTRONG: What hinge?

ALDRIN: . . . Roll to the left. Okay, now you're clear. You're lined up on the platform. Move your left foot to the right a little bit. Okay, that's good . . .

ARMSTRONG: Okay, now I'm gonna check . . . here.

ALDRIN: Okay, you're not quite squared away. Go to the, go right a little. Now you're even . . . That's good. Got plenty of room to your left. It's too close on the, uh, other side.

ARMSTRONG: How am I doing?

ALDRIN: You're doing fine. All right now, you want this bag?

Good Picture

ARMSTRONG: Yeah. Got it. Okay, Houston, I'm on the porch.

MC: Roger, Neil.

ALDRIN: Okay, stand by Neil.

MC: Columbia, Columbia, this is Houston. One minute 30 seconds to LOS, all systems, go, over.

ARMSTRONG: Need a little slack? I need more slack, Buzz?

ALDRIN: No, hold it just a minute.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Okay, everything's nice and straight in here.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, can you pull the door open a little more? . . . I'm gonna pull it now . . . Houston, the MESA came down, all right.

MC: This is Houston, Roger, we copy and we're standing by for your TV.

ARMSTRONG: Houston, this is Neil, Radio check?

MC: Neil, this is Houston, loud and clear. Break, break.

and a little hard for me to see that I have good footing. I'll work my way over into the sunlight here without looking directly into the sun.

ALDRIN: Okay. Say, I think you're pulling the wrong one . . .

ARMSTRONG: I'm just . . . okay, I'm ready to pull it down now. There's still a little left in the . . .

ALDRIN: Okay, don't hold it quite so tight.

ARMSTRONG: Okay. Looking up at the LM, I'm standing directly in the shadow now, looking up at Buzz in the window, and I can see everything quite clearly. The light is sufficiently bright back lighted into the front of the LEM, but everything is very clearly visible . . . Interruption . . . installed on the RCU (Remote control unit) bracket.

ARMSTRONG: Still in the LEC on the secondary struts . . .

ALDRIN: I'll step out and take some of my first pictures here.

MC: Roger, Neil, we're reading you loud and clear, getting some pictures and the contingency sample.

ARMSTRONG: Roger, gonna get to that just as soon as we finish these pictures . . .

ALDRIN: Okay, gonna get the contingency sample?

ARMSTRONG: Right.

ALDRIN: Okay, that's good. Okay the contingency sample is down . . . It's a little difficult to dig through the crust . . .

ARMSTRONG: It's very interesting. It's a very soft surface. But here and there where I plug with the contingency sample collector I run into very hard surface, but it appears to be very cohesive material of the same sort. Try to get a rock in here. Just a couple.

ALDRIN: Ah, that looks beautiful from here, Neil.

Stark Beauty

ARMSTRONG: It has a stark beauty all its own. It's like much of the highest desert of the United States. It's uh, different, but it's very pretty out here. Be advised that a lot of the rock samples out here, the hard rock samples, have what appear to be vesicles, small, thin-walled cavities in the surface . . .

MC: Houston, Roger, out.

ALDRIN: Okay, the handle.

wanta take good care of it.

ALDRIN: Okay, I'm on the top step and I can look down over the RCA and . . . it's a very simple matter to hop down from one step to the next.

ARMSTRONG: I found it to be very comfortable, and walking is also very comfortable. You take three more steps and then a long one.

ALDRIN: I'm going to leave that one foot up there and both hands down to about the fourth rung.

ARMSTRONG: There you go.

ALDRIN: Okay, now I think I'll do the same.

ARMSTRONG: Little more, about another inch. There you got it.

ALDRIN: It's a good step.

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, about a three-footer.

ALDRIN: Beautiful view.

ARMSTRONG: Isn't that something? Magnificent sight out here.

Desolation

ALDRIN: Magnificent desolation.

ALDRIN: Looks like the secondary strut had a little thermal effects on it right here, Neil.

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, I noticed that. That's the, seems to be the worst, although similar effects are on, uh, all around.

ALDRIN: Very, very fine powder, isn't it?

ARMSTRONG: Isn't this fine?

ALDRIN: Right in this area I don't think there's much of anything . . . fine powder . . . hard to tell whether it's a clod or a rock.

ARMSTRONG: Now you can pick it out.

ALDRIN: Yeah, and it bounces and then . . .

ALDRIN: Reaching down fairly easy. Getting my suit dirty at this stage. The mass of the backpack does have some effect . . . There's a light tendency, I can see now, to, uh, backwards due to the soft, very soft texture.

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, you're standing on a rock . . .

ALDRIN: No crater there at all from the engine.

ARMSTRONG: No.

ALDRIN: I wonder if that right under the engine is where . . . might have hit . . . side like that . . .

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, that's, I think that's a good representation of our sideward

ARMSTRONG: Find a purple rock?

ALDRIN: Nope. Very small, sparkly fragments are . . . in places . . . First guess is some sort of diotite (a brown mica) substance. You don't dig down more than a quarter of an inch (apparently referring to footprints).

ARMSTRONG: Okay, Houston, I'm gonna change lenses on you.

MC: Roger, Neil.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, Houston, tell me if you've got a new picture.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. That's affirmative. We're getting a new picture. You can tell it's a longer focal length lens. And for your information, all LM systems are go, over.

ARMSTRONG: We appreciate that, thank you.

ALDRIN: Neil is now unveiling the plaque . . .

MC: Roger, we've got you foresighted out back to one side . . .

ARMSTRONG: We haven't read the plaque, we'll read the plaque that's on the front landing gear of this LM. This is two hemispheres, one showing each of the two hemispheres of earth. Underneath it says: "Here men from the planet earth first set foot upon the moon, July, 1969, AD. They came in peace for all mankind." It has the crew members' signatures and the signature of the president of the United States.

ARMSTRONG: Ready for the camera? I'll get it . . .

'A Little Cool'

ALDRIN: I'm afraid these . . . materials . . . get dusty. The surface material is, uh, powdery. I don't know how good your lens is but if you can . . . very much like a very finely powdered/. . .

ARMSTRONG: You, uh, pull out some of my cable for me, Buzz?

ALDRIN: Houston, how close are you able to get things in focus

MC: This is Houston. We can see Buzz's right hand. It's somewhat out of focus. I'd say we were focusing down to probably, oh, about eight inches to a foot to behind the position of his hand where he's pulling out the cable.

ALDRIN: Okay, how's the temperature look on there?

ARMSTRONG: Temperature of the camera is showing cold.

ARMSTRONG: I'll just leave it . . . sit like that and walk around it.

ALDRIN: Houston, how's that field of view gonna be, to pick up the MESA?

MC: Neil, this is Houston. The field of view is okay. We'd like you to aim it a little bit . . . too much to the right. Can you bring it back left about four or five degrees.

MC: Okay, that looks good, Neil.

Angular Rock

ARMSTRONG: I haven't stopped to even set it down yet. That's the first picture in the panorama. It's taking about north, northeast. Tell me if you've got a picture, Houston.

MC: We've got a beautiful picture, Neil.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, I'm gonna move it.

MC: Okay, here's another good one. Okay, we got that one.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, now this one's right down sun, straight west, and I wanta know if you can see an angular rock in the foreground.

MC: Roger we have a large, angular rock in the foreground and looks like a much smaller rock a couple of inches to the left of it, over.

ARMSTRONG: All right, and on beyond it about 10 feet is an even larger rock that's very rounded. That rock is about, uh, the closest one to you is sticking out of the sand about one foot. It's about a foot and a half long and it's about six inches thick. But it's standing on edge.

MC: Roger.

ALDRIN: Neil, I've got the table out, the bag deployed.

MC: We've got this view, Neil . . . and we see the shadow of the LM.

ARMSTRONG: Roger, the little hill just beyond the shadow of the LM is a pair of elongated craters, about, uh, well, the pair together is 40 feet long and 20 feet across and they're probably six feet deep. We'll probably get some more work in there later.

MC: Roger and we see Buzz going about his work.

ARMSTRONG: How's that final

MC: For a final orientation, we'd like it to come left about five degrees, over. Uh, back to the right about half as much.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

MC: Okay, that looks good, there, Neil.

MC: Oh, it's beautiful, Mike. Really is.

COLLINS: Oh gee, that's great. Is the lighting halfway decent?

MC: Yes, indeed. They've got the flag up now, and you can see the stars and stripes on the lunar surface.

COLLINS: Beautiful! Just beautiful!

ARMSTRONG: See if you can pull that end out a little . . . straighten that end up a little?

ALDRIN Okay.

MC: Neil, this is Houston, radio check, over.

ARMSTRONG: Roger, Houston, loud and clear.

MC: Roger out.

ALDRIN: Loud and clear, Houston.

MC: Roger, Buzz.

ALDRIN: I'd just like to evaluate the various paces that a person can . . . travelling on the lunar surface. I believe I'm off your field of view, is that right, Houston?

MC: That's affirmative, Buzz. You're in our field of view now.

Football Parry

ALDRIN: All right. You do have to be rather careful, uh, to keep track of where your centre of mass is. Sometimes it takes about two or three paces to make sure that, uh, you've got your feet underneath you. About two to three or maybe four easy paces can bring you to a fairly smooth, uh, stop. Switch directions, it's like a football parry, you just have to put out to the side and tread a little bit.

So-called Kangaroo Hop. Does work but it seems that your forward ability is not quite as good as it is in the conventional one foot after another. Or saying what a main pace might be, the one that I'm using now, could get rather tiring after several hundred . . . But this may be a function of this suit as well, as, uh, lack of gravity forces.

MC: Tranquillity Base this is Houston. Can we get both of you on the camera for a minute please?

ARMSTRONG: Say again, Houston.

MC: Roger, we'd like to get both of you in the field of view of our camera for a minute. Neil, and Buzz, the president of the United States is in his office now and would like to say a few words to you, over.

ARMSTRONG: That would be an honor.

ALDRIN: Look forward to that very much, sir.

MC: Columbia, Columbia, this is Houston, over.

COLLINS: Loud and clear, Houston.

MC: Roger, I got a P22, Landmark ID, LM, T1, reads series of numbers . . . three miles south. Time of closest approach reads more numbers and directions.

COLLINS: Roger, thank you . . .

ALDRIN: Uh, Houston, it's very interesting to note that when I, uh, kick my foot . . . no atmosphere here and this gravity . . . they seem to leave and most of them have about the same angle of departure and velocity. When I stand . . . Large portion of them will impact at a certain distance out . . . highly dependable on . . . initial trajectory upward . .

MC: Roger, Buzz, and Columbia, this is Houston, when you track out of high gain antenna limits, request omni-delta, amni delta, over.

ALDRIN: I've noticed several times in going from the sunlight into shadows that just as they go in, there's an additional reflection off the LM, that along with the reflection off my face onto the visor makes visibility very poor, it's just in the transition, sunlight into the shadow.

ALDRIN: I eventually have so much glare coming onto my visor . . . then it takes a short while for my eyes to adapt . . . lighting conditions. Visibility as we said before is not too great but with both visors up . . . sort of footprints we have and the condition of the soil. Then after being out in the sunlight for awhile it takes — watch it, Neil, Neil you're on the cable.

Toe Hooked

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Yeah, pick up your right foot. Right foot. It's still, your toe is still hooked in it.

ARMSTRONG: That one?

ALDRIN: Yeah, it's still hooked in it. Wait a minute. Okay, you're clear now.

ARMSTRONG: Thank you.

ALDRIN: The, uh, blue color of my boots has completely disappeared now into this, oh, we don't know exactly what color to describe this other than greyish cocoa color. Appears to be covering most of the whiter part of the boot . . . very fine particles.

MC: Buzz, this is Houston.

that's mounted on Quad One seems a good bit . . .

MC: You're breaking up again, Buzz.

ALDRIN: I say the deflector that's mounted on Quad 4, the surface of it seems to be more wrinkled than the one that's on Quad One.

Generally, underneath part of the LM seems to have stood up quite well . . . take some pictures in the aft part of the LM . . . illuminate the thermal effects much better than we could get them up here in the front.

MC: Roger out.

ALDRIN: Want to get some particular photographs of the bulk sample area, Neil.

ALDRIN: And Houston, Buzz here, I'm showing three point seven eight.

In Good Shape

ARMSTRONG: Roger and Neil has 66 per cent 02 oxygen, no flags, minimum tooling on the suit pressure is three, eight, two.

MC: Houston, Roger out.

MC: Buzz, this is Houston. Have you removed the closeup camera from the MESA yet, over.

ALDRIN: Negative, thank you.

ALDRIN: Houston, how does our time line appear to be going?

MC: Roger, it looks like you're about a half hour slow on it, we're working on consumables, over.

ALDRIN: All right.

MC: Neil and Buzz, this is Houston. To clarify my last, your consumables are in good shape at this time. The 30-minute references was with respect to the nominal time line, over.

ALDRIN: Roger, I understand that.

ALDRIN: No abnormalities in the LM, uh quads seem to be in good shape, the primary and secondary . . . good shape, antennas are all in place, no evidence of problem underneath the LM due to engine exhaust or drainage of any kind.

MC: Roger out.

ALDRIN: It's very surprising, the, uh, very surprising lack of penetration of all four of the footpads. If we were to try and determine just how far below the surface they would have penetrated, you'd measure it two or three inches, wouldn't you say, Neil?

ARMSTRONG: At the most, yeah. Pad [illegible] probably

Bob HUNTER

When the LEM came to roost on the moon Sunday like the only bird to escape the Vietnam and race riot-incinerated nest of the Great Society, everyone's eyes twitched outward.

Spiro Agnew squinted at Mars. Arthur C. Clarke stared out beyond the solar system. Commentators chanted like a Greek chorus about the opening up of the universe. Apollo 11 had clicked into history like a bullet lodged in a technological rifle whose sights were set on infinity.

It was the first great step outward, yes. It was possibly even, as so many liked to call it, "the voyage of the ages"—although how long will it be before our children are looking back on it with the same sort of nostalgia as we now feel for Charles Lindbergh's 1927 solo across the Atlantic? An ocean was once as real a barrier as space is today. And the other side was just as mysterious.

At any rate, to peer eagerly over Neil Armstrong's shoulder and beyond at what lies ahead is to miss the real messages contained—like codes—in that first landing on another world.

As a crystal ball, Apollo 11 tells us very little. The future is as much in doubt as ever. As a mirror with many angles, however, Apollo 11 tells us much about ourselves and where we are now.

And that is information at this stage much more urgently needed than any samples of rock which will be coming back from the moon.

★ ★ ★

Lines of historic and social development have trajectories of their own, and not one or two but dozens of them were riding almost flawlessly with the LEM down to the surface of the moon.

The most important line of development traced by the flight of Apollo 11 was that of organization. No single project in history has ever brought into play organization on the scale that went into that flight.

Further, such organization could not have been possible unless it had come into focus with technological development, specifically the rapid evolution of computers.

Here, two lines merge. Organization on the scale which made Apollo 11 possible was flushed into existence by the need to cope with the increased complexity of society.

Computers, in turn, were developed separately to meet a similar need. The earliest types of computers were developed because population had outstripped the ability of census-takers to count heads fast enough.

Organization of course, goes back to the beginnings of human history. Civilization began when organization outgrew rigid tribalism and different members of different tribes learned to pool their special knowledge and talents.

But the ability of human beings to organize themselves proved to have fixed limits. Computers, it turned out, were instruments which extended our ability to organize as much as gunpowder had extended our ability to kill.

Now we introduce a third major development which was very much a part of the Apollo 11 flight. This has its roots mainly in the Industrial Revolution, but like the two other factors, it did not really begin to assume its present proportions until the Second World War. We are referring to modern giant corporations, those which are wrapped around what economist John Kenneth Galbraith calls a "technostructure."

By "technostructure," he means an organizational apparatus for group decision-making.

★ ★ ★

The modern giant corporation is usually envisioned as an economic enterprise, and a spectacularly successful one. In 1964, for instance, only seven out of the 500 largest corporations lost money.

The reasons for the efficiency of the modern corporation are clear enough — it has mastered the techniques of technoplanning, or super-organization (first used by the Allies in the Second World War) and has compounded its organizational powers through extensive use of computers.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration — and specifically, Apollo 11 — owe their own success to lessons learned from modern corporations.

Astronauts Chat, Take Call From Nixon on Surface

Continued from P. G

MC: Have you got us a good area picked out?

ARMSTRONG: Well, I think right out on that rise out there is as good as any.

ARMSTRONG: Probably you can stay on the high ground there and . . .

ALDRIN: Watch it. The edge of that crater is soft.

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, it's pretty soft there isn't it?

ALDRIN: I got a couple of closeups on these quite rounded large boulders.

ARMSTRONG: About 40 feet out, I'd say out to the end of that next . . .

ALDRIN: It's going to be a little difficult to find a good level spot here.

Salt-Like

ARMSTRONG: Top of that next litte ridge there might be a pretty good place.

ALDRIN: Hey, how 'bout I put the IRRR right about here?

ARMSTRONG: All right.

ALDRIN: I'm going to have to get on the other side of this rock here.

ARMSTRONG: I would go right around that crater to the left there. Isn't that a level spot there.

ALDRIN: I think this right here is just as level.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ARMSTRONG: These boulders look like a salt. They have probably two per cent white minerals in 'em, white crystals, and the thing that I reported as the viscular before, I don't believe that anymore. I think it's small craters. They look like little impact craters where BB shot has hit the surface.

ALDRIN: Houston, I have the seismic experiment flipped over now . . . and I'm having a little bit of difficulty getting the bubble in the centre. It wants to move around and around on the outside . . .

MC: You're cutting out agzin, Buzz.

Bubble Level

ALDRIN: Roger. I say I'm not having too much success in levelling the PSE (passive seismic experiment).

ARMSTRONG: The deflector is installed and the bubble level and alignment appears to be good.

ALDRIN: Hey, you want to take a look at this BB bubble and see what you make in on it?

ARMSTRONG: I found it pretty hard to get it particularly level too.

you think it looks level by eyeball, go ahead.

ARMSTRONG: Okay . . . okay, go.

ARMSTRONG: Good work. Hey, hey whoa, stop, stop. Back up.

ALDRIN: Houston, as I was spacing the PSE the right hand solar ray deployed automatically. The left hand I had to manually at the far end. And all parts of the solar ray are clear of the ground now.

MC: The boys at Houston understand you did successfully deploy both solar rays, over.

ARMSTRONG: Roger, that's affirmative.

ALDRIN: There isn't anyway of telling whether that's lined up — not getting in the way, may I . . . could get down here . . .

MC: Neil, this is Houston, over.

ARMSTRONG: Go ahead, Houston.

MC: Roger, we've been looking at your consumables and you're in good shape. Subject to your concurrence, we'd like to extend the duration of the EVA moonwalk 15 minutes from nominal. We will still give Buzz a hack at 10 minutes for heading in. Your current elapsed time is two plus 12 (2 hours 12 minutes), over.

Sounds Fine

ARMSTRONG: Okay, that sounds fine.

MC: Roger, out.

MC: This is Houston. If you're still in the vicinity of the PSE could you get a photograph of the ball level? Over.

ARMSTRONG: I'll, I'll do that, Buzz. Right. We'll get a photograph of that.

ALDRIN: Houston, what time would you estimate we could allow for the documented sample?

ARMSTRONG: Oh, shoot. Would you believe the ball is right in the middle now?

MC: Wonderful. Take a picture before it moves.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. We're estimating about 10 minutes for the document sampling, over.

MC: Columbia, Columbia, this is Houston, over.

COLLINS: Go ahead, Houston.

MC: I'd like you to terminate charging battery Bravo at 111 plus 15, over

COLLINS: How about right now?

MC: Roger.

10 Minutes Left

MC: Buzz, this is Houston. You've got [illegible]

ple . . . uh, wait a minute, wait a minute, wait a minute . . . in cable again . . .

ALDRIN: That clear.

ARMSTRONG: Not quite.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. We'd like you all to get two core tubes and the solar window experiment — two core tubes and the solar window, over.

ARMSTRONG: Roger.

ALDRIN: Getting the next one, maybe you can bend away the blocks a little bit.

Solar Wind

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, I'll take care of it.

MC: Buzz, this is Houston. You have approximately three minutes until you must commence your EVA terminate activities, over.

ALDRIN: Roger, understand.

MC: Columbia, this is Houston, approximately one minute to LOS.

COLLINS: Columbia, Roger.

MC: And do you plan on commencing your sleep on the back side of this pass? If so, we'll disable uplink to you while we're talking to the LM, over.

COLLINS: Negative, that.

ALDRIN: Houston, were you able to record documentary wave where two samples were taken?

MC: Negative.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. After you've got the core tubes and solar wind, anything else that you can throw into the box would be acceptable.

ARMSTRONG: Righto . . . I got the cap.

ALDRIN: You got the cap?

ARMSTRONG: They're both good caps . . . and you want to pick up some stuff and I'll get . . . the solar wind experiment.

Time Runs Low

MC: Buzz, this is Houston. It's about time for you to start your EVA closeout activities.

ALDRIN: Roger.

MC: Neil and Buzz, this is Houston. I'd like to remind you of the close-up camera magazine before you start up the ladder, Buzz.

ALDRIN: Okay . . .

ARMSTRONG: That close-up camera is underneath the MESA (modularized equipment storage assembly). I'll have to pick it up with tongs. I'm picking up several pieces of really viscular rock right now.

ALDRIN: You didn't get anything in those environmental samples, did you?

[illegible]

'WET' MOON ROCK, ISN'T

SPACE CENTRE, Houston (UPI) — When Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin took a core sample of soil under the surface of the moon, he said it almost looked wet.

But don't bet on it. Geologist David McKay said today the soil appeared damp probably because it was fine and "clung together nicely."

"I wouldn't expect to find the soil really wet," said the expert at the manned spacecraft centre.

magazine go off on that sample return container?

ARMSTRONG: I've got the Hasselblad magazine hooked to the SRC sample return container now, yea.

MC: Roger.

ARMSTRONG: How you doing, Buzz?

ALDRINE: I'm okay.

ALDRIN: You about ready to be sending up the LEC (lunar equipment conveyor)?

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, just about.

ALDRIN: Okay, that's got it clear.

Ease 'Er Down

ARMSTRONG: Uh, oh. The camera came off. I mean the film pack came off.

ALDRIN: Okay, just ease 'er down now. Don't pull so hard on her. All right, let 'er go.

ARMSTRONG: While you're getting that, I've got to get this camera.

ALDRIN: Okay, stand by a moment.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. Request an EMU (extravehicular mobility unit) check, over.

ARMSTRONG: . . . I got 3.8 and I got 54 on the 02 and no flags.

MC: Neil and Buzz for your information, your consumables remain in good shape, out.

ARMSTRONG: Roger.

ALDRIN: How you coming, Neil?

ARMSTRONG: Okay, I've got one side hooked up in the second box and I've got the film bag on.

ALDRIN: Okay. Good.

Easy Does It

ARMSTRONG: Boy that . . . on the LEC is kind of falling all over me while I'm doing this.

ALDRIN: All that soot, huh.

ARMSTRONG: That's what it looks like down here.

ALDRIN: I think my watch stopped. Neil, Nah, it didn't either. If you can just kind of

'Heavens Become Part of World'

By WAYNE MacDONALD
Sun Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON —President Richard Nixon made a 240,000-mile telephone call late Sunday night — from his Oval Office in the White House to the astronauts on the moon.

Speaking firmly into the white telephone on his desk, the president told Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin: "Because of what you have done, the heavens have become part of man's world."

The astronauts' incredible and perfect mission to the Sea of Tranquillity, Nixon said, would inspire all men to seek peace and tranquillity on earth.

The president made his two-minute call through the radio facilities at Mission Control in Houston. As he spoke, both astronauts stood before the television camera on the moon's surface and briefly saluted the president.

MEN OF PEACE

"We thank you, Mr. President," Apollo comander Armstrong replied.

"It's a great honor and privilege for us to be here, representing not only the United States but men of peace from all nations, men with interest and curiosity, and men with a mission for the future.

"It's an honor for us to be able to participate here today."

Nixon then told the astronauts he looks forward to seeing them Thursday aboard the SS Hornet, recovery ship in the Pacific.

The president will be aboard the carrier to witness the Apollo splashdown on the first leg of his round-the-world trip.

Television viewers in the United States and around the world watched Nixon make the historic call. A split screen was used to show Nixon, in color, on the left side of the set and the astronauts in black and white, on the right.

WATCHED LANDING

Nixon said after the call he hoped he wouldn't be billed for the interplanetary message.

The president, like most Americans and an estimated 400 million other persons, spent most of Sunday and early today glued to a television set.

He watched the moon landing on a portable set in his new office in the executive office building across from the White House.

He was alone during the landing, but then called in Apollo 8 commander Col. Frank Borman for a half-hour

get them safely home again.

Nixon's wife and his two daughters, along with Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower, widow of the former president, watched the day's events together in the family room at the White House.

Earlier, they had joined the president and some 80 invited guests at a religious service in the East Room.

Prayers were said for the astronauts, and the first 10 verses of the Book of Genesis were read by Col. Borman, just as he and his crew had done while orbiting the moon.

The prayers at the White House were echoed thousands of times throughout Washington Sunday as worshippers at nearly all churches prayed for the safety of the moon visitors.

All 400,000 U.S. government employees here and many other workers have been given today off work as part of the president's proclaimed Day of Participation.

The streets of Washington, normally thronged on a hot July day, were all but deserted during the day-long telecast.

There were few public view-ins, as in New York and other cities, but several thousand persons congregated in the Smithsonian Institution.

Thousands of Washingtonians hung flags from their homes and in their yards.

Astronaut Wives Excited

By GARTH JONES

HOUSTON (AP) — No different from the rest of the nation, the proud Apollo 11 wives struggled to find enough adjectives to express their feelings for their men on the moon.

"The evening has been unbelievably perfect," Mrs. Neil Armstrong said today after watching the moon explorations of her husband and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr.

"It is an honor and privilege to share with my husband, the crew, the Manned Spacecraft Centre, the American public and all of mankind this magnificent experience of the beginning of lunar exploration."

Earlier, Mrs. Armstrong expressed her feelings much more simply. "I was tremendously excited," she said.

WEPT FOR JOY

"It was hard to think it was [illegible] the men actually

NASA, in fact, is a modern giant corporation. It has a technostructure or group-decision-making apparatus and it makes extensive use of computers and public relations.

The essential methods used by NASA to fashion its "product" — in this case, Apollo 11 — are the same as those used by Bristol-Meyers or General Motors.

Which brings us to the fourth line of development which finds its expression in the flight to the moon. Economics. The three earlier factors — organization, technological capacity to magnify organizational ability, and the rise of technostructured corporations—all came into play. Since the Second World War, the lines dividing private enterprise — at least at the corporate scale — and government have necessarily blurred.

Technological research has become so expensive, few outfits — no matter how large — can afford to risk the necessary funds. In a free enterprise system, they can't ask the government to subsidize them. That would smack of socialism.

★ ★ ★

The one area, however, where government subsidization of research is allowed is that of national defence.

Today, the U.S. government spends $80 billion a year on national defence. As several economists and writers have pointed out, many large corporations are now dependent on government defence spending. (Lockheed, for instance, gets 81 per cent of its income from defence contracts.) Military spending has become the fulcrum upon which the Gross National Product is balanced.

This relationship between government and large industries in the U.S. is what has prompted many economists and scientists, such as Dr. Ralph Lapp, to refer to the American economic system as "defence socialism."

The space program began in the shadow of defence socialism. It was born, in part, out of the need to keep government funds flowing into the large corporations which have become the backbone of the national economy.

However, the space program's growth has been so rapid and the funds it has absorbed — $24 billion so far — have been so large, that it has taken on wings of its own.

As the economist Galbraith points out: "In relation to the needs of the industrial system, the space competition is nearly ideal. It requires very high spending on complex and sophisticated technology. It underwrites the same highly developed planning as does the weapons competition, and, hence, is an admirable substitute for it."

In short, any serious program of disarmament at this stage would wreck the economy of the United States. The same can of course be said of the Soviet Union. Therefore it is no likely to happen unless some alternate way can be found to keep the economic machinery well oiled with funds.

★ ★ ★

At this juncture, the landing on the moon comes into critical focus. The only project on the horizon which can make full use of the sophisticated technological machinery upon which the economies of highly industrialized nations are based is the exploration of space.

This will seem cynical to some, obvious to others, but it is difficult to disprove the argument that many of the emotions which were aroused by the landing on the moon were aroused through the employment of public relations techniques first developed to meet the converging technological, organizational and economic needs of large corporations.

Forces at work in the world today — those just listed — which many consider to be the evils haunting our time were mainly responsible for the conception and realization of man's first trip to another world.

Further, in addition to technological, economic, corporate and organizational factors, no one can ignore the heavy anvils of the Cold War and nationalistic arrogance which helped to shape the program. One television commentator pointed out Sunday that President John F. Kennedy's decision to put the space program into high gear was purely political.

The space program, some might say with considerable justification, was therefore conceived in sin.

Many a beautiful child, however, has been born out of wedlock.

But no matter how expedient, exploitive and frequently narrow the realities of its beginnings may have been, the space program — as of Sunday — became something more than the sum of its parts.

★ ★ ★

At this point, other less negative developments of the past decade come into focus and they too found expression in the landing on the moon.

An "ecological consciousness," for instance, has rapidly been developing. Ten years ago, few people knew what the word ecology meant. Few, very few, realized that the world was whole, an "ecosystem" in which all the parts, even though continents apart, are as integrally related as the heart is to the liver in the human body.

It is this awakening ecological consciousness — this sudden understanding that you cannot poison one part of the earth's body without affecting other parts — that is thrusting anti-pollution groups into existence in every country, that is making pollution a political issue, that is triggering the drives against DDT, carbon monoxide, the dumping of raw sewage, thermal pollution, radiation and so on.

And few things could have done more to stimulate this awareness of the world as an indivisible whole than those photos and telecasts of the earth as seen from out in space or from the surface of the moon.

The concept of nationalism — which in its heyday allowed Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Germany, name just about any country — to indulge in imperialism and conquest at will — is dying. A new kind of nationalism, based simply on the urge for autonomy and self-determination, is emerging in its place.

And this too found expression in the flight of Apollo 11. "We came in peace for all mankind." At this stage that plaque may express not much more than sentiment, but it is at least a tangible expression of it, and so is the United Nations agreement, signed by Russia and the U.S., forbidding the claiming of any other world as the territory of one nation.

★ ★ ★

The ecumenical movement, like these other developments in the direction of sanity, similarly found expression.

"I'd like to take this opportunity," said astronaut Buzz Aldrin, "to ask every person listening, whoever, wherever they may be, to pause for a moment and contemplate the events of the last few hours and give thanks in his or her own way." That was not only ecumenical, it was existential.

Finally, what may prove in the long run to have been the most important developing trend in the last half of the 20th century — the breaking-down of the barriers between various fields of inquiry —was not only expressed but personified in the voyage of Apollo 11. In one way or another, scientists and technicians in almost every imaginable field—from medicine to geology, astronomy to microbiology — were involved.

Apollo 11 was the definitive "interdisciplinary" project. And this dissolving of traditional categories in the sciences has been described by many observers as one of the major breakthroughs of our time. Ignorance comes in containers. Break the containers and the ignorance is lost in a pool of information.

R. Buckminster Fuller has argued that until specialization — the art of informing men deeply but narrowly — is done away with, no real progress toward an understanding of life and its interrelated mysteries can be made. The Apollo flight did much to blend up-until-now isolated fields of study together into a harmonious whole.

It would be possible to tick off numerous other developments, from pacifism to movements in the direction of international brotherhood, which to some degree or other were reflected off the multi-faceted hull of the LEM. But the point by now should be made.

Far more than it was some sort of mechanical device through which we could peer at the future or out into space beyond the moon, it was in fact an odd mirror sitting up there in the sky.

In it, reflected almost perfectly, we could see ourselves, not as we will be but as we are today. The reflection was both ugly and beautiful, but on balance, mostly beautiful.

ALDRIN: That BB likes the outside. It won't go on the inside.

ALDRIN: That little compass is convex now instead of concave.

ARMSTRONG: I think you're right.

ALDRIN: I believe it is.

ARMSTRONG: Houston, I don't think there's any hope of using this levelling device to come up with an accurate level. It looks to me as though the cup here that the BB is in is now convex instead of concave. Over.

MC: Roger, 11. Press on. If left now prior to commencing your EVA activities. Over.

ALDRIN: Roger, I understand.

MC: Tranquillity Base, this is Houston. The passive seismic experiment has been engaged and we're observing short periods in it, over.

ARMSTRONG: I hope you're watching how hard I have to hit this into the ground to the tune of about five inches, Houston.

MC: Roger.

ALDRIN: It almost looks wet.

ARMSTRONG: Got a sam-

ALDRIN: I don't think we'll have time.

MC: Roger, Neil and Buzz. Let's press on with the close-up camera magazine and closing out of the sample. We're running a little low on time.

Adios Amigo

ARMSTRONG: Roger.

ALDRIN: Okay. Can you quickly stick this in my pocket, Neil, and I'll head on up the ladder.

ALDRIN: I'll hold it and you open the pocket up.

ALDRIN: Okay, let the pocket go.

ARMSTRONG: About clear?

ALDRIN: Got it.

ARMSTRONG: Okay. Adios, Amigo.

ALDRIN: Anything more before I head up, Bruce? (Bruce McCandless, ground communicator).

MC: Negative. Head on up the ladder, Buzz.

ALDRIN: How you coming, Neil?

Rope Hanging

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Did you get that solar wind over there?

ARMSTRONG: Right.

ALDRIN: Think you can reach the rope hanging over here? You might entertain the idea of sending up the second one that way.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Get the film off it.

ARMSTRONG: I will.

ALDRIN: Okay, I'm heading on in . . .

ARMSTRONG: Okay

MC: Neil, this is Houston. Did the Hasselblad camera hold it, I think I can do the pulling.

ARMSTRONG: Stand by a moment. Let me move back.

ALDRIN: Okay. Easy. Easy in the hatch now. Okay, I can get it the rest of the way. And I'll give it to you to go away in just a second. Yeah a little more.

ARMSTRONG: Uh Buzz?

ALDRIN: Ok. Turn loose.

ARMSTRONG: How about that package out of your . . . got it.

ALDRIN: No.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, I'll get it. I'll pick it up.

ARMSTRONG: I think so.

ALDRIN: Okay?

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

All's Secure

MC: Neil, this is Houston. Did you get the Hasselblad magazine?

ARMSTRONG: Yes I did. And we got about, I'd say, 20 pounds of carefully selected if not documented samples.

MC: Well done. Out.

ALDRIN: Start arching your back. That's good. Plenty of room, arch your back a little. Move your head. Right, just a little bit. You're in good shape.

ARMSTRONG: Thank you. I'm bumping now.

ALDRIN: No, you're clear. You're rubbing up against me a little bit.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: That's right. Left. Okay.

ARMSTRONG: Move your foot and I'll get the hatch.

ALDRIN: Okay. The hatch is closed and latched, and everything is secure.

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chat.

The two talked excitedly about the success of the mission and the future of the space program.

Nixon later told reporters that the last 22 seconds of the lunar module's descent to the moon were the longest of his life.

"It seemed like half an hour," he said.

TECHNOLOGICAL GENIUS

He then talked by telephone to NASA administrator Dr. Thomas Paine and told him he was certain the same technological genius which got the astronauts to the moon would

Scientist Praised

LONDON (AP) — A British lawmaker who was responsible for defence against German V2 rockets during the Second World War, has congratulated Apollo scientist Dr. Wernher von Braun, who worked on the V2 development.

Duncan Sandys, who planned the massive allied raid against Peenemunde, where the V2 was being developed, in August 1943, said in a cable: "Warmest congratulations on your great contribution to this historic achievement. I am thankful that your illustrious career was not cut short by the bombing raid on Peenemunde 26 years ago."

Von Braun was away from the German base during the raid. Many German scientists died that day.

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moved," said Mrs. Aldrin. "I felt I was looking at another simulation."

After the moon touchdown Mrs. Aldrin said she wept "because I was so happy."

"I thought it was fantastically marvellous," said Mrs. Michael Collins, whose husband flew a moon orbit in the command capsule while the two other crewmen visited the lunar surface.

"Don't you think he is with them there in spirit?" Mrs. Collins replied when asked if her husband was disappointed because he was not in the landing party.

All Apollo families planned to sleep late today before the next critical phase, blast-off from the moon.

PARTY SCHEDULED

Tuesday night, if everything goes right, the three wives will be honored at a pre-splashdown party given by astronaut Bill Anders.

"The splashdown will be the best part of the flight," Mrs. Aldrin said Sunday at a news conference.

And Mrs. Armstrong did not consider the moon landing the greatest moment of her life.

"That was when we were married," she said.

The astronauts' children shared in Sunday's excitement, and in the praise of their fathers. "It was pretty exciting," said 12-year-old Ricky Armstrong. "I'm proud of daddy."

"It was very exciting," said 11-year-old Andy Aldrin.

Had Andy any ambitions to become an astronaut?

"Oh Lord, I couldn't go through this twice," Mrs. Aldrin answered.

Moonwalkers Plant U.S. Flag

Continued from Page B

"Okay," Armstrong answered. "We'll keep a close eye for the bunny girl."

Just after 6:30 a.m., as the three men began their 11th orbit of the moon, Aldrin got into the Eagle for the first time to power it up, start the oxygen flowing into the spacecraft and make sure everything was in working order. Forty-five minutes later, Armstrong joined him.

On their 13th moon orbit, Eagle undocked from Columbia, moving off about 40 or 50 feet from the command craft, which Collins was flying alone.

Like most of the manoeuvres they've made, this one was done behind the moon and out of link with earth — so nobody in Houston knew it they were unable to undock for almost 45 minutes.

Then, at 10:50 a.m., the two spacecraft came over the moon's rim.

"Eagle, we see you on the steerable," said Duke, who had just replaced Evans. "How does it look?"

"Eagle has wings," was Armstrong's simple reply.

For awhile, all three men did was look each other over, to make sure the two spacecraft were shipshape.

"Check that racking light Mike," Armstrong told Collins.

"Okay," Armstrong said next, "I'm ready to start my yaw manoevre if it suits you, Mike."

Aldrin got on next, reading off what seemed like endless instrument checklists. For 15 minutes, he talked on, never once missing a word, sounding totally composed, like a man out taking a stroll.

At 11:12 a.m. Collins fired his tiny on-board thruster jets to give the two spacecraft even more distance between them. "Thrusting," Collins said. "Everything's looking real good."

Drifting apart, the two spacecraft were 1,000 feet away from each other in moments. Then Collins took a radar check on their separation distance.

"I got a solid lock on it," he said. "It looks like point 27 miles—about 1,400 feet"

"Hey," Collins said to Armstrong when he'd looked out his window, "you're upside down."

"Somebody's upside down," Armstrong told him.

Just then, Collins asked Armstrong: "Put your tracking light on, please."

"It's on, Mike," answered Aldrin.

"Give us a mark when you're at seven tenths of a mile," Duke said to Collins from the ground.

Moments later, Duke told Collins the big radars on the ground showed the two spacecraft seven-tenths of a mile apart.

"Rog," Collins said. "I'm oscillating between point 69 and seven tenths."

At 11:50 a.m. Houston gave the go-sign for the first manoeuvre (the so-called descent orbit insertion burn, to take them down to the surface.

"Eagle," Duke said, "you are go for DOI."

"Roger," replied Aldrin matter-of-factly. "Go for DOI."

And while the whole world listened the most majestic drama in mankind's two million year history began to unfold.

check and verify TV circuit breaker's in.

ALDRIN: Roger, TV circuit breaker's in . . . Loud and clear.

MC: Roger. And, we're getting a picture on the TV.

ARMSTRONG: You had a good picture, huh?

MC: There's a great deal of contrast in it and currently it's upside down on our monitor, but we can make out a fair amount of detail.

ALDRIN: Okay, would you verify the position, uh, the opening I had to have on the camera?

MC: Stand by. Okay, Neil, we can see you coming down the ladder now.

ARMSTRONG: OK, I just checked getting back up to that first step . . . ladder didn't collapse too far, but it's adequate to get back up. It's a pretty good little jump.

MC: Buzz, this is Houston, F-2, one-one sixtieth second for shadow photography on the sequence camera.

Powdery Surface

ALDRIN: Okay.

ARMSTRONG: I'm at the foot of the ladder, the LEM foot pads are only depressed in the surface about, uh, one or two inches, although the surface appears to be very, very fine grained as you get close to it. It's almost like a powder down there. It's very fine. I'm going to step off the LEM now. That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.

ARMSTRONG: The surface is fine and powdery. I can pick it up loosely with my toe. The dirt adhered in fine layers like powdered charcoal to the, uh, to the sole and insides of my boots. I only go in, oh, an eighth of an inch, but I can see footprints of my boots and the treads and the fine, sandy particles.

MC: Neil, this is Houston, we're copying.

ARMSTRONG: There seems to be no difficulty in moving around, as we suspected. It's even perhaps easier than the simulations of one-sixth G (one-sixth gravity) that we performed in various simulations on the ground. No trouble to walk around. Okay, the decent engine did not leave a crater of any size. It's, uh, there's about one-foot clearance from the ground. We're essentially on a very level place here. I can see some evidence of rays emanating from the descent engine, but very insignificant amount. Okay, Buzz, we're ready to bring down the other camera.

ALDRIN: Have to pay out all the LEC (Lunar equipment conveyor). Looks like it's coming out nice and evenly.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, it's quite dark here in the shadow . . . It's about one-, two or eight inches into the surface . . .

ARMSTRONG: I'm sure I could push it in farther, but it's hard for me to push the end down further than that. You can really throw things a long way up here.

ARMSTRONG: That pocket open, Buzz?

ALDRIN: Yes, it is. It's not up against your suit though. Hit it back once more. More toward the inside. Okay, that's good.

ARMSTRONG: That in the pocket?

ALDRIN: Yeah, push down.

ARMSTRONG: That it?

ALDRIN: No, it's not all the way in. Push it. There you go.

ARMSTRONG: Contingency sample is in the pocket. I, uh, oxygen is 81 per cent. I am in minimum flow.

MC: This is Houston, Roger, Neil.

ALDRIN: Okay.

ALDRIN: And I've got eight zero per cent . . .

ARMSTRONG: Are you getting a TV picture now, Houston?

MC: Neil, yes we are getting a picture. You're not in it at the present time. We can see the bag on the LEC being moved by Buzz, though. Here you come into our field of view.

ALDRIN: Okay, you ready for me to come out?

ARMSTRONG: Just stand by a second, I'll move this over the handrail. Okay.

ALDRIN: Okay, that's got it. Are you ready?

ARMSTRONG: All set. Okay, you saw what difficulties are . . . I'll try to watch your . . . from underneath here.

'It's Our Home'

ALDRIN: All right the backup camera is on.

ARMSTRONG: Okay . . . looks like it's clear and okay . . . there you go, you're clear. And laterally you're good. Got an inch clearance . . .

ALDRIN: Okay, you need a little bit of arching of the back to come down . . . How far are my feet from the edge?

ARMSTRONG: Okay, your're right at the porch.

ALDRIN: Now a little, uh, foot movement . . . arching of the back.

ARMSTRONG: Looks good.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. Based on your camera transfer with the LEC do you foresee any difficulties in the SRC (sample return container)? . . . Over.

ARMSTRONG: Negative.

ALDRIN: Now I'm gonna back up and partially close the hatch. Making sure not to lock it on my way out.

ARMSTRONG: A pretty good thought.

ALDRIN: It's our home for the couple of hours and we folded the probe.

ALDRIN: Well, see that probe over on the, uh, the minus "Y" strut, broken off . . .

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, it did, didn't it. Other two both bent over.

Good Traction

ALDRIN: Can't say too much for the visibility right here without the visor up . . . Incidentally, these rocks, very powdery surface . . .

MC: Say again, please, Buzz, you're cutting out.

ARMSTRONG: Adn Houston . . .

ALDRIN: I say the rocks are rather slippery.

MC: Roger.

ALDRIN: Powdery surface when it's on there, it's filled up all the very little fine pores of his suit . . . tend to slide over it rather easily.

ARMSTRONG: Traction seems quite good . . . least in our area.

ALDRIN: About to lose my balance in one direction and recovery is quite natural and very easy. And moving our arms around doesn't . . . not quite that light footed.

ARMSTRONG: I have the insulation off the Mesa (modularized equipment stowage assembly) now and the MESA seems to be in good shape.

ALDRIN: Have to be careful that you're leaning in the direction you wanta go. Otherwise you . . . in other words you have to cross your foot over to stay underneath where your centre of mass is.

ALDRIN: And, Neil, didn't I say we might see some purple rocks?

ALDRIN: I'm a little cool. I think I'll change . . . I'm on intermediate, now, Houston, and I show point seven eight . . . seventh four . . . and we'll probably need a little . . . rotation . . . television camera. Neil, look at the minus . . . The direction of travel there . . . Look from right to left. So this one over here underneath the ascent engine . . . Probe first hit . . .

ARMSTRONG: I got plenty of cable.

ALDRIN: You get plenty, Plenty more. Okay, I think I got . . . the end of it.

Field of View

ARMSTRONG: Something interesting in the bottom of this little crater here, uh, maybe . . .

ALDRIN: Keep going, we got, we got a lot more.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Getting a little harder to pull out here.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER: You stand on the ladder facing forward, the minus "Y" strut is the landing gear to your left.

ARMSTRONG: . . . How far I am, Buzz?

ALDRIN: Forty, 50 feet. Why don't you turn around and let, uh, let them get a view from there and see what the field of view looks like . . . You're backing into the cable . . .

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Turn around to your right, be better.

ARMSTRONG: I don't want to go into the sun if I can avoid it.

ALDRIN: That's right, Yeah.

Flag Is Up

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Okay, you can make a mark, Houston, at . . . and, incidentally, you can use the shadow that the . . . one of these small depressions . . . two to three inches . . . I can see exactly what the Surveyor pictures showed when they pushed away a little bit . . . through the upper surface of the soil and about five or six inches . . . breaks loose . . . caked on the surface when in fact it really isn't.

ARMSTRONG: I noticed . . . where we had footprints nearly an inch deep but the soil is very cohesive and it will retain a slope of probably 70 degrees . . .

ALDRIN: That end come off?

ARMSTRONG: . . . the rock here.

ALDRIN: We'll have to extend that one.

MC: Columbia, Columbia, this is Houston. AOS acquisition of signal, over.

COLLINS: Houston, Columbia ond the high gain, over.

MC: Columbia, this is Houston reading you loud and clear, over.

COLLINS: Yeah, read you loud and clear. How's it going?

MC: Roger, the EVA is progressing beautifully. I believe they're setting up the flag now.

COLLINS Great!

MC: I guess you're about the only person around that doesn't have TV coverage of the scene.

COLLINS: Roger, and I don't mind a bit. How's the quality of the TV.

dent, this is Houston out.

PRESIDENT NIXON: Hello, Neil and Buzz. I'm talking to you by telephone from the Oval Room at the White House. And this certainly has to be the most historic telephone call ever made. I just can't tell you how proud we all are of what you've done. For every American this has to be the proudest day of our lives. And for people all over the world, I am sure they too join with America in recognizing what an immense feat this is. Because of what you have done, the heavens have become a part of man's world.

And as you talk to us from the Sea of Tranquillity, it inspires us to redouble our efforts to bring peace and tranquillity to earth. For one priceless moment in the whole history of man, all the people of this earth are truly one—and in their pride in what you have done, and one in our prayers that you will return safely to earth.

Great Honor

ARMSTRONG: Thank you, Mr. Presdient. It's a great honor and privilege for us to be here representing not only the United States but men of peace of all nations and with interest and a curiosity and men with a vision for the future. It's an honor for us to be able to participate here today.

PRESIDENT NIXON: And thank you very much and I look forward, all of us look forward, to seeing you on the Hornet (recovery ship) on Thursday.

you're cutting out on the end of your transmissions can you speak a little more closely into your microphone, over.

ALDRIN: Roger, I'll try that.

MC: Beautiful!

ALDRIN: Well, I had that one inside my mouth that time.

MC: Sounded a little wet.

ALDRIN: In general, time spent in the shadow doesn't seem to have any thermal effects . . . inside out suit. There is a difference, of course, in the . . . radiation in the helmet . . . so . . . feel little cooler, in the shadow than in the sun.

MC: Columbia, this is Houston, over.

MC: Columbia, this is Houston, over. Columbia, this is Houston, over.

COLLINS: Houston, Columbia, on delta.

MC: Roger, you should have VHF AOS with the LM right about now. VHF LOS loss of signal will be at four zero minutes, one five seconds, over.

COLLINS: Thank you.

ARMSTRONG: When I look around the area, the contrast in general is . . . very light colored grey, light grey colored, with a halo around my own shadow, around . . . my helmet. Then as I look across . . . surrounding colors still fairly light as you look down into the sun . . . general color . . . darker than . . . contrast is not as great. Surveying the dusty area that we've picked up, considerably darker in texture . . . picked up one . . . imagine this has been . . .

Small Object

ALDRIN: . . . Right in this area there are two craters. The one that's right in front of me now as I look off at about the 11 o'clock position from the space craft, about 30 to 35 feet across. Several rocks and boulders six or eight inches across . . . many sizes.

ALDRIN: I'm now in area of the Minus "Y" strut . . . take some photographs. . . .

ALDRIN: How's the bulk sample coming, Neil?

ARMSTRONG: Bulk sample is 15 field.

COLLINS: Houston, Columbia.

MC: Columbia, this is Houston, go ahead.

COLLINS: Roger, no marks on the LM that time. I did see a suspiciously small white object . . .

MC: Go ahead with the coordinates on the small white object.

COLLINS: After reading series of numbers . . . right on the southwest rim of a crater, I think they would know it if they were in such a location. It looks like . . . southwest wall of a crater.

ALDRIN: The, uh, reflector

ALDRIN: I got a picture of the Plus "Y" strut taken from the descent stage and I think we'll be able to see a little bit better what the thermal effects are. Seems to be quite minimal. This one picture I'm taking now is of the right rear of the spacecraft, looking at the skirts of the descent stage . . . a slight darkening of the surface cover. A rather minimal amount of radiating or etching away or erosion of the surface. On descent, both of us remarked that we could see a large amount of very fine dust particles moving out.

Doors Locked

ALDRIN: It was reported beforehand that we would probably see an outgassing from the surface after actual engine shutdown, but I recall I was unable to verify that.

ALDRIN: Just too big an angle, Neil.

ARMSTRONG: Yep, I think you're right.

ALDRIN: We're back at the Minus "Z" strut, now . . . very little force of impact that we actually had. And Neil, if you'll take the camera, I'll, uh, work on the . . .

MC: Columbia, Columbia, this is Houston.

ALDRIN: . . . stop and take a photograph of something and then . . . start moving again sideways, have a tendency to start doing it with gradual sideways hops . . . can you see us underneath the, uh, LEM over the SEQ (scientific experiments) to the left on the moon bay, Houston?

MC: Yes, indeed, Buzz, we can see your feet sticking out underneath the structure of the LEM descent stage.

MC: And now we can see you through the structure of the . . . secondary strut.

MC: Columbia, Columbia, we're about to lose you on the omni, request high gain antenna, react mode . . .

COLLINS: We're already locked up on the high gain, Houston.

ALDRIN: Houston, the passive seismometer's been deployed manually.

MC: Roger.

ALDRIN: And the manual deployment of the LRRR (laster ranging retro reflector), that's a little spring at the end of the strong, pulled off the pin. However, I was able to reach up and get hold of the pin and pull it loose. So it will be deployed manually also.

MC: Roger.

ARMSTRONG: And the panorama is complete. The LM . . . pivoted on 7:30 position at about 60 feet.

ALDRIN: The doors are closed and locked.

Please turn to Page H
See: "Astronauts"

ASTRONAUNTS GO PROSPECTING

Rocks Hold Clues to Moon Riddle

By AL ROSSITER

SPACE CENTRE, Houston (UPI) — The temporary inhabitants of Tranquility Base collected enough pieces of the moon to keep scientists happy for months figuring out what's up there.

Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin also established a remote geophysical observation station on the vast Sea of Tranquility that should benefit science for weeks, months and possibly even years.

The astronauts picked up an estimated 80 pounds of soil and rock samples. Armstrong reported: "I tried to get as many representative types as I could.

"We got a good bit of the ground mass plus a sizeable number of selected rock fragments of different types," he told ground control several hours after the moon walk.

The astronauts saw a curious purple rock and perhaps put it in one of the two treasure chests they are bringing home.

And they cored out a five-inch deep sample of lunar soil that "looks moist."

In addition, they set up a sheet of aluminum foil for about two hours on the moon which scientists hope will have collected about one billionth of an ounce of material from a stream of gas particles that flows constantly from the sun.

The soil and rock samples will be subjected to virtually every conceivable test in a quarantine facility at the Manned Spacecraft Centre in Houston and at laboratories around the world.

Dr. John E. Naugle, associate Space Agency administrator, explained some of the test objectives in a recent statement to Congress: "The isotopic composition of the lunar samples will provide the first clues as to whether the moon did come from the same chemical crucible as the earth."

Armstrong said he saw a mineral that looked like biotite, a dark type of mica which is usually found in igneous rocks or rocks that have been subjected to great pressures over millions of years.

He also reported sighting phenocrysts which are large crystals in fine grained rocks. This would confirm a picture taken by a Surveyor spacecraft that showed what appeared to be crystals extending out of a rock.

Crystals in rocks could indicate that the material was once molten.

Armstrong also said some of the rocks looked like "basalt", a fine-grained dark rock formed by lava flows.

"I was impressed by the variety of rock fragments in the area," Space Centre geologist David McKay said at a news briefing.

He said he was somewhat surprised by the hard nature of the extremely fine grained material covering the surface of the landing site. The astronauts reported that they could not dig deeper than an inch or two in some places.

The scientific instruments left on the moon were a sophisticated laser mirror and a sensitive seismoter that recorded vibrations from the astronauts' footsteps and even their movements inside the spacecraft.

The laser reflector will help scientists reduce the error in earth-moon distances to about six inches. This will be done by shooting brief laser pulses from earth to the reflector and then measuring precisely the time it takes for the beams to be bounced back to earth.

The seismometer is designed to see if the moon has moonquakes.

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Bob HUNTER

When the LEM came to roost on the moon Sunday like the only bird to escape the Vietnam and race riot-incinerated nest of the Great Society, everyone's eyes twitched outward.

Spiro Agnew squinted at Mars. Arthur C. Clarke stared out beyond the solar system. Commentators chanted like a Greek chorus about the opening up of the universe. Apollo 11 had clicked into history like a bullet lodged in a technological rifle whose sights were set on infinity.

It was the first great step outward, yes. It was possibly even, as so many liked to call it, "the voyage of the ages"—although how long will it be before our children are looking back on it with the same sort of nostalgia as we now feel for Charles Lindbergh's 1927 solo across the Atlantic? An ocean was once as real a barrier as space is today. And the other side was just as mysterious.

At any rate, to peer eagerly over Neil Armstrong's shoulder and beyond at what lies ahead is to miss the real messages contained—like codes—in that first landing on another world.

As a crystal ball, Apollo 11 tells us very little. The future is as much in doubt as ever. As a mirror with many angles, however, Apollo 11 tells us much about ourselves and where we are now.

And that is information at this stage much more urgently needed than any samples of rock which will be coming back from the moon.

★ ★ ★

Lines of historic and social development have trajectories of their own, and not one or two but dozens of them were riding almst flawlessly with the LEM down to the surface of the moon.

The most important line of development traced by the flight of Apollo 11 was that of organization. No single project in history has ever brought into play organization on the scale that went into that flight.

Further, such organization could not have been possible unless it had come into focus with technological development, specifically the rapid evolution of computers.

Here, two lines merge. Organization on the scale which made Apollo 11 possible was flushed into existence by the need to cope with the increased complexity of society.

Computers, in turn, were developed separately to meet a similar need. The earliest types of computers were developed because population had outstripped the ability of censustakers to count heads fast enough.

Organizatin of course, goes back to the beginnings of human history. Civilization began when organization outgrew rigid tribalism and different members of different tribes learned to pool their special knowledge and talents.

But the ability of human beings to organize themselves proved to have fixed limits. Computers, it turned out, were instruments which extended our ability to organize as much as gunpowder had extended our ability to kill.

Now we introduce a third major development which was very much a part of the Apollo 11 flight. This has its roots mainly in the Industrial Revolution, but like the two other factors, it did not really begin to assume its present proportions until the Second World War. We are referring to modern giant corporations, those which are wrapped around what economist John Kenneth Galbraith calls a "technostructure."

By "technostructure," he means an organizational apparatus for group decision-making.

★ ★ ★

The modern giant corporation is usually envisioned as an economic enterprise, and a spectacularly successful one. In 1964, for instance, only seven out of the 500 largest corporations lost money.

The reasons for the efficiency of the modern corporation are clear enough — it has mastered the techniques of technoplanning, or super-organization (first used by the Allies in the Second World War) and has compounded its organizational powers through extensive use of computers.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration — and, specifically, Apollo 11 — owe their own success to lessons learned from modern corporations.

NASA, in fact, is a modern giant corporation. It has a technostructure or group-decision-making apparatus and it makes extensive use of computers and public relations.

The essential methods used by NASA to fashion its "product" — in this case, Apollo 11 — are the same as those used by Bristol-Meyers or General Motors.

Which brings us to the fourth line of development which finds its expression in the flight to the moon. Economics. The three earlier factors — organization, technological capacity to magnify organizational ability, and the rise of technostructured corporations — all came into play. Since the Second World War, the lines dividing private enterprise — at least at the corporate scale — and government have necessarily blurred.

Technological research has become so expensive, few outfits — no matter how large — can afford to risk the necessary funds. In a free enterprise system, they can't ask the government to subsidize them. That would smack of socialism.

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The one area, however, where government subsidization of research is allowed is that of national defence.

Today, the U.S. government spends $60 billion a year on national defence. As several economists and writers have pointed out, many large corporations are now dependent on government defence spending. (Lockheed, for instance, gets 81 per cent of its income from defence contracts.) Military spending has become the fulcrum upon which the Gross National Product is balanced.

This relationship between government and large industries in the U.S. is what has prompted many economists and scientists, such as Dr. Ralph Lapp, to refer to the American economic system as "defence socialism."

The space program began in the shadow of defence socialism. It was born, in part, out of the need to keep government funds flowing into the large corporations which have become the backbone of the national economy.

However, the space program's growth has been so rapid and the funds it has absorbed — $24 billion so far — have been so large, that it has taken on wings of its own.

As the economist Galbraith points out: "In relation to the needs of the industrial system, the space competition is nearly ideal. It requires very high spending on complex and sophisticated technology. It underwrites the same highly developed planning as does the weapons competition, and, hence, is an admirable substitute for it."

In short, any serious program of disarmament at this stage would wreck the economy of the United States. The same can of course be said of the Soviet Union. Therefore it is no likely to happen unless some alternate way can be found to keep the economic machinery well oiled with funds.

STARS STARS STARS

At this juncture, the landing on the moon comes into critical focus. The only project on the horizon which can make full use of the sophisticated technological machinery upon which the economies of highly industrialized nations are based is the exploration of space.

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This will seem cynical to some, obvious to others, but it is difficult to disprove the argument that many of the emotions which were aroused by the landing on the moon were aroused through the employment of public relations techniques first developed to meet the converging technological, organizational and economic needs of large corporations.

Forces at work in the world today — those just listed — which many consider to be the evils haunting our time were mainly responsible for the conception and realization of man's first trip to another world.

Further, in addition to technological, economic, corporate and organizational factors, no one can ignore the heavy anvils of the Cold War and nationalistic arrogance which helped to shape the program. One television commentator pointed out Sunday that President John F. Kennedy's decision to put the space program into high gear was purely political.

The space program, some might say with considerable justification, was therefore conceived in sin.

Many a beautiful child, however, has been born out of wedlock.

But no matter how expedient, exploitive and frequently narrow the realities of its beginnings may have been, the space program — as of Sunday — became something more than the sum of its parts.

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At this point, other less negative developments of the past decade come into focus and they too found expression in the landing on the moon.

An "ecological consciousness," for instance, has rapidly been developing. Ten years ago, few people knew what the word ecology meant. Few, very few, realized that the world was whole, an "ecosystem" in which all the parts, even though continents apart, are as integrally related as the heart is to the liver in the human body.

It is this awakening ecological consciousness — this sudden understanding that you cannot poison one part of the earth's body without affecting other parts — that is thrusting anti-pollution groups into existence in every country, that is making pollution a pitical issue, that is triggering the drives against DDT, carbon monoxide, the dumping of raw sewage, thermal pollution, radiation and so on.

And few things could have done more to stimulate this awareness of the world as an indivisible whole than those photos and telecasts of the earth as seen from out in space or from the surface of the moon.

The concept of nationalism — which in its heyday allowed Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Germany, name just about any country — to indulge in imperialism and conquest at will — is dying. A new kind of nationalism, based simply on the urge for autonomy and self-determination, is emerging in its place.

And this too found expression in the flight of Apollo 11. "We came in peace for all mankind." At this stage that plaque may express not much more than sentiment, but it is at least a tangible expression of it, and so is the United Nations agreement, signed by Russia and the U.S., forbidding the claiming of any other world as the territory of one nation.

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The ecumenical movement, like these other developments in the direction of sanity, similarly found expression.

"I'd like to take this opportunity," said astronaut Buzz Aldrin, "to ask every person listening, whoever, wherever they may be, to pause for a moment and contemplate the events of the last few hours and give thanks in his or her own way." That was not only ecumenical, it was existential.

Finally, what may prove in the long run to have been the most important developing trend in the last half of the 20th century — the breaking-down of the barriers between various fields of inquiry —was not only expressed but personified in the voyage of Apollo 11. In one way or another, scientists and technicians in almost every imaginable field—from medicine to geology, astronomy to microbiology — were involved.

Apollo 11 was the definitive "interdisciplinary" project. And this dissolving of traditional categories in the sciences has been described by many observers as one of the major breakthroughs of our time. Ignorance comes in containers. Break the containers and the ignorance is lost in a pool of information.

R. Buckminster Fuller has argued that until specialization — the art of informing men deeply but narrowly — is done away with, no real progress toward an understanding of life and its interrelated mysteries can be made. The Apollo flight did much to blend up-until-now, isolated fields of study together into a harmonious whole.

It would be possible to tick off numerous other developments, from pacifism to movements in the direction of international brotherhood, which to some degree or other were reflected off the multi-faceted hull of the LEM. But the point by now should be made.

Far more than it was some sort of mechanical device through which we could peer at the future or out into space beyond the moon, it was in fact an odd mirror sitting up there in the sky.

In it, reflected almost perfectly, we could see ourselves, not as we will be but as we are today. The reflection was both ugly and beautiful, but on balance, mostly beautiful.

Astronauts Chat, Take Call From Nixon on Surface

Continued from P. G

MC: Have you got us a good area picked out?

ARMSTRONG: Well, I think right out on that rise out there is as good as any.

ARMSTRONG: Probably you can stay on the high ground there and . . .

ALDRIN: Watch it. The edge of that crater is soft.

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, it's pretty soft there isn't it?

ALDRIN: I got a couple of closeups on these quite rounded large boulders.

ARMSTRONG: About 40 feet out, I'd say out to the end of that next . . .

ALDRIN: It's going to be a little difficult to find a good level spot here.

ARMSTRONG: Top of that next little ridge there might be a pretty good place.

ALDRIN: Hey, how 'bout I put the IRRR right about here?

ARMSTRONG: All right.

ALDRIN: I'm going to have to get on the other side of this rock here.

ARMSTRONG: I would go right around that crater to the left there. Isn't that a level spot there.

ALDRIN: I think this right here is just as level.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ARMSTRONG: These boulders look like a salt. They have probably two per cent white minerals in 'em, white crystals, and the thing that I reported as the viscular before, I don't believe that anymore. I think it's small craters. They look like little impact craters where BB shot has hit the surface.

ALDRIN: Houston, I have the seismic experiment flipped over now . . . and I'm having a little bit of difficulty getting the bubble in the centre. It wants to move around and around on the outside . . .

MC: You're cutting out again, Buzz.

ALDRIN: Roger. I say I'm not having too much success in levelling the PSE (passive seismic experiment).

ARMSTRONG: The . . . deflector is installed and the bubble level and alignment appears to be good.

ALDRIN: Hey, you want to take a look at this BB bubble and see what you make in on it?

ARMSTRONG: I found it pretty hard to get it particularly level, too.

ALDRIN: That BB likes the outside. It won't go on the inside.

ALDRIN: That little compass is convex now instead of concave.

ARMSTRONG: I think you're right.

ALDRIN: I believe it is.

ARMSTRONG: Houston, I don't think there's any hope of using this levelling device to come up with an accurate level. It looks to me as though the cup here that the BB is in is now convex instead of concave. Over.

MC: Roger, 11. Press on. If you think it looks level by eyeball, go ahead.

ARMSTRONG: Okay . . . okay, go.

ARMSTRONG: Good work. Hey, hey whoa, stop, stop. Back up.

ALDRIN: Houston, as I was spacing the PSE the right hand solar ray deployed automatically. The left hand I had to manually at the far end. And all parts of the solar ray are clear of the ground now.

MC: The boys at Houston understand you did successfully deploy both solar rays, over.

ARMSTRONG: Roger, that's affirmative.

ALDRIN: There isn't anyway of telling whether that's lined up — not getting in the way, may I . . . could get down here . . .

MC: Neil, this is Houston, over.

ARMSTRONG: Go ahead, Houston.

MC: Roger, we've been looking at your consumables and you're in good shape. Subject to your concurrence, we'd like to extend the duration of the EVA moonwalk 15 minutes from nominal. We will still give Buzz a back at 10 minutes for heading in. Your current elapsed time is two plus 12 (2 hours 12 minutes), over.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, that sounds fine.

MC: Roger, out.

MC: This is Houston. If you're still in the vicinity of the PSE could you get a photograph of the ball level? Over.

ARMSTRONG: I'll, I'll do that, Buzz. Right. We'll get a photograph of that.

ALDRIN: Houston, what time would you estimate we could allow for the documented sample?

ARMSTRONG: Oh, shoot. Would you believe the ball is right in the middle now?

MC: Wonderful. Take a picture before it moves.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. We're estimating about 10 minutes for the document sampling, over.

MC: Columbia, Columbia, this is Houston, over.

COLLINS: Go ahead, Houston.

MC: I'd like you to terminate charging battery Bravo at 111 plus 15, over.

COLLINS: How about right now?

MC: Roger.

MC: Buzz, this is Houston. You've got about 10 minutes left now prior to commencing your EVA activities. Over.

ARMSTRONG: Roger, I understand.

MC: Tranquillity Base, this is Houston. The passive seismic experiment has been engaged and we're observing short periods in it, over.

ARMSTRONG: I hope you're watching how hard I have to hit this into the ground, to the tune of about five inches, Houston.

MC: Roger.

ALDRIN: It almost looks wet.

ARMSTRONG: Got a sample . . . uh, wait a minute, wait a minute, wait a minute . . . in cable again . . .

ALDRIN: That clear.

ARMSTRONG: Not quite.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. We'd like you all to get two core tubes and the solar window experiment — two core tubes and the solar window, over.

ARMSTRONG: Roger.

ALDRIN: Getting the next one, maybe you can bend away the blocks a little bit.

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, I'll take care of it.

MC: Buzz, this is Houston. You have approximately three minutes until you must commence your EVA terminate activities, over.

ALDRIN: Roger, understand.

MC: Columbia, this is Houston, approximately one minute to LOS.

COLLINS: Columbia, Roger.

MC: And do you plan on commencing your sleep on the back side of this pass? If so, we'll disable uplink to you while we're talking to the LM, over.

COLLINS: Negative, that.

ALDRIN: Houston, were you able to record documentary wave where two samples were taken?

MC: Negative.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. After you've got the core tubes and solar wind, anything else that you can throw into the box would be acceptable.

ARMSTRONG: Righto . . . I got the cap.

ALDRIN: You got the cap?

ARMSTRONG: They're both good caps . . . and you want to pick up some stuff and I'll get . . . the solar wind experiment.

MC: Buzz, this is Houston. It's about time for you to start your EVA closeout activities.

ALDRIN: Roger.

MC: Neil and Buzz, this is Houston. I'd like to remind you of the close-up camera magazine before you start up the ladder, Buzz.

ALDRIN: Okay . . .

ARMSTRONG: That close-up camera is underneath the MESA (modularized equipment storage assembly). I'll have to pick it up with tongs. I'm picking up several pieces of really viscular rock right now.

ALDRIN: You didn't get anything in those environmental samples, did you?

ARMSTRONG: Not yet.

ALDRIN: I don't think we'll have time.

MC: Roger, Neil and Buzz. Let's press on with the close-up camera magazine and closing out of the sample. We're running a little low on time.

ARMSTRONG: Roger.

ALDRIN: Okay. Can you quickly stick this in my pocket, Neil, and I'll head on up the ladder.

ALDRIN: I'll hold it and you open the pocket up.

ALDRIN: Okay, let the pocket go.

ARMSTRONG: About clear?

ALDRIN: Got it.

ARMSTRONG: Okay. Adios, Amigo.

ALDRIN: Anything more before I head up, Bruce? (Bruce McCandless, ground communicator).

MC: Negative. Head on up the ladder, Buzz.

ALDRIN: How you coming, Neil?

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Did you get that solar wind over there?

ARMSTRONG: Right.

ALDRIN: Think you can reach the rope hanging over here? You might entertain the idea of sending up the second one that way.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: Get the film off it.

ARMSTRONG: I will.

ALDRIN: Okay, I'm heading on in . . .

ARMSTRONG: Okay

MC: Neil, this is Houston. Did the Hasselblad camera magazine go off on that sample return container?

ARMSTRONG: I've got the Hasselblad magazine hooked to the SRC sample return container now, yes.

MC: Roger.

ARMSTRONG: How you doing, Buzz?

ALDRINE: I'm okay.

ALDRIN: You about ready to be sending up the LEC (lunar equipment conveyor)?

ARMSTRONG: Yeah, just about.

ALDRIN: Okay, that's got it clear.

ARMSTRONG: Uh, oh. The camera came off. I mean the film pack came off.

ALDRIN: Okay, just ease 'er down now. Don't pull so hard on her. All right, let 'er go.

ARMSTRONG: While you're getting that, I've got to get this camera.

ALDRIN: Okay, stand by a moment.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. Request an EMU (extravehicular mobility unit) check, over.

ARMSTRONG: . . . I got 3.8 and I got 54 on the 02 and no flags.

MC: Neil and Buzz for your information, your consumables remain in good shape, out.

ARMSTRONG: Roger.

ALDRIN: How you coming, Neil?

ARMSTRONG: Okay, I've got one side hooked up in the second box and I've got the film bag on.

ALDRIN: Okay. Good.

ARMSTRONG: Boy that . . . on the LEC is kind of falling all over me while I'm doing this.

ALDRIN: All that soot, huh.

ARMSTRONG: That's what it looks like down here.

ALDRIN: I think my watch stopped, Neil. Nah, it didn't either. If you can just kind of hold it, I think I can do the pulling.

ARMSTRONG: Stand by a mbment. Let me move back.

ALDRIN: Okay. Easy, Easy in the hatch now. Okay, I can get it the rest of the way. And I'll give it to you to go away in just a second. Yeah a little more.

ARMSTRONG: Uh Buzz?

ALDRIN: Ok. Turn loose.

ARMSTRONG: How about that package out of your . . . got it.

ALDRIN: No.

ARMSTRONG: Okay, I'll get it. I'll pick it up.

ARMSTRONG: I think so.

ALDRIN: Okay?

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

MC: Neil, this is Houston. Did you get the Hasselblad magazine?

ARMSTRONG: Yes I did. And we got about, I'd say, 20 pounds of carefully selected if not documented samples.

MC: Well done. Out.

ALDRIN: Start arching your back. That's good. Plenty of room, arch your back a little. Move your head. Right, just a little bit. You're in good shape.

ARMSTRONG: Thank you. I'm bumping now.

ALDRIN: No, you're clear. You're rubbing up against me a little bit.

ARMSTRONG: Okay.

ALDRIN: That's right. Left. Okay.

ARMSTRONG: Move your foot and I'll get the hatch.

ALDRIN: Okay. The hatch is closed and latched, and everything is secure.

'WET' MOON ROCK, ISN'T

SPACE CENTRE, Houston (UPI) — When Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin took a core sample of soil under the surface of the moon, he said it almost looked wet.

But don't bet on it. Geologist David McKay said today the soil appeared damp probably because it was fine and "clung together nicely."

"I wouldn't expect to find the soil really wet," said the expert at the manned spacecraft centre.

'Heavens Become Part of World'

By WAYNE MacDONALD
Sun Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON —President Richard Nixon made a 240,000-mile telephone call late Sunday night — from his Oval Office in the White House to the astronauts on the moon.

Speaking firmly into the white telephone on his desk, the president told Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin: "Because of what you have done, the heavens have become part of man's world."

The astronauts' incredible and perfect mission to the Sea of Tranquillity, Nixon said, would inspire all men to seek peace and tranquillity on earth.

The president made his two-minute call through the radio facilities at Mission Control in Houston. As he spoke, both astronauts stood before the television camera on the moon's surface and briefly saluted the president.

MEN OF PEACE

"We thank you, Mr. President," Apollo comander Armstrong replied.

"It's a great honor and privilege for us to be here, representing not only the United States but men of peace from all nations, men with interest and curiosity, and men with a mission for the future.

"It's an honor for us to be able to participate here today."

Nixon then told the astronauts he looks forward to seeing them Thursday aboard the SS Hornet, recovery ship in the Pacific.

The president will be aboard the carrier to witness the Apollo splashdown on the first leg of his round-the-world trip.

Television viewers in the United States and around the world watched Nixon make the historic call. A split screen was used to show Nixon, in color, on the left side of the set and the astronauts, in black and white, on the right.

WATCHED LANDING

Nixon said after the call he hoped he wouldn't be billed for the interplanetary message.

The president, like most Americans and an estimated 400 million other persons, spent most of Sunday and early today glued to a television set.

He watched the moon landing on a portable set in his new office in the executive office building across from the White House.

He was alone during the landing, but then called in Apollo 8 commander Col. Frank Borman for a half-hour chat.

The two talked excitedly about the success of the mission and the future of the space program.

Nixon later told reporters that the last 22 seconds of the lunar module's descent to the moon were the longest of his life.

"It seemed like half an hour," he said.

TECHNOLOGICAL GENIUS

He then talked by telephone to NASA administrator Dr. Thomas Paine and told him he was certain the same technological genius which got the astronauts to the moon would get them safely home again.

Nixon's wife and his two daughters, along with Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower, widow of the former president, watched the day's events together in the family room at the White House.

Earlier, they had joined the president and some 80 invited guests at a religious service in the East Room.

Prayers were said for the astronauts, and the first 10 verses of the Book of Genesis were read by Col. Borman, just as he and his crew had done while orbiting the moon.

The prayers at the White House were echoed thousands of times throughout Washington Sunday as worshippers at nearly all churches prayed for the safety of the moon visitors.

All 400,000 U.S. government employees here and many other workers have been given today off work as part of the president's proclaimed Day of Participation.

The streets of Washington, normally thronged on a hot July day, were all but deserted during the day-long telecast.

There were few public view-ins, as in New York and other cities, but several thousand persons congregated in the Smithsonian Institution.

Thousands of Washingtonians hung flags from their homes and in their yards.

Astronaut Wives Excited

By GARTH JONES

HOUSTON (AP) — No different from the rest of the nation, the proud Apollo 11 wives struggled to find enough adjectives to express their feelings for their men on the moon.

"The evening has been unbelievably perfect," Mrs. Neil Armstrong said today after watching the moon explorations of her husband and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr.

"It is an honor and privilege to share with my husband, the crew, the Manned Spacecraft Centre, the American public and all of mankind this magnificent experience of the beginning of lunar exploration."

Earlier, Mrs. Armstrong expressed her feelings much more simply. "I was tremendously excited," she said.

WEPT FOR JOY

"It was hard to think it was real until the men actually moved," said Mrs. Aldrin. "I felt I was looking at another simulation."

After the moon touchdown Mrs. Aldrin said she wept "because I was so happy."

"I thought it was fantastically marvellous," said Mrs. Michael Collins, whose husband flew a moon orbit in the command capsule while the two other crewmen visited the lunar surface.

"Don't you think he is with them there in spirit?" Mrs. Collins replied when asked if her husband was disappointed because he was not in the landing party.

All Apollo families planned to sleep late today before the next critical phase, blast-off from the moon.

PARTY SCHEDULED

Tuesday night, if everything goes right, the three wives will be honored at a pre-splashdown party given by astronaut Bill Anders.

"The splashdown will be the best part of the flight," Mrs. Aldrin said Sunday at a news conference.

And Mrs. Armstrong did not consider the moon landing the greatest moment of her life.

"That was when we were married," she said.

The astronauts' children shared in Sunday's excitement, and in the praise of their fathers. "It was pretty exciting," said 12-year-old Ricky Armstrong. "I'm proud of daddy."

"It was very exciting," said 11-year-old Andy Aldrin.

Had Andy any ambitions to become an astronaut?

"Oh Lord, I couldn't go through this twice," Mrs. Aldrin answered.

Scientist Praised

LONDON (AP) — A British lawmaker who was responsible for defence against German V2 rockets during the Second World War, has congratulated Apollo scientist Dr. Wernher von Braun, who worked on the V2 development.

Duncan Sandys, who planned the massive allied raid against Peenemunde, where the V2 was being developed, in August 1943, said in a cable: "Warmest congratulations on your great contribution to this historic achievement. I am thankful that your illustrious career was not cut short by the bombing raid on Peenemunde 26 years ago."

Von Braun was away from the German base during the raid. Many German scientists died that day.

Moonwalkers Plant U.S. Flag

Continued from Page B

"Okay," Armstrong answered. "We'll keep a close eye for the bunny girl."

Just after 6:30 a.m., as the three men began their 11th orbit of the moon, Aldrin got into the Eagle for the first time to power it up, start the oxygen flowing into the spacecraft and make sure everything was in working order. Forty-five minutes later, Armstrong joined him.

On their 13th moon orbit, Eagle undocked from Columbia, moving off about 40 or 50 feet from the command craft, which Collins was flying alone.

Like most of the manoeuvres they've made, this one was done behind the moon and out of link with earth — so nobody in Houston knew it they were unable to undock for almost 45 minutes.

Then, at 10:50 a.m., the two spacecraft come over the moon's rim.

"Eagle, we see you on the steerable," said Duke, who had just replaced Evans. "How does it look?"

"Eagle has wings," was Armstrong's simple reply.

For awhile, all three men did was look each other over, to make sure the two spacecraft were shipshape.

"Check that racking light Mike," Armstrong told Collins.

"Okay," Armstrong said next, "I'm ready to start my yaw manoeuvre if it suits you, Mike."

Aldrin got on next, reading off what seemed like endless instrument checklists. For 15 minutes, he talked on, never once missing a word, sounding totally composed, like a man out taking a stroll.

At 11:12 a.m. Collins fired his tiny on-board thruster jets to give the two spacecraft even more distance between them. "Thrusting," Collins said. "Everything's looking real good."

Drifting apart, the two spacecraft were 1,000 feet away from each other in moments. Then Collins took a radar check on their separation distance.

"I got a solid lock on it," he said. "It looks like point 27 miles—about 1,400 feet"

"Hey," Collins said to Armstrong when he'd looked out his window, "you're upside down."

"Somebody's upside down," Armstrong told him.

Just then, Collins asked Armstrong: "Put your tracking light on, please."

"It's on, Mike," answered Aldrin.

"Give us a mark when you're at seven tenths of a mile," Duke said to Collins from the ground.

Moments later, Duke told Collins the big radars on the ground showed the two spacecraft seven-tenths of a mile apart.

"Rog," Collins said, "I'm oscillating between point 69 and seven tenths."

At 11:50 a.m. Houston gave the go-sign for the first manoeuvre (the so called descent orbit insertion burn, to take them down to the surface.

"Eagle," Duke said, "you are go for DOI."

"Roger," replied Aldrin matter-of-factly. "Go for DOI."

And while the whole world listened the most majestic drama in mankind's two million year history began to unfold.

ALDRIN—A Very Natural and Pleasant Environment

By EDWIN E. ALDRIN, JR.

I am curious to find out just how long those footprints will linger on the surface of the moon.

It was a very good surface for footprints; that light, rather powdery material turned out to have considerable cohesion and it compacted easily.

The moon was a very natural and very pleasant environment in which to work.

It had many of the advantages of zero gravity in that all movements required a very low application of force, but it was in a sense less lonesome than zero-G, in which you always have to pay attention to securing attachment points to give you some means of leverage.

You have no sense of up or down, and there's no such thing as having any balance because there is no force or resistance to a pushing action.

In one-sixth gravity, on the moon, you have a distinct feeling of being somewhere and you have a constant, though at many times ill-defined, sense of direction and force.

One of my tasks was to try to determine the best means of locomotion on the surface of the moon. Not surprisingly, it turned out to be the same one we use here: one foot in front of the other. The kangaroo hop, jumping with both feet, can be used, but I felt it gave me less control of my motions.

Long, almost loping steps seemed to work best. It's quite natural in that environment to take longer steps than on earth, because everything seems to move in slow motion and you get an almost floating feeling.

You can't get your feet moving quite so fast to begin with, but it is also more difficult to stop your motion. You have to anticipate where you are going four or five steps ahead. It requires two or three steps to come to a controlled stop after you have decided to stop. The same is true of changing direction.

On earth you can do this with just one foot placed to the side. In one-sixth G, because of the inertia you have, you must place your feet much more discreetly. I have a feeling the best means of loping or running is like a broken field runner in football, and that any excursion you take is going to be a weaving sort of trek.

Loss of balance was rather easy to detect, and after some practice the recovery became quite natural. My recommendation to future crews would be to set aside the first 15 or 20 minutes of their extra-vehicular activity just to work out, in their own individual ways, the best method of moving and to establish for themselves a confidence level for motion.

Simulations Misleading

Our best simulations on earth, the water tank and the one-sixth G aircraft, are both somewhat misleading. The resistive forces in water are too high to permit any rapid movement, and the experiences in the aircraft are too brief. Trying to remember back to simulations might lead to as many wrong conclusions as right ones on the moon.

One very interesting thing was that the horizontal reference there is not at all well defined — it's difficult to know when you are leaning forward or backward and to what degree. This fact, coupled with the rather limited field of vision from our helmets, made local features on the moon appear to change slope depending on which way you were looking and how you were standing.

The back pack, the life support system, weighs just over 20 pounds on the lunar surface (on earth it weighs 124 pounds), but even that weight tends to pull you backward and you must consciously lean forward just a little to compensate for it.

I believe someone has described the posture as "tired ape"; almost erect but stumped forward a little. It actually was difficult sometimes to know when you were standing erect. I found that determining my position, establishing the centre of my own gravity, required leaning from one side to the other to test it.

It feels as if you can lean farther in any direction without losing your balance than you can on earth. Neither of us ever fell during our activities. We felt that it would be fairly easy to get down to our knees and then get up again.

It was also quite possible to lean over with just a small amount of support. We dropped one film pack from a camera close to the bottom of the ladder, near a footpad. Neil was able to support himself quite easily with one hand on the landing gear strut and lean down and pick it up.

The traction under our feet, and recovery from imbalance, was inferior to that we had simulated in the one-sixth gravity aircraft. The surface on the cushioned rubber floor of the airplane was quite stable and traction was easy.

On the moon it was less easy. The depth to which our feet penetrated in this odd, powdery-looking surface varied considerably. In many places we sank only a fraction of an inch, but the rims of some small depression craters seemed to have a deeper soft layer.

Our boots went in three or four inches. This created a tendency for slipping sideways when the *boot finally hit* something hard, and we tried to move around as possible on level areas, avoiding the little depressions. We also tried to avoid stepping on rocks which looked as if they might move. It was easy to dislodge rocks on the order of six to eight inches; they did not seem to be firmly rooted.

I recall one rather large rock, quite flat, which felt slippery. It had dust particles clinging to it, and those plus the particles which clung to the sole of my boots created this slipping tendency.

Looked for Purple Color

We didn't have any huge craters or boulders, but there were rocks of all shapes and sizes, and apparently of many different compositions. We had talked jokingly before the flight about the various colors the moon might have, and I searched around and found that no one had suggested even in the remotest way that anything would look purple. So I said "there's going to be purple up there, I tell you." Therefore I was quite alert to anything which might have a purple color and I did spot something in some of the background material which appeared to have this shade. However, I don't in fact think that any rock actually had a distinctive purple color.

Never at any time did Neil Armstrong and I find working there fatiguing; we never felt the need to stop and rest. Naturally we wanted to understand fully the effort required to get back up the ladder into the LM (lunar module). So before we committed ourselves to lunar work I practised that slight jump up the last long step. I was a little hesitant at first to apply a lot of force but after a couple of tries I found that it was in fact quite easy. Near the end it was easy to apply enough force to go several steps up the ladder with one jump.

Technically, the most difficult task I performed on the surface was driving those core samplers into the ground to get little tubes of lunar material for study. For such a soft, powdery surface, there is significant and surprising resistance just a few inches down.

In no way did this suggest a hard force like a buried rock. It was just a gradual hardening of the sub-surface which developed about five or six inches down. Another surprising thing is that this resistance is not accompanied by a strong supporting force on the sides.

I would meet resistance trying to push the core sampler down into the ground, into the sub-surface, but that same material would not support the tube on the sides. It kept tipping back and forth from one side to another. Neil and I noticed the same thing when we tried to put the flagstaff in.

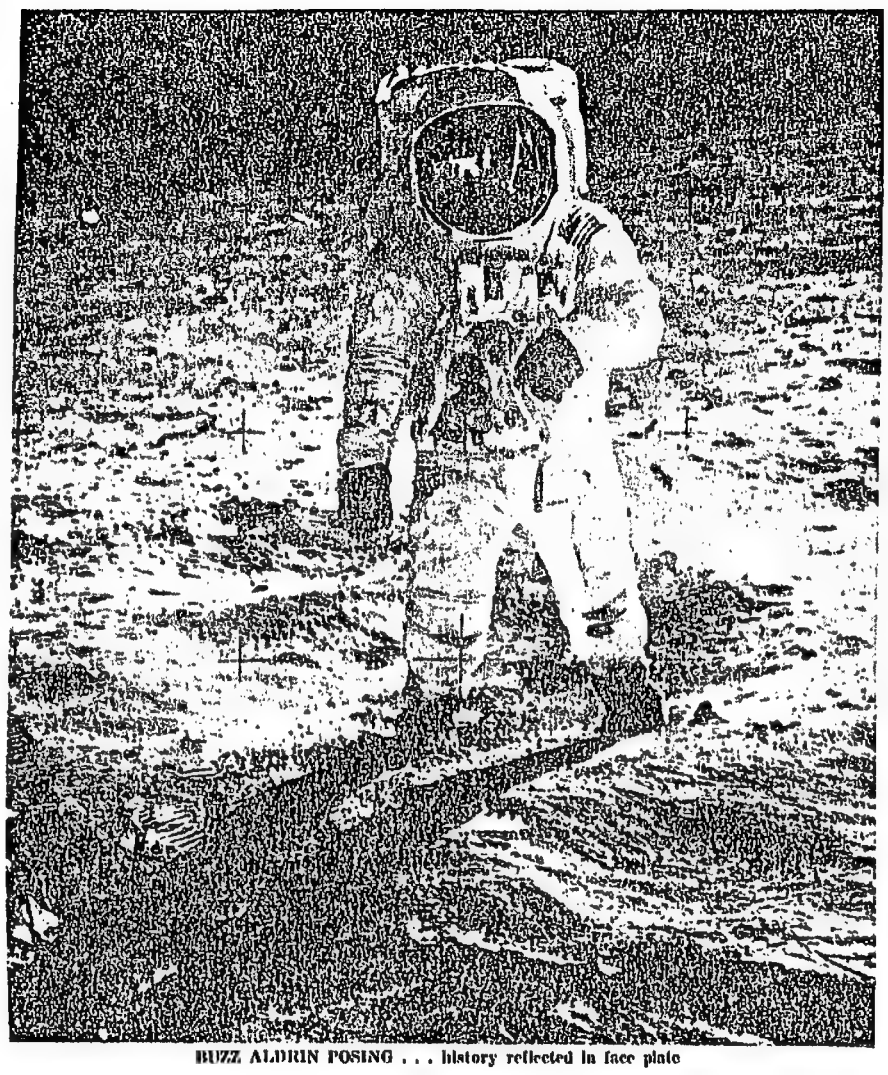
This meant that I had to hold on to the top of the core tube extension while I was hitting it with the hammer to drive it down into the ground. I missed the top of that extension handle with the hammer once or twice.

It wasn't a question of visibility. In bringing the hammer down I tended to disturb my own body position and my balance as I was leaning over and using the core tube partly to support myself. When a striking motion with one hand disturbed my balance, it made me simultaneously move the core tube and the hammer missed the handle.

One explanation for the strange degree of resistance in lunar material may be that, having already been compressed by the lack of any atmosphere, it has been continually pounded by meteorites. This pounding probably has compacted that lower material much further, to a point where any additional compacting — like that of forcing a cutting tool and tube through it — requires significant applications of force. The material when I finally drew it out appeared to me to have a moist consistency in the way it adhered to the core tube.

Some of the other lunar tools worked better up there than they did on earth — the tongs with which we picked up rocks, for example. In earth gravity sometimes the weight of the rock would make it fall out of the tongs. This did not occur on the moon

Digging a trench, on the other hand, was much more difficult there. In that gravity you don't have much weight with which you can bear down on anything, and you don't want to apply all your weight because you need to reserve some of it to retain your balance. Scooping out a trench on the moon is going to require many more applications of the trenching tool than would be necessary on earth.



BUZZ ALDRIN POSING . . . history reflected in face plate

It was a unique, almost mystical environment up there. Neil and I are both fairly reticent people, and we don't go in for free exchanges of sentiment. Even during our long training we didn't have many free exchanges.

In contrast to that there was a moment on the moon, a brief moment, in which we sort of looked at each other and slapped each other on the shoulder — that was about the only space available — and said: "We made it. Good show." Or something like that.

I don't believe any pair of people have ever been more removed physically from the rest of the world than we were, nor at the same time so closely bound to it by all the people back here who maintained liaison with us and who were so closely involved in helping us get there and back.

We didn't know the president was going to telephone us on the moon until about 10 seconds before it happened. At that point the ground told us to move over in the vicinity of the flag. Then we heard the president. Being able to salute that flag, and know how much so many people had put of themselves and their work into getting it where it was, we sensed, we really did, this almost mystical unification of all the people in the world at that moment.

I was very pleased with our own Apollo 11 emblem, and with its being there on another planet with the accepted symbol of our country, the U.S. eagle, carrying in his claws the universal symbol of peace, the olive branch. I think maybe he should have had the olive branch in his beak instead of his claws because I believe his landing gear was made for landing not for carrying things. But the important thing was not the location; it was the presence of the olive branch.

It reinforced the wording on the plaque which we left there, attached to one of the legs of the descent stage of Eagle, which says: "We came in peace for all mankind." I thought that depositing a replica of this olive branch would be fitting, so I had made up four olive branch pieces of jewelry, one for each member of the crew and one to be left on the moon.

We also left the little disc with messages from the nations of the world, commemorative medals which had been given to us by families of cosmonauts Yuri Gagarin and Vladimir Komarov, and we left the patch of Apollo 1.

Before the flight Neil and I had discussed the timing of our EVA (extra-vehicular activity), and we had the option—with ground concurrence — of doing it either after a brief sleep period or before. We agreed that splitting up a sleep period was not the most attractive way to program ourselves, and going out early meant a long period without rest. Since we were not tired at that point, we decided to sleep after our EVA.

Our success in that was less than optimum. In a word, we slept badly. I had the more advantageous location, on the floor of the LM.

Neil worked out a position leaning back against the aft part of the cabin, essentially lying on the ascent engine cover. To keep his feet up, he rigged a strap around a vertical bar so it formed a hammock for his feet.

Then he found that the earth was peering at him through the telescope. The telescope had the earth in its field of view and it in turn was in Neil's field of view and it was like a big blue eyeball staring at him.

The thing which really kept us awake, however, was the temperature. It was very chilly in there; after about three hours it became unbearable. We had the liquid cooling system in operation in our suits, of course, and we tried to get comfortable by turning the water circulation down to minimum. That didn't help much.

We turned the temperature control on our oxygen system down to mimimum, and that didn't have much effect either. We could have raised the window shades and let the light in to warm us, but that would have destroyed any remaining possibility of sleeping.

That light on the surface of the moon gives a feeling of warmth, though in our suits we had no exposure to the true temperatures of the moon. The light was sometimes annoying because when it struck our helmets from a side angle it would enter the face plate and make a glare which reflected all over it.

Then when we entered a shadow, we would see reflections of our own faces in front of the helmet and they obscured anything else that was to be seen. Once my face went into shadow it took maybe 20 seconds before my pupils dilated again and I could see details. It was not a matter for concern, but it made the visibility spotty as I moved in and out of shadow and sunlight.

As we deployed our experiments on the surface we had to jettison things like lanyards and retaining fasteners, and some of these we tossed away. The objects would go away with a very, very lazy motion, a slow motion. If anyone tried to throw a baseball back and forth in that atmosphere he would have difficulty at first acclimatizing himself to that slow, lazy trajectory, but I believe he could adapt to it quite readily.

All trajectories in this no-atmosphere world are different from those on Earth. That fluffy-looking surface, for example, was easily disturbed by our boots, but when you kicked it it was surprising how the particles would go out and most of them would strike the surface again at exactly the same radius from the toe of the boot.

In our atmosphere they would rise, strike against each other some slowing down, others going farther. The much lower gravity imparts a very flat trajectory to anything that's moving out, but at the same time all the particles tend to strike at about the same place.

It was surprising to me how much at home I felt in Eagle. I had really been looking forward to all this, and from the moment I first crawled in there to check the systems I felt that "I have been here before; I've done this before." What I feel is a strong tribute to all the simulations we have, the high degree of fidelity of our trainers.

The view of the moon from the surface, and the EVA itself, have much less reality to me now than have those familiar operations inside Eagle. When we looked out the windows for the first time it just looked comfortable, as if you could almost go out in your shirtsleeves and get a sun tan out there.

I remember thinking: "Gee, if I didn't know where I was, I could believe that somebody had created this environment somewhere out in the West and given us another simulation to work in." To look up and see that very brilliant, colorful earth lacked a little reality, too.

Buddy Close at Hand

We could see the earth through the telescope but we never saw Mike Collins in Columbia as he went around over our heads. We could hear him, and his voice was one of the most stabilizing and comforting things of all. There was our buddy up there, close at hand.

The descent to the surface was one of the smoothest rides I've ever had. The suspension system was so good we couldn't even detect the engine thrust level. When the engine ignited we couldn't tell it was burning, except from the computer displays and the instruments. When it throttled up to 100 per cent to really slow us down, of course, we felt a significant force application.

We had good indications that we were going to be a little bit long because a well-defined crater, Maskelyne W, came by about two seconds late. That indicated that if you applied that two seconds up to where engine ignition takes place, where the velocity is on the order of a mile per second, we would tend to be about two miles long. We landed about four miles from the selected spot but within the landing ellipse the ground laid out.

It was the geologists who first located our landing point, despite all the ground computer activity and monitoring, and all the observations that we were able to make. The geologists had immensely detailed maps, made from earlier photographs of the moon, and based on the few comments Neil was able to make as we came in the identified certain features and pin-pointed where we were.

Touchdown was far smoother than I had hoped for, just the slightest hint of one pad touching an instant before the others. This impact travelled from the floor to the feet up to the body. There was no doubt that we were on the surface — if we weren't we were in deep trouble!

Inside our suits and helmets we could smell nothing on the surface, but when we got back into the Eagle, and got our helmets off, we could. Odor is very subjective but to me there was a distinct smell to the lunar material, a pungent smell like gunpowder or spent cap pistol caps.

We carted a fair amount of lunar dust back inside the vehicle with us, either on our suits and boots or on the conveyor system we used to get boxes and equipment back inside. We noticed the odor right away.

Then the particles started finding little homes for themselves, in the flooring or the suits, rubbing up against things. Once we lifted off again and were in zero-gravity we expected to see these particles emerge and float around. We didn't exactly expect a dust storm, but we certainly expected a considerable amount of it floating up from the floor and out of nooks and crannies. Surprisingly, it never did. We were able to go ahead and take off our helmets and gloves without worrying about getting dust in our eyes.

The ascent was as smooth as the descent. We expected some oscillations, and we had spent some time in a trainer which simulated this launch. In that dynamic simulator we would really shake, rattle and roll, but the actual ride was so smooth we felt as if we were just lazily, gradually wallowing back and forth.

Collins—It Changes Color

Continued from Page 14

search only one or two grid squares, about a square mile at the most. They were giving me locations which were varying by eight or 10 grid squares and I never saw them.

The LM on the surface of the moon is always pointed toward some point on earth and Neil and Buzz could always talk to the ground. But I was whizzing around and around, and out of each two-hour revolution I was on the back side where I couldn't talk to anybody for more than 40 minutes.

Then as soon as I came within sight of the world — it's a funny way to put it, but as soon as I came within sight of the world — I could talk to the world. I still wasn't in sight of the LM because it was over the horizon. So on any one pass on the front side I had roughly an hour and 15 minutes that I could talk to the world, but only six or seven minutes when I could talk directly to the LM.

Every time I'd come around after a silent period I'd be just like everybody down on the ground, asking, "what did they say?" I'm also one of the few who didn't get to see them walking on the moon, because Columbia didn't have a television set. I finally got to see the films of it on the recovery ship after splashdown.

Before the flight I had wondered if I would be able to sleep. I did, at least fairly well. The night they were on the moon I got about five hours, sleeping when they did so that the communications were quiet.

I knew the people on the ground were monitoring all my systems, and I knew their vigilance was outstanding. If I had had any little nickel and dime problems with the spacecraft on the flight out I might have been apprehensive. But I had none. I just shut my eyes and slept.

My moustache seemed to interest people. This wasn't the first time I'd grown one, but it was the first one I've brought home.

Growing one always reminds me of my first, which I started to give me something to do during one very long Christmas season I spent nursing an F-86 jet fighter over the North Atlantic route between California and France. I spent Christmas in Goose Bay, Labrador, and New Year's in Blue West One, Greenland. The weather was incredibly bad and caused delays of up to a week at a time. My supersonic jet averaged something like three miles an hour. In many ways that trip seemed more traumatic than going to the moon.

But this moustache was a disappointment. It seemed to grow in all directions and it was itchy. Maybe I needed some wax. I had in mind something like Tom Dewey, not that I have any political aspirations, but it came out more Fu Manchu or Pancho Villa.

Two of my children didn't like it and my wife was noncommittal. So I was outvoted and it was amputated.

The quarantine period was a little burdensome. We were really glad to hear that the mice stayed healthy and didn't pick up any moon bugs. I was standing by ready to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation or anything else to keep them alive. I had always hoped that after the first landing they would decide quarantine isn't necessary, but I understand that it will continue at least for the first three or four landings.

From 60 miles up the moon changes color as the sun angle changes. As you go around you have dawn and then midday, dusk and darkness, and the cycle repeats each revolution. When you come over the area by dawn and by dusk, when the sun is slanting off the lunar surface at a very shallow angle, it is truly a gray world.

The colors go from absolute pure black through charcoal grey to slate into light grey. That's what the crew of Apollo 8 reported. Apollo 10 thought it was brown. The lunar noon, midday, with the sun at a high angle, is brown. It changes from grey to brown and then back to grey again, so we were able to avoid contradicting either crew.

On my only previous spaceflight, Gemini 10, I was so busy that I couldn't even stop to register the amazing fact of being outside, floating around on the end of a tether. My attention was 100 per cent riveted to the task to be done. This time, during the quieter moments of the flight, I really could do some thinking about it. There's something different in being a couple of hundred thousand miles from home than in being a couple of hundred miles from home.

My thoughts were very much back at home. I thought a lot about my family but beyond that I thought about the planet earth and what a magnificent place to live it is, and how tranquil it looks from a great distance. I thought about how nice it would be to get back to earth, and to see blue water for a change instead of this utterly sterile, vacuum world that I was going around and around.

I've only seen two space bodies but there's absolutly no comparison between the two. The moon is a fascinating place and I'm sure that, geologically, it's a little gem. But give me the earth anytime.

I hope that one of the by-products of the space program will be to use our technology to preserve and protect our planet, to let the people know what a wonderful place they have, one which they must stop befouling. We're extremely lucky just to have the air to breathe and the ocean to cup in our hands and pour over our heads. It's a tragedy and a hideous crime to pour filth and pollution into the waters, so that pouring them over your head is no longer a pleasure.

I prefer people to machinery but there are times when cold, inanimate objects deserve the affection, regard and esteem usually reserved for flesh and blood. July 24 was such a time, and Columbia was such a machine. She had taken us across a hostile, black void to an alien world, then back again, depositing us almost affectionately on the bluest of blue waters.

It didn't seem just to leave her scorched carcass unceremoniously, gutted and unattended, without somehow trying to mark her, to set her apart.

That night I clambered back on board and, ballpoint pen in hand, stood at the navigation station, staring at the blank expanse of grey bulkhead. I couldn't think of words eloquent enough to describe my emotions but finally I wrote:

"Spacecraft 107, alias Apollo 11, alias Columbia. The best ship to come down the line. God bless her."

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Communion on the Moon

The most efficient trajectory for leaving the moon would be to take off horizontally. This wasn't very practical in our situation, however, so we were programmed to lift off vertically and then at about 200 feet do a pitch-over manoeuvre of about 80 degrees to pick up horizontal speed.

In the trainer, watching that visual simulation move 80 degrees led us to expect a rather disconcerting type of manoeuvre. It wasn't. When we lifted off and could look at the surface and see things moving by and getting smaller, it was not disconcerting at all. We were able to make a number of observations of lunar features as we moved up and out.

It is difficult now for me to articulate my thoughts about the significance of this flight. On the surface, it was three people on a voyage, but it was much more than that. It was more than a team of people and government and industry working together.

Man was destined to land on the moon sooner or later. The challenge has been there ever since man first looked at the moon, and it was inevitable that he would accept the challenge. The symbolism of the flight — of what we were looking for, of what I was interested in — seemed to transcend modern times.

I searched for some words, or some symbol, to be representative of man's expanding search. I inked it over with my pastor, the Rev. Dean Woodruff of Webster Presbyterian Church, and we tried to work out on paper something which would have universal appeal. We were never quite able to do it, and I was a little disappointed in this.

I was able to serve myself communion on the moon. At a service at home two weeks before flight time, Dean Woodruff had celebrated a special communion for our flight. After the service, he gave me a miniature wine chalice which I had stowed in the LM with a small amount of bread and wine.

Just after Mike had passed over us one revolution after our landing, when we knew we were going to be on the moon for awhile, I unstowed these elements and put them on a little table I had in front of the abort guidance system computer. During my requested air-to-ground silence I then read some passages from the Bible and celebrated communion.

I would like to have observed just how the wine poured, in that environment, but it wasn't pertinent at that particular time. It wasn't important how it got in the cup; it was important only to get it there. I offered some private prayers but I find now that thoughts, my feelings, come into my memory instead of words.

I was not so selfish as to include my family in those prayers at the moment, nor so spacious as to include the fate of the world. I was thinking more about our particular task, and the challenge, and the opportunity that had been given us.

I asked people to offer thanks in their own way, and it is my hope that people will keep this whole event in their minds and see beyond minor details and technical achievements to a deeper meaning behind it all — a challenge, a quest, the human need to do these things, and the need to recognize that we are all one mankind, under God.

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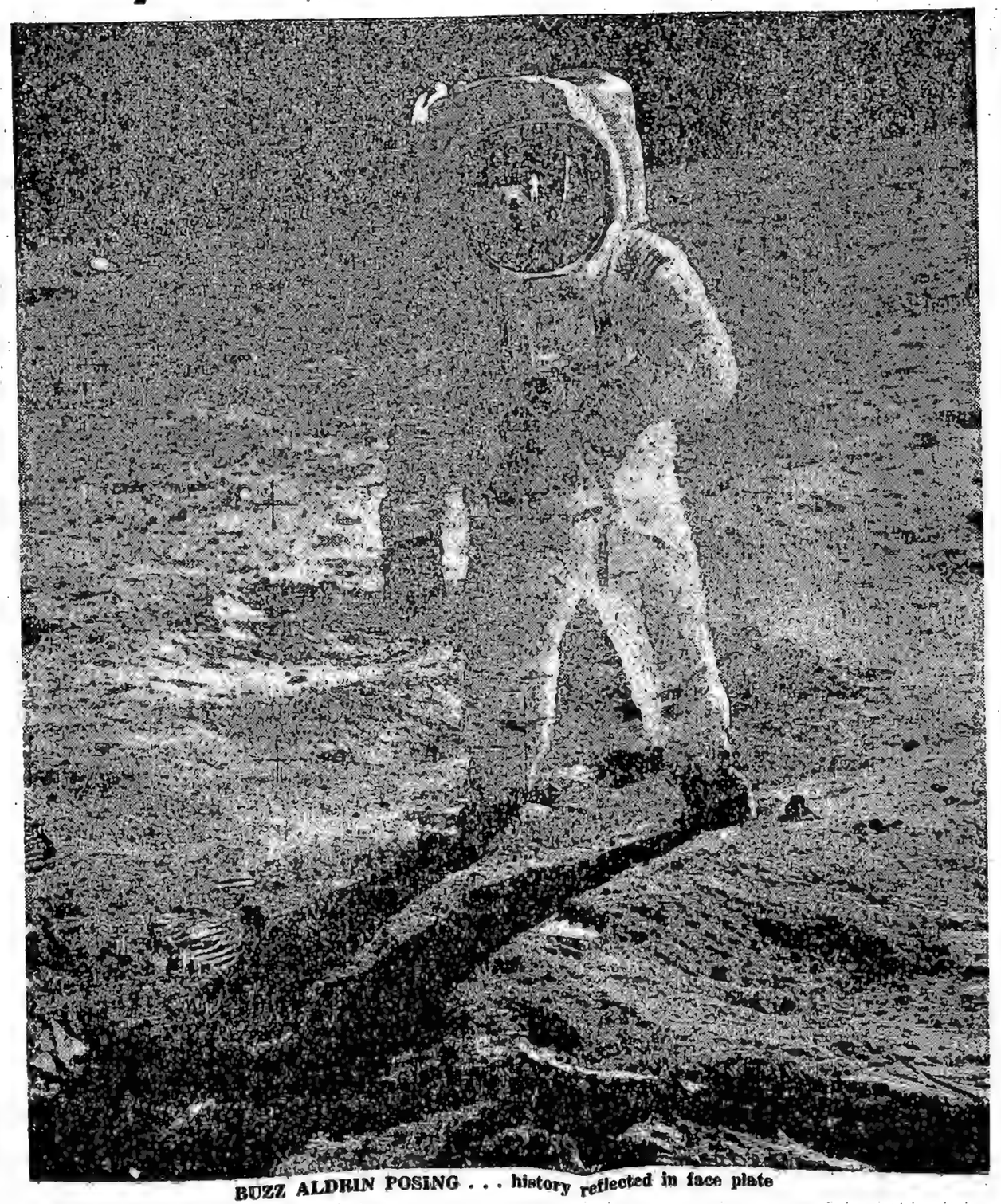

BUZZ ALDRIN POSING . . . history reflected in face plate

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I don't believe any pair of people have ever been more removed physically from the rest of the world than we were,

fitting, so I had made up four olive branch pieces of jewelry, one for each member of the crew and one to be left on the moon.

We also left the little disc with messages from the nations of the world, commemorative medals which had been given to us by families of cosmonauts Yuri Gagarin and Vladimir Komarov, and we left the patch of Apollo 1.

Before the flight Neil and I had discussed the timing of our EVA (extra-vehicular activity), and we had the option—with ground concurrence — of doing it either after a brief sleep period or before. We agreed that splitting up a sleep period was not the most attractive way to program ourselves, and going out early meant a long period without rest. Since [illegible] tired at that point, we decided to sleep after our

That light on the surface of the moon gives a feeling of warmth, though in our suits we had no exposure to the true temperatures of the moon. The light was sometimes annoying because when it struck our helmets from a side angle it would enter the face plate and make a glare which relected all over it.

Then when we entered a shadow, we would see reflections of our own faces in front of the helmet and they obscured anything else that was to be seen. Once my face went into shadow it took maybe 20 seconds before my pupils dilated again and I could see details. It was not a matter for concern, but it made the visibility spotty as I moved in and out of shadow and sunlight.

As we deployed our experiments on the surface we had to jettison things like lanyards and retaining fasteners, and some of these we tossed away. The objects would go away with a very, very lazy motion, a slow motion. If anyone tried to throw a baseball back and forth in that atmosphere he would have difficulty at first acclimatizing himself to that slow, lazy trajectory, but I believe he could adapt to it quite readily.

All trajectories in this no-atmosphere world are different from those on Earth. That fluffy-looking surface, for example, was easily disturbed by our boots, but when you kicked it it was surprising how the particles would go out and most of them would strike the surface again at exactly the same radius from the toe of the boot.

In our atmosphere they would rise, strike against each other some slowing down, others going farther. The much lower gravity imparts a very flat trajectory to anything that's moving out, but at the same time all the particles tend to strike at about the same place.

It was surprising to me how much at home I felt in Eagle. I had really been looking forward to all this, and from the moment I first crawled in there to check the systems I felt that "I have been here before; I've done this before." What I feel is a strong tribute to all the simulations we have, the high degree of fidelity of our trainers.

The view of the moon from the surface, and the EVA itself, have much less reality to me now than have those familiar operations inside Eagle. When we looked out the windows for the first time it just looked comfortable, as if you could almost go out in your shirtsleeves and get a sun tan out there.

I remember thinking: "Gee, if I didn't know where I was, I could believe that somebody had created this environment somewhere out in the West and given us another simulation to work in." To look up and see that very brilliant, colorful earth lacked a little reality, too.

Buddy Close at Hand

We could see the earth through the telescope but we never saw Mike Collins in Columbia as he went around over our heads. We could hear him, and his voice was one of the most stabilizing and comforting things of all. There was our buddy up there, close at hand.

The descent to the surface was one of the smoothest rides I've ever had. The suspension system was so good we couldn't even detect the engine thrust level. When the engine ignited we couldn't tell it was burning, except from the computer displays and the instruments. When it throttled up to 100 per cent to really slow us down, of course, we felt a significant force application.

We had good indications that we were going to be a little bit long because a well-defined crater, Maskelyne W, came by about two seconds late. That indicated that if you applied that two seconds up to where engine ignition takes place, where the velocity is on the order of a mile per second, we would tend to be about two miles long. We landed about four miles from the selected spot but within the landing ellipse the ground laid out.

It was the geologists who first located our landing point, despite all the ground computer activity and monitoring, and all the observations that we were able to make. The geologists had immensely detailed maps, made from earlier photographs of the moon, and based on the few comments Neil was able to make as we came in the identified certain features and pin-pointed where we were.

Touchdown was far smoother than I had hoped for, just the slightest hint of one pad touching an instant before the others. This impact travelled from the floor to the feet up to

LIBERAL ACCUSES SOCREDS

'Pamphlets Use Public Funds'

A pamphlet printed by the Queen's Printer in Victoria is being distributed with Social Credit election literature, North Vancouver-Capilano Liberal candidate Dave Brousson has charged.

He told a coffee party at 3361 Lonsdale Sunday that the pamphlet is Financial Information Regarding the Government of B.C., printed for the department of finance by the Queen's Printer.

Premier W. A. C. Bennett is minister of finance.

Brousson said he found out from the premier's office that thousands of these pamphlets were sent out, and were available at no cost to Social Credit candidates.

A local printing firm priced the pamphlets as costing $35 per thousand, he said.

This would cost $500 for the 12,000 homes in the North Vancouver-Capilano riding, Brousson said:

"I consider their use of public funds — your money and mine — to provide thousands of pieces of Social Credit campaign literature to be completely unprincipled, and it shows that the morals of the Social Credit government have sunk to a new low," he said.

"This new discovery, that the office of the premier and the minister of finance is providing government literature at no cost to Social Credit campaigners comes as a real shock, and must lead every citizen in British Columbia to seriously question the moral and ethical stands of the government," he said.

'Dropout' Warned

Vancouver-Burrard Social Credit candidate Harold Merilees said Monday that Vancouver could become the dropout capital of North America if the New Democratic Party came to power in B.C.

"With its high standard of living and an agreeable climate, B.C. already has to put up with more than its share of social dropouts from other area," he told a coffee party at 3235 West Thirteenth.

"The New Democrats welcome them with open arms because they're certain to be NDP voters.

"These people think we're square because we can't kick the work habit. They want to enjoy all the benefits without making any contributions. And the NDP wants to help them do it."

Prescription Cards

Old age pensioners would immediately be issued medical cards to enable them to obtain prescription drugs under a New Democratic Party government, Surrey NDP candidate Ernest Hall said in Gibsons Sunday.

Speaking at a public meeting in support of Don Lockstead, the Mackenzie candidate, Hall said:

"In addition to the medical cards we would increase the basic supplementary allowances so that no old person would receive less than $150 per month."

He added that Premier Bennett had broken his promise to the old age pensioners by reducing the provincial bonus when the pension was increased in 1967.

"The Social Credit government since 1967 has reduced its bonus payments from $8.5 million to $3 million," he said. "They have saved over $5 million at the expense of the pioneers of this province."

Harbor Projects

North Vancouver - Seymour Liberal candidate Barrie Clark proposed Monday that the National Harbors Board be required to obtain the approval of the Greater Vancouver Regional District for all local harbor developments.

Speaking at a rally in North Vancouver, Clark said there is hard feeling between the cities on the waterfront and the Ottawa-based board.

"I can't hold as tenable the position that some board, meeting in Ottawa, should tell us out here in Vancouver what kind of harbor we're going to get whether we like it or not," he said.

Clark suggested that the present controversy over bulk coal loading (at the Neptune Terminals in North Vancouver) would have been eliminated if the municipalities' approval had been obtained.

He also said the NHB should be required to abide by a strict set of provincial pollution standards.

Voters 'Discouraged'

Vancouver-Burrard Liberal candidate Len Fong told a meeting Monday that Social Credit policies are aimed at discouraging good voters to turn out.

He said voters are feeling abused by summer elections which interfere with holidays and find students away from the universities.

"A democracy is only as strong as the citizens who are able to directly participate, and Mr. Bennett weakens this very basis of our society when he calls such inconvenient elections," he said.

"I hope there will be a strong voter turnout, and I hope they completely reject this arrogant mismanagement of our democratic rights."

Vancouver Centre Social Credit candidate Herb Capozzi urged companies and unions Monday to reconsider their positions on compulsory retirement at age 65.

"Far too often these days we are putting people to pasture when they are in the prime of their lives," he said. "Their limbs may not be as agile as a younger person, but their minds are more mature and their experience immeasurable."

Capozzi said those who wish it should be able to enjoy retirement — but those who feel they can continue to contribute to the economic growth of the province should be permitted to do so.

'Aid Ethnic Groups'

Garry Miller, Vancouver Centre Liberal candidate, told an all-candidates meeting Sunday that public schools should be available to ethnic groups after school hours.

"I know that one of the Chinese schools closed because of lack of funds and the inability to rehabilitate the building," he said.

"Why cannot the public schools be utilized after their regular day finishes, to be used free of charge by any of the ethnic groups for the teaching and preservation of these cultures by the children as well as the adults?"

Miller said that it is the height of stupidity to use schools for only six hours a day, when they can be used for recreation and service to the community after hours.

He said the Chinese community asked to use a public school for cultural education and were denied.

School Car Tests

Vancouver-Point Grey Liberal candidate Garde Gardom said Monday that high school driver-training programs and province-wide motor vehicle inspection should be made compulsory.

In the first six months of 1969, he said, accidents have increased 35 per cent, injuries 30 per cent, deaths 12 per cent and property damage 50 per cent.

"I say the facts are conclusive and we don't need any more evidence to convince us that province-wide compulsory driver- training in high schools and compulsory motor-vehicle testing are high priority and required now," he told 65 persons at a coffee party at 4910 Blenheim.

Gardom also called for a defensive driving course in every major community, and a consumer protection bureau to set minimum safety standards for the commercial sales of all new and used cars.

'Release Stigma'

Vancouver Centre Social Credit candidate Evan Wolfe repeated Premier Bennett's call for a negative income tax.

"This would release the stigma attached to welfare handouts and provide help for many who desperately need it but are too proud to ask," he said.

Wolfe said such a plan would eliminate payments made under the Indian affairs department, family allowances, needy, blind and disabled benefits, unemployment insurance, Canadian Assistance Plan and veterans affirs by both Ottawa and Victoria.

"Instead, every person would file an income tax return and those who annually earned less than a set figure would receive a refund," he said. "It is, in effect, a guaranteed income plan."

Peterson Blamed

In Little Mountain, Liberal candidate Dr. Peter Pearse told 45 persons at a coffee party at 1380 West Forty-seventh that Attorney-General Leslie Peterson must accept responsibility for the crisis in education in B.C.

He said that Peterson was former education minister, and guided government school finance policies.

Pearse and Harry Beattie are challenging Peterson and Minister Without Portfolio Grace McCarthy in the two-seat riding.

Pearse said that the government's education program is inadequate even to maintain existing standards and facilities, and that the John Oliver secondary school was built for 1,800 students but will enrol 2,400 this fall.

Beattie said a look at Bennett's recent record makes him wonder if the premier is losing his grip.

He noted the premier's statements that the NDP was responsible for a disturbance at a dinner for Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and that Berger was to blame for a transit tie-up in Vancouver, and asked:

"Are these statements from a responsible leader? he asked. "Can we afford any longer a premier who is branded a buffoon at provincial premiers' conferences?"

MA WOULD LIMIT PREMIER TO 2 TERMS

Sun Staff Reporter

MAPLE RIDGE — B.C. premiers should be allowed to serve no more than two four-year terms, newspaper publisher Margaret (Ma) Murray said here Monday.

Mrs. Murray, 82, made the statement in an election meeting for Dewdney riding Liberal candidate Peter McDonald.

She told 189 persons in Masonic Hall that after 17 years in office, Premier W. A. C. Bennett has lost his perspective and the people of the province are being brainwashed.

Of New Democratic Party leader Tom Berger, she said: "He is as much a dictator when he isn't in power as Bennett is in power. So I don't think you have to worry about Berger getting elected."

'Socred Scare Tactic Failing'

Sun Staff Reporter

WEST VANCOUVER — The campaign of fear being waged by the New Democrats and Socreds is not succeeding, Liberal candidate Allan Williams said Monday.

He predicted at a West Vancouver-Howe Sound all-candidates meeting that the Liberals would hold 10 to 15 seats in the next legislature.

"The Social Credit government is the government we've got to get out, and I'd like to start a fear campaign on that," Williams told an audience of about 500 at the West Vancouver Community Centre.

"Don't you dare vote for fear —you vote for me," he said.

Social Credit candidate Len Corcoran was accused of lying when he denied a charge by one of the audience that he told an earlier meeting that the North Shore could expect nothing unless a Socred candidate was elected.

An unidentified man asked Corcoran if he would like to repeat: "To get anything done here on the North Shore we must elect a Social Credit member, preferably three; if not three, then two, and if not two, then one at least because the present member can get nothing for you."

"Are you quoting me?" asked Corcoran.

"Yes I am quoting you," shouted the man.

"He didn't hear me say we are going to get nothing if we don't elect a Socred. This is a complete fabrication," Corcoran said.

"You are a liar," shouted the man.

"So are you," retorted Corcoran.

New Democratic Party candidate William Mundy accused the government of playing politics with the people's needs.

Robt. C. Demmery
OPTOMETRISTS

Socred Says Ad Public Statement

A Social Credit campaign advertisement that featured a newspaper interview with University of B.C. education dean Neville Scarfe was not meant to imply that Dean Scarfe supports Social Credit, party provincial president George Driediger said Monday.

"We were merely reproducing a statement he made," Driediger said of the ad, which carried a full-page reproduction of a Province article quoting Scarfe as saying the B.C. education system is one of the world's best.

"I don't think that is associating him with any political party. All we are doing is reprinting an article that a renowned educator made these statements."

He said for these reasons the party did not consider it necessary to ask Dean Scarfe's permission to use the ad.

"Once you make a public statement, it's a public statement," Driediger said. "I just don't see what the terrible difficulty is."

Driediger added: "If we have caused Dean Scarfe any embarrassment, I as party president would regret he would feel this way."

Scarfe had called the ad unethical, and said it was run without his permission or knowledge.

Premier W. A. C. Bennett also said there was no intention of tying Scarfe to Social Credit, and he said the ad would probably be used again.

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Every known cave formation is found in Meramec Caverns in Missouri.

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Social Credit
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PRICE
14 years your MLA! The Harry Truman of Burrard!
Social Credit
X

BRITISH COLUMBIA SOCIAL CREDIT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Local Millionaires 'Buy Socred Votes'

Sun Staff Reporter

DELTA — The Socred battlery to defeat socialism is being financed by Howe Street millionaires who want to keep their special privileges, Liberal leader Pat McGeer charged Monday.

"These people aren't trying to build better schools, improve community life, fight pollution or increase hospital facilities," McGeer told a crowd of 75 at Tsawwassen Golf and Country Club.

"They are only trying to protect their own special interests by spending hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to buy people's votes."

McGeer said the people mustn't be bought by industrialists like the 56 who met with Bennett last week and pledged money in his support.

"It is the millionaires who are buying Social Credit's full page ads yelling don't desert the ship of special privilege."

He said newspapers will accept their advertisements and money and endorse Social Credit "all over the place."

"Where is their conviction of the future of B.C.?" he asked.

At a picnic at Semiahmoo Park in White Rock for Delta Liberal candidate Doral Hemm, McGeer warned campus radicals that a Liberal government would not tolerate lawlessness.

"There will be no double standard of law enforcement," he told 100 persons.

"If laws are broken on university campuses you can expect prosecutions. There will be no exceptions."

McGeer said a Liberal government would move to halt construction of level crossings for Roberts Bank superport at the King George Highway and Deas Thruway.

At a coffee party in Delta at the home of MP Tom Goode Jr., McGeer squelched NDP hopes of Liberal party support if the NDP forms a minority government.

"So long as I am leader of the Liberal party, there's no chance of support of the NDP, there's no way the socialists will come through the back door of B.C."

He said his party will defeat socialism on the floor of the legislature if the NDP forms the next government.

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Social Credit Headquarters

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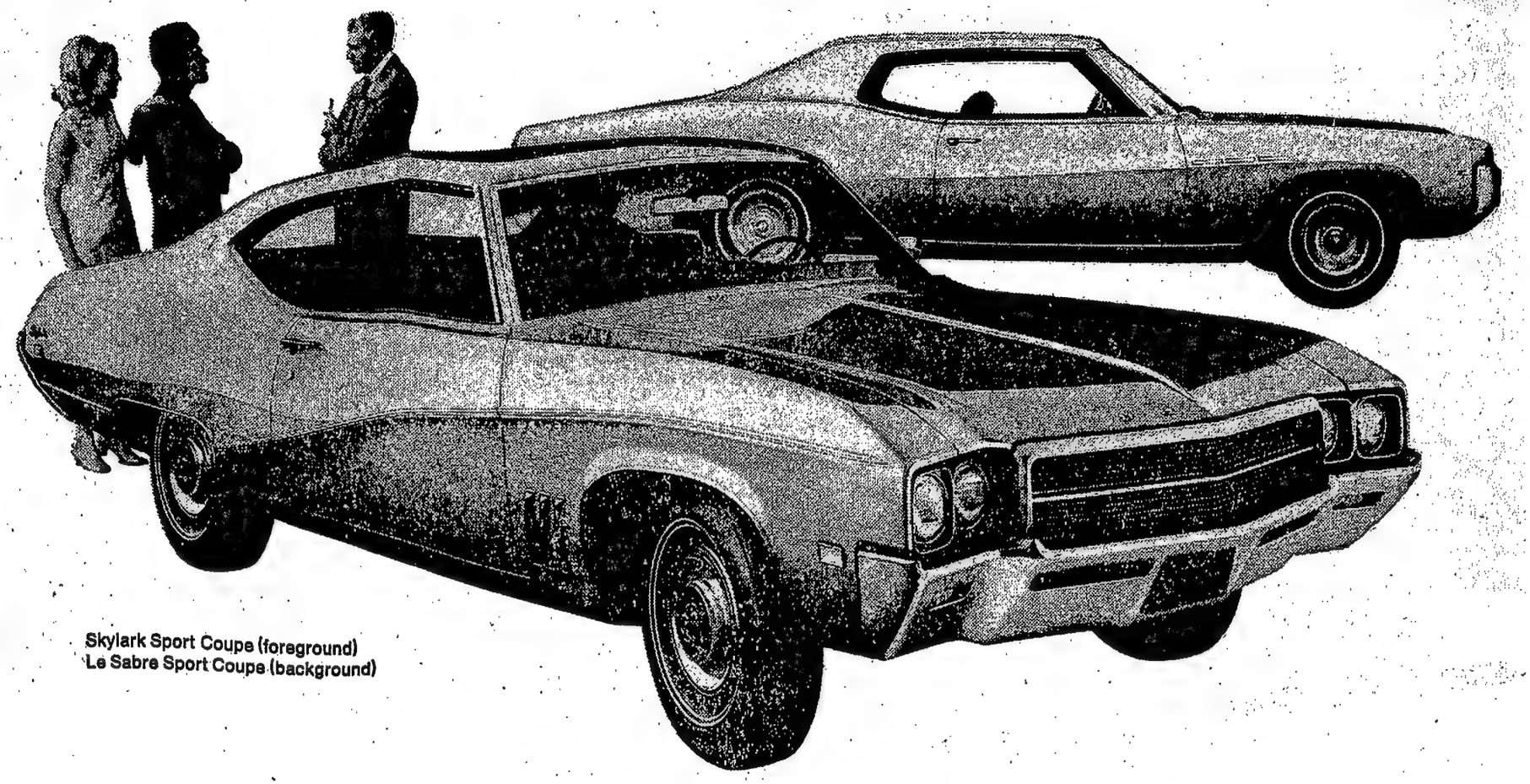

Skylark Sport Coupe (foreground)
Le Sabre Sport Coupe (background)

Enough's enough. All year you've been hearing Buick owners talk about their cars. How great they are. About the luxury, comfort, performance, the pleasure of driving a car that turns heads, draws admiration. Well now it's your turn. Move up to a Buick and get a summer deal at the same time! Buick prices start lower than you might think. And right now even Buick dealers are dealing! Wouldn't you really rather have a Buick? Especially if you can get a really great deal? Sure, you would. So see your Buick dealer right now!

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CARTER PONTIAC BUICK LTD., 263-3231 4550 Lougheed Highway, Burnaby 291-2266

The traction under our feet and recovery from unbalance was inferior to that we had simulated in the one-sixth gravity aircraft. The surface on the cushioned rubber floor of the airplane was quite stable and traction was easy.

On the moon it was less easy. The depth to which our feet penetrated in this odd, powdery-looking surface varied considerably. In many places we sank only a fraction of an inch, but the rims of some small depression craters seemed to have a deeper soft layer.

Our boots went in three or four inches. This created a tendency for slipping sideways when the boot finally hit something hard, and we tried to move around as much as possible on level areas, avoiding the little depressions. We also tried to avoid stepping on rocks which looked as if they might move. It was easy to dislodge rocks on the order of six to eight inches; they did not seem to be firmly rooted.

I recall one rather large rock, quite flat, which felt slippery. It had dust particles clinging to it, and those plus the particles which clung to the sole of my boots created this slipping tendency.

Looked for Purple Color

We didn't have any huge craters or boulders, but there were rocks of all shapes and sizes, and apparently of many different compositions. We had talked jokingly before the flight about the various colors the moon might have, and I searched around and found that no one had suggested even in the remotest way that anything would look purple. So I said "there's going to be purple up there, I tell you." Therefore I was quite alert to anything which might have a purple color and I did spot something in some of the background material which appeared to have this shade. However, I don't in fact think that any rock actually had a distinctive purple color.

Never at any time did Neil Armstrong and I find working there fatiguing; we never felt the need to stop and rest. Naturally we wanted to understand fully the effort required to get back up the ladder into the LM (lunar module). So before we committed ourselves to lunar work I practised that slight jump up the last long step. I was a little hesitant at first to apply a lot of force but after a couple of tries I found that it was in fact quite easy. Near the end it was easy to apply enough force to go several steps up the ladder with one jump.

Technically, the most difficult task I performed on the surface was driving those core samplers into the ground to get little tubes of lunar material for study. For such a soft, powdery surface, there is significant and surprising resistance just a few inches down.

In no way did this suggest a hard force like a buried rock. It was just a gradual hardening of the sub-surface which developed about five or six inches down. Another surprising thing is that this resistance is not accompanied by a strong supporting force on the sides.

I would meet resistance trying to push the core sampler down into the ground, into the sub-surface, but that same material would not support the tube on the sides. It kept tipping back and forth from one side to another. Neil and I noticed the same thing when we tried to put the flagstaff in.

This meant that I had to hold on to the top of the core tube extension while I was hitting it with the hammer to drive it down into the ground. I missed the top of that extension handle with the hammer once or twice.

It wasn't a question of visibility. In bringing the hammer down I tended to disturb my own body position and my balance as I was leaning over and using the core tube partly to support myself. When a striking motion with one hand disturbed my balance, it made me simultaneously move the core tube and the hammer missed the handle.

One explanation for the strange degree of resistance in lunar material may be that, having already been compressed by the lack of any atmosphere, it has been continually pounded by meteorites. This pounding probably has compacted that lower material much further, to a point where any additional compacting — like that of forcing a cutting tool and tube through it — requires significant applications of force. The material when I finally drew it out appeared to me to have a moist consistency in the way it adhered to the core tube.

Some of the other lunar tools worked better up there than they did on earth — the tongs with which we picked up rocks, for example. In earth gravity sometimes the weight of the rock would make it fall out of the tongs. This did not occur on the moon.

Digging a trench, on the other hand, was much more difficult there. In that gravity you don't have much weight with which you can bear down on anything, and you don't want to apply all your weight because you need to reserve some of it to retain your balance. Scooping out a trench on the

nor at the same time so closely [illegible] people back here who maintained liaison with us and who were so closely involved in helping us get there and back.

We didn't know the president was going to telephone us on the moon until about 10 seconds before it happened. At that point the ground told us to move over in the vicinity of the flag. Then we heard the president. Being able to salute that flag, and know how much so many people had put of themselves and their work into getting it where it was, we sensed, we really did, this almost mystical unification of all the people in the world at that moment.

I was very pleased with our own Apollo 11 emblem, and with its being there on another planet with the accepted symbol of our country, the U.S. eagle, carrying in his claws the universal symbol of peace, the olive branch. I think maybe he should have had the olive branch in his beak instead of his claws because I believe his landing gear was made for landing not for carrying things. But the important thing was not the location; it was the presence of the olive branch.

It reinforced the wording on the plaque which we left there, attached to one of the legs of the descent stage of Eagle, which says: "We came in peace for all mankind." I thought that depositing a replica of this olive branch would be

EVA

Our success in that was less than optimum. In a word, we slept badly. I had the more advantageous location, on the floor of the LM.

Neil worked out a position leaning back against the aft part of the cabin, essentially lying on the ascent engine cover. To keep his feet up, he rigged a strap around a vertical bar so it formed a hammock for his feet.

Then he found that the earth was peering at him through the telescope. The telescope had the earth in its field of view and it in turn was in Neil's field of view and it was like a big blue eyeball staring at him.

The thing which really kept us awake, however, was the temperature. It was very chilly in there; after about three hours it became unbearable. We had the liquid cooling system in operation in our suits, of course, and we tried to get comfortable by turning the water circulation down to minimum. That didn't help much.

We turned the temperature control on our oxygen system down to mimimum, and that didn't have much effect either. We could have raised the window shades and let the light in to warm us, but that would have destroyed any remaining possibility of sleeping.

if we weren't we were in deep trouble!

Inside our suits and helmets we could smell nothing on the surface, but when we got back into the Eagle, and got our helmets off, we could. Odor is very subjective but to me there was a distinct smell to the lunar material, a pungent smell like gunpowder or spent cap pistol caps.

We carted a fair amount of lunar dust back inside the vehicle with us, either on our suits and boots or on the conveyor system we used to get boxes and equipment back inside. We noticed the odor right away.

Then the particles started finding little homes for themselves, in the flooring or the suits, rubbing up against things. Once we lifted off again and were in zero-gravity we expected to see these particles emerge and float around. We didn't exactly expect a dust storm, but we certainly expected a considerable amount of it floating up from the floor and out of nooks and crannies. Surprisingly, it never did. We were able to go ahead and take off our helmets and gloves without worrying about getting dust in our eyes.

The ascent was as smooth as the descent. We expected some oscillations, and we had spent some time in a trainer which simulated this launch. In that dynamic simulator we would really shake, rattle and roll, but the actual ride was so smooth we felt as if we were just lazily, gradually wallowing back and forth.

Communion on the Moon

The most efficient trajectory for leaving the moon would be to take off horizontally. This wasn't very practical in our situation, however, so we were programmed to lift off vertically and then at about 200 feet do a pitch-over manoeuvre of about 50 degrees to pick up horizontal speed.

In the trainer, watching that visual simulation move 50 degrees led us to expect a rather disconcerting type of manoeuvre. It wasn't. When we lifted off and could look at the surface and see things moving by and getting smaller, it was not disconcerting at all. We were able to make a number of observations of lunar features as we moved up and out.

It is difficult now for me to articulate my thoughts about the significance of this flight. On the surface, it was three people on a voyage, but it was much more than that. It was more than a team of people and government and industry working together.

Man was destined to land on the moon sooner or later. The challenge has been there ever since man first looked at the moon, and it was inevitable that he would accept the challenge. The symbolism of the flight — of what we were looking for, of what I was interested in — seemed to transcend modern times.

I searched for some words, or some symbol, to be representative of man's expanding search. I talked it over with my pastor, the Rev. Dean Woodruff of Webster Presbyterian Church, and we tried to work out on paper something which would have universal appeal. We were never quite able to do it, and I was a little disappointed in this.

I was able to serve myself communion on the moon. At a service at home two weeks before flight time, Dean Woodruff had celebrated a special communion for our flight. After the service, he gave me a miniature wine chalice which I had stowed in the LM with a small amount of bread and wine.

Just after Mike had passed over us one revolution after our landing, when we knew we were going to be on the moon for awhile, I unstowed these elements and put them on a little table I had in front of the abort guidance system computer. During my requested air-to-ground silence I then read some passages from the Bible and celebrated communion.

I would like to have observed just how the wine poured, in that environment, but it wasn't pertinent at that particular time. It wasn't important how it got in the cup; it was important only to get it there. I offered some private prayers but I find now that thoughts, my feelings, come into my memory instead of words.

I was not so selfish as to include my family in those prayers at the moment, nor so spacious as to include the fate of the world. I was thinking more about our particular task, and the challenge, and the opportunity that had been given us.

I asked people to offer thanks in their own way, and it is my hope that people will keep this whole event in their minds and see beyond minor details and technical achievements to a deeper meaning behind it all — a challenge, a quest, the human need to do these things, and the need to recognize that we are all one mankind, under God.

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Collins — It Changes Color

Continued from Page 14

search only one or two grid squares, about a square mile at the most. They were giving me locations which were varying by eight or 10 grid squares and I never saw them.

The LM on the surface of the moon is always pointed toward some point on earth and Neil and Buzz could always talk to the ground. But I was whizzing around and around, and out of each two-hour revolution I was on the back side where I couldn't talk to anybody for more than 40 minutes.

Then as soon as I came within sight of the world — it's a funny way to put it, but as soon as I came within sight of the world — I could talk to the world. I still wasn't in sight of the LM because it was over the horizon. So on any one pass on the front side I had roughly an hour and 15 minutes that I could talk to the world, but only six or seven minutes when I could talk directly to the LM.

Every time I'd come around after a silent period I'd be just like everybody down on the ground, asking, "what did they say?" I'm also one of the few who didn't get to see them walking on the moon, because Columbia didn't have a television set. I finally got to see the films of it on the recovery ship after splashdown.

Before the flight I had wondered if I would be able to sleep. I did, at least fairly well. The night they were on the moon I got about five hours, sleeping when they did so that the communications were quiet.

I knew the people on the ground were monitoring all my systems, and I knew their vigilance was outstanding. If I had had any little nickel and dime problems with the spacecraft on the flight out I might have been apprehensive. But I had none. I just shut my eyes and slept.

My moustache seemed to interest people. This wasn't the first time I'd grown one, but it was the first one I've brought home.

Growing one always reminds me of my first, which I started to give me something to do during one very long Christmas season I spent nursing an F-86 jet fighter over the North Atlantic route between California and France. I spent Christmas in Goose Bay, Labrador, and New Year's in Bluie West One, Greenland. The weather was incredibly bad and caused delays of up to a week at a time. My supersonic jet averaged something like three miles an hour. In many ways that trip seemed more traumatic than going to the moon.

But this moustache was a disappointment. It seemed to grow in all directions and it was itchy. Maybe I needed some wax. I had in mind something like Tom Dewey, not that I have any political aspirations, but it came out more Fu Manchu or Pancho Villa.

Two of my children didn't like it and my wife was noncommittal. So I was outvoted and it was amputated.

The quarantine period was a little burdensome. We were really glad to hear that the mice stayed healthy and didn't pick up any moon bugs. I was standing by ready to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation or anything else to keep them alive. I had always hoped that after the first landing they would decide quarantine isn't necessary, but I understand that it will continue at least for the first three or four landings.

From 60 miles up the moon changes color as the sun angle changes. As you go around you have dawn and then midday, dusk and darkness, and the cycle repeats each revolution. When you come over the area by dawn and by dusk, when the sun is slanting off the lunar surface at a very shallow angle, it is truly a gray world.

The colors go from absolute pure black through charcoal grey to slate into light grey. That's what the crew of Apollo 8 reported. Apollo 10 thought it was brown. The lunar noon, midday, with the sun at a high angle, is brown. It changes from grey to brown and then back to grey again, so we were able to avoid contradicting either crew.

On my only previous spaceflight, Gemini 10, I was so busy that I couldn't even stop to register the amazing fact of being outside, floating around on the end of a tether. My attention was 100 per cent riveted to the task to be done. This time, during the quieter moments of the flight, I really could do some thinking about it. There's something different in being a couple of hundred thousand miles from home than in being a couple of hundred miles from home.

My thoughts were very much back at home. I thought a lot about my family but beyond that I thought about the planet earth and what a magnificent place to live it is, and how tranquil it looks from a great distance. I thought about how nice it would be to get back to earth, and to see blue water for a change instead of this utterly sterile, vacuum world that I was going around and around.

I've only seen two space bodies but there's absolutly no comparison between the two. The moon is a fascinating place and I'm sure that, geologically, it's a little gem. But give me the earth anytime.

I hope that one of the by-products of the space program will be to use our technology to preserve and protect our planet, to let the people know what a wonderful place they have, one which they must stop befouling. We're extremely lucky just to have the air to breathe and the ocean to cup in our hands and pour over our heads. It's a tragedy and a hideous crime to pour filth and pollution into the waters, so that pouring them over your head is no longer a pleasure.

I prefer people to machinery but there are times when cold, inanimate objects deserve the affection, regard and esteem usually reserved for flesh and blood. July 24 was such a time, and Columbia was such a machine. She had taken us across a hostile, black void to an alien world, then back again, depositing us almost affectionately on the bluest of blue waters.

It didn't seem just to leave her scorched carcass unceremoniously, gutted and unattended, without somehow trying to mark her, to set her apart.

That night I clambered back on board and, ballpoint pen in hand, stood at the navigation station, staring at the blank expanse of grey bulkhead. I couldn't think of words eloquent enough to describe my emotions but finally I wrote:

"Spacecraft 107, alias Apollo 11, alias Columbia. The best ship to come down the line. God bless her."

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U.S. MOON ASTRONAUTS TELL THEIR STORIES

A Lot of Necks Were on the Block—ARMSTRONG

By NEIL A. ARMSTRONG

Our goal, when we were assigned to this flight last January seemed almost impossible. There were a lot of unknowns, unproved ideas, unproved hardware.

The LM (Lunar Module) had never flown; there were many things about the lunar surface which we did not know.

It remained to be proved that it would be possible to communicate from the ground simultaneously with two vehicles up there.

I honestly suspected, at the time, that it was unlikely that Apollo 11 would make the first lunar landing. There was just too much to learn; there were too many chances for problems.

Then came the flights of Apollo 9 and 10, which were magnificently successful. It began to seem that we really would get a crack at a landing. From that point on, preparations became relentless.

We were not specifically concerned with safety in these preparations. We were concerned with mission success, with the accomplishment of what we set out to do.

I felt a successful lunar landing might inspire men around the world to believe that impossible goals really are possible. that there really is hope for solutions to humanity's problems

The United States was depending on the NASA-industry team to do the job, and that team was staking its reputation on Apollo 11. A lot of necks had been put voluntarily on the chopping block, and as more and more attention was focused on the flight it became perfectly evident that any failure would bring a certain tarnish to the U.S. image.

It required every ounce of concentration we had to get ready for this flight. All through the training there were unanswered questions.

Possibly the most difficult element of this phase for me was the matter of selection of just which of several options open to me were best suited for me to prepare myself. There were always people I could have talked to, books I could have looked into, studies I could make, simulations to be weighed and judged.

Reflect Serious Approach

We were also, all of us, interested in a number of small peripheral elements which go along with a flight. Things like the patch which we wear on our suits, and the names we selected for in-flight communication between the two vehicles and between us and the ground. We were very conscious of the symbolism of our exploration, and we wanted the small things to reflect our very serious approach to the business of flying the lunar flight.

The patch we designed was not intended to imitate the Great Seal of the U.S.; it was meant simply to symbolize a peaceful American attempt at a lunar landing. The names we chose for communication we wanted to have both dignity and symbolism—and of course clarity in radio transmissions.

The name Eagle was adopted after the selection of the patch design and was intended to reflect both the theme of the patch and also a degree of national pride in the over-all enterprise.

The name Columbia is also a national symbol, and a link with the century-old Jules Verne book which turned out to be in some ways an accurate prediction of the techniques and details of the Apollo 11 flight. Most of all, however, the name was a reflection of the aura of adventure, explorations and seriousness with which Columbus took his assignment.

After all the pre-flight preparation, there was somewhat less pressure on me during the flight itself. I no longer had a choice, an option. There was one job to do and just as with most jobs, once you're involved in it you feel more at ease.

The day of the lunar landing was a long one and something of a treadmill. We got up at 5:30 that morning and touched down about 3:20 p.m. (Houston time). There was a lot to do every minute of that day.

Our ignition for powered descent was smooth and right on time. It occurred over the [illegible] on the lunar surface, the [illegible] Mt. Marilyn [illegible] flying face down [illegible] plus other

ARMSTRONG, COLLINS, ALDRIN . . . first-person stories of historic trip to moon and back

although of course the clock runs about triple speed in a situation like that. My attention now was directed almost completely out the window, and Buzz Aldrin was informing me of the important computer and instrument readings.

At about 400 feet and 50 miles per hour it became clear that I would have to take over a hybrid mode of manual control — a manual attitude control with a partly-automatic throttle. In this mode I was controlling the attitude and horizontal velocity of Eagle and my commands, in conjunction with computer commands, were operating the throttle. We reduced our descent rate from 10 feet per second to about three.

Scanned the Surface

It would have been interesting to land in that boulder field because I'm sure some of the ejecta coming out of such a large crater would have been lunar bedrock and, as such, fascinating to the scientists. I was tempted, but my better judgment took over.

We pitched forward to a level attitude, feet straight down, to skim over the tops of the boulders, and we scanned the surface to the west for a better touchdown area.

We looked at several, and I changed my mind a couple of times. One would look pretty good, and then when we got a little closer it would look less attractive. The one we chose was only a couple of hundred feet square, about the size of a big house lot.

It was ringed on one side by some fairly good-sized craters and on the [illegible] of small rocks. But it still [illegible] down work, and then we could relax enough to have a sense of relief, of elation. Buzz stuck out his hand and gave me a big handshake and congratulations and I really appreciated it. He is my most competent critic.

We decided to do our EVA (extra-vehicular activity) early, and then we were late for our own deadline. Several little things contributed to the delay, but the major surprise was the time it took to depressurize Eagle.

To open the hatch to get out, we had to equalize the pressure on both sides of the hatch. Since the pressure on the outside is a vacuum, the pressure inside must be reduced to a vacuum also by opening a valve through which cabin oxygen is released.

This was an exercise we never were able to duplicate in tests or simulations, and it took far longer than I had anticipated. I believe this was due partly to the fact that our back packs (the PLSS, portable life support system) were operating and were adding some exhaust gas to the cabin. This also had to be vented to get down to a vacuum inside. Also it took us longer than expected to get the cooling units in our back packs operating.

Our delay in emerging from Eagle was thus not, as my wife and perhaps some others have half-jokingly suggested, to give me time to think about what to say when I stepped out onto the moon. I had thought about it a little before the flight, mainly because so many people had made such a big point of it. I had also thought about it a little on the way to the moon, but not much.

It wasn't until after landing that I made up my mind what to say: That is one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.

[illegible] carried and brought back some American flags, some first-day covers of the lunar landing, and for ourselves some small flags and medallions which are essentially miniature replicas of our patch. Most important for the rest of the world, we brought back those rock boxes.

When we got back in to the LM, closed our hatch, re-pressurized, and took our helmets off, there was a decided odor in the cockpit. To me it seemed like the odor of wet ashes in a fireplace. I can't be certain in that it came from the lunar material, although that would be my guess.

However, this was also the first time the spacecraft cockpit had been at a vacuum, and it could have affected something inside. Some of the wiring insulation, for example, had an opportunity to outgas and could give a similar kind of odor. It will be interesting to smell the rocks back here on earth in our own atmosphere.

I was never particularly aware of temperature on the moon. The suit temperature was always pleasant and comfortable, and at no time did any of the equipment — the tools, staffs, flagpole, TV camera, the LM itself — feel either hot or cold through the insulated gloves

In retrospect, touchdown was for me the single most striking point of achievement in the flight. Liftoff was the next most striking, I thought quite a bit about that single ascent engine and how much depended upon it.

When the moment came it was a picture of perfection. It gave us not only a very pleasant ride but it also afforded a beautiful fleeting, final view of Tranquility Base as we lifted up and away from it.

My overwhelming impression of the moon as I walked on it and photographed it was that Buzz and I were taking a [illegible]

—CP Wirephoto

TRAINSTOPPER Walter Brisebois stands at Windsor, Ont., crossing where he blocked CNR train last month because train had blocked his car. Charges of intimidation laid against him were dropped Monday.

Canadian Suspect In Slayings Freed

Harrigan Released in Los Angeles After 3½-Hour Police Grilling

Sun Staff Reporter

LOS ANGELES — A 27-year-old Canadian was released by police Monday after undergoing three and a half hours of questioning in connection with the murder here of actress Sharon Tate and four companions.

Thomas Michael Harrigan, formerly of Ottawa, turned himself in to police after learning he was the object of an international police search.

The RCMP drug squad in Vancouver had broadcast a bulleting asking help in locating Harrigan and three companions who were wanted by the Los Angeles police.

Reports from the U.S. police indicated the four might be headed for Edmonton, but gave no further details.

A Vancouver police spokesman said Monday there has been no cancellation of the bulletin despite the fact that Harrigan was located Monday and he had given the addresses where the other three could be found.

NO CHARGES

Police released Harrigan after the interrogation with no charges filed against him.

Harrigan said he was at a dinner party with 10 or 12 other persons Aug. 9 when Miss Tate and four other persons at her secluded estate were murdered.

Harrigan said he graduated from St. Patrick's College in Ottawa and has three younger sisters, a younger brother, a stepmother and a mother and father living in Canada.

He said he has lived in nearby Manhatten Beach since January and described himself as an unemployed personnel consultant.

Harrigan said he had not seen the other three men wanted for questioning for five or six months, but believed two of them Charles Tacot and William Doyle, had been in Jamaica for the past month.

The third man, Harris (or Harrison) Dawson was working as a truck driver in northern New York state, he said.

FIVE SLAIN

Killed in the mass murder were Miss Tate, 26; Jay Sebring, 35, a hair stylist; Voityck Frokowsky, 37, a writer; Abigail Folger, 26, a coffee heiress; and Steve Parent, 18, a friend of the estate's caretaker.

Harrigan said he had met Frokowsky six or eight months ago and Frokowsky introduced him to Miss Tate at the actress' home two days before the murder.

He said he had known Miss Folger about five months, but had only recently met Sebring.

Harrigan said he wasn't invited to Miss Tate's home the night of the slayings and learned about them from a news broadcast.

12 ROUNDS

Ontario Man Leads In Chess

MONTREAL (CP) — Zvonko Vranesic of Weston, Ont., is leading after 12 rounds of the two-week Canadian closed chess championships.

Vranesic had a score of 9½-2½ heading into today's 13th round of the round-robin tournament, which winds up Aug. 23. Vranesic had posted eight wins, three draws and one loss in his 13 matches.

Leslie Witt of Montreal, who held the lead after completing 11 rounds Monday, slipped to second place in the over-all standings with a score of 8½-2½ and one adjournment.

In third place with a score of 8-3 was Lawrence Day of Ottawa followed by Bruce Amos of Toronto with a score of 7-4.

In Monday's competition, Vranesic defeated James Mathers of Halifax; Day defeated Klaus Pohl of Montreal; Vancouver's Duncan Suttles beat Walter Litwinczuk of Calgary; Peter Biyiasis, also from Vancouver, beat George Kuprejanov of Winnipeg; and Ray Kerr of Victoria beat Saskatchewan champion Harold Tootoosis.

Vranesic also defeated Leon Piasetski of Montreal in a previously adjourned match.

Meat Settlement Bid

Negotiators for striking meatcutters and supermarkets are meeting today in a last-minute bid to settle differences before the union expands its picketing activities Wednesday.

The talks are being supervised by mediation officer Clive McKee of the B.C. Mediation Commission.

Expansion of picketing was announced Monday by George Johnston, spokesman for the meatcutters' local of the Canadian Food and Allied Workers' Union.

Johnston said the union will picket wholesale and retail outlets operated by W. H. Malkin Ltd., including five Shop Easy stores, a Food Fair, two High-Low supermarkets and five wholesale depots.

A spokesman for Malkins said a picket line around its wholesale operations would affect supplies to more than 100 independent retail stores now serviced by the company.

Johnston said assurances have been received that members of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union will respect the picket lines.

The meatcutters were locked-out by 103 supermarkets after serving strike notice on Food Fair in Richmond, but since that time their picket lines have been restricted to Super-Valu stores.

The union expanded its picketing last Wednesday to include five stores operated by Lodom Holdings Ltd.

Brag is an old English card game considered an ancestor of poker.

BROUWER & COMPANY
Announcement

STUART E. PHILLIPS

Mr. J. Brouwer, President of Brouwer and Company, General Insurance Adjusters Ltd. is pleased to announce the appointment of Stuart E. Phillips as General Administrator. Mr. Phillips comes to Vancouver after serving 21 years with Canadian Indemnity Company. He began his career in the Insurance Industry in 1948 in Winnipeg as an adjuster and in 1953 moved to Toronto where he has held the position of Claims Manager for the past 16 years.

In his senior capacity as General Administrator Mr. Phillips will supervise and coordinate the handling of claims for Brouwer and Company throughout the various branches in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

NDP Head Lauds McGeer

Provincial New Democratic Party president John Laxton has praised Liberal leader Pat McGeer for defending NDP leader Tom Berger.

Laxton said Monday McGeer showed political integrity in defending Berger against charges by Premer W. A. C. Bennett that the NDP leader was responsible for the B.C. Hydro bus tie-up Aug. 12 and the mob scene Aug. 8 when Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau visited Vancouver.

"McGeer has shown political integrity in defending Berger," Laxton said in a prepared statement.

"It would have been easy for him to snicker on the sidelines and say nothing about Mr. Bennett's charges which could have been libellous if they hadn't been so absurd."

Councilwoman Dies After Crash

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP) — Mrs. Harlan Edwards, 74 president of the Seattle city council, died Monday while being taken to a hospital here from a hospital in Kellog, Idaho.

Mrs. Edwards had received chest injuries in a car-pickup collision near Kellog on Interstate 90 Sunday.

A member of the city council since 1955, Mrs. Edwards planned to retire after the fall election.

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B.C. TEACHERS' FEDERATION "We Are Concerned"

De Wolf Urges Gov't Aid For Independent Schools

Independent schools should receive financial aid from the province, Conservative Party leader John de Wolf said today.

The Point Grey candidate told more than 150 executive members of the B.C. Teachers' Federation that the province should [illegible] want to

students could flood into the public schools if the province's independent schools — which presently receive no financial aid — have to fold.

ONE PER CENT

The student grant would cost the province no more than one per cent of its total education

In the meantime, he said, new concepts are required in education to offset the mounting costs and to improve the present standards.

"The change must be initiated not in the universities — which have evolved into trade schools in virtually every faculty and

Give your wife the runaround

make a $100 per pupil grant each independent school.

Otherwise, he warned, many independent schools facing closure because of financial troubles will be dumping their pupils into the public schools system.

He said as many as 25,000 budget, he said.

Within 10 or 15 years, de Wolf said, the cost of public education should begin to drop as the recommended level of basic education is reached and priorities are met.

department — but in the elementary and secondary schools," he said.

De Wolf also said B.C. needs province-wide bargaining for teachers' salaries.

School construction expenses could be reduced with the adoption of new building techniques.

De Wolf is the lone candidate for the provincial Conservative party, but he told the teachers his party plans to field a full slate of candidates in the next provincial election.

And, he added, the next election may come shortly, because the Socreds will likely have a minority government after ballots are counted Aug. 27.

SECOND SPEAKER

De Wolf is the second party leader to speak to the BCTF business meeting being held at the University of B.C.

Liberal leader Pat McGeer spoke Monday, and New Democratic Party leader Tom Berger delivers his party's education policy Wednesday.

Berger will be accompanied by NDP education expert Eileen Dailly, who is seeking re-election in Burnaby North.

On Thursday, Attorney-General Leslie Peterson, a former education minister in the Bennett cabinet, will present the Socred education platform.

Election Canvass Entry Bar Rapped

New Democratic Party candidate Dr. Ray Parkinson charged today that owners of 15 apartment buildings in his Vancouver-Burrard riding have refused to admit party canvassers.

Parkinson said he personally was refused admission to the Westport Apartments, 2155 West Fifth, to meet tenants and hand out party literature when he called Monday evening.

"And we have similar reports from party workers calling at 14 other apartment buildings in Vancouver-Burrard," he said.

"I am not blaming the managers—they are only following the instrutcions of the apartment owners," he said.

The other 14 apartments he named were: 1550 West Eleventh; 550 and 590 West Twelfth; 525, 1150 and 1445 West Thirteenth; 1030, 1107, 1056, 1135 and 1234 West Fourteenth; 1075 West Fifteenth; 2910 Alder and 2275 York.

Police were called Friday to an apartment building at 2092 West Second when NDP workers were canvassing tenants.

Party workers were told by police that the manager of an apartment building has the right to refuse entry to persons not tenants or guests of tenants.

Parkinson said: "It is clearly contrary to the freedom of an election for candidates and party workers to be refused admission to apartments."

He said he is considering taking legal action against owners of apartment buildings who refuse entry to canvassers because there is no other way of reaching tenants except through the mail.

"Most of the managers we call on are very friendly and allow us to call on tenants," said Parkinson.

"It's just a few who won't allow us to enter — but that can involve hundreds of voters."

Rescuer Drowned, Coroner Rules

KAMLOOPS — A coroner's inquiry here Friday into the Aug. 3 death of Wendell Hill, 50, of Kamloops, ruled the death to be an accidental drowning.

Hill drowned in Shuswap Lake while saving another swimmer, Brian Allan, 16, of Kamloops.

Coroner W. E. Ferguson said Hill did not die of a heart attack. Hill's wife said after the death her husband might have suffered a stroke.

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Do you love lots of fresh fruit, cool salads and tall tinkling bevarages in hot weather? Sounds healthy, but sometimes careless handling, spoilage, or over-indulgence can lead to annoying Diarrhea. Then it's Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry to the rescue! It quickly relieves nausea, cramps and restores intestinal balance.

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close to the selected touchdown area. We weren't going to land on the wrong side of the moon or anything like that.

Our landing radar next told us we were at 37,000 feet, just where we expected to be. At about 30,000 feet we began to have computer problems. When the computer is in trouble, it flashes an alarm light and a number. We had simulated a wide variety of alarms before the flight; for the most predictable, we had memorized certain procedures; for the more complex ones we had scribbled little notes to ourselves on cards which we attached to the instrument panel.

The in-flight alarms we got, however, were not the numbers, the types of alarms, we had expected; they were not ones that had come up in any of our simulations. They seem to have come from overloading the computer, overworking it, and Mission Control really earned its money right then.

They analysed the problem and the cause and advised us promptly that we could safely over-ride the alarms and continue our descent.

From about 30,000 feet down to 5,000 feet we were totally absorbed analysing and dealing with this problem, and checking our instruments. Our attention was thus diverted from the windows and from identification of landmarks outside.

The first chance we had to spend some time looking out was from below 3,000 feet. With the close horizon of the moon it was difficult at that height to see very far ahead. The only landmark we could see was a very large, very impressive crater which has since been identified as West Crater, though we did not recognize it then.

At first we considered landing just short of it — the location seemed clearly to be where our automatic guidance system was taking us. By the time we were down around 1,000 feet, however, it was quite obvious that Eagle was attempting to land in a most undesirable area. There were boulders big as Volkswagens strewn all around the rim and in rays out from it.

I had an excellent view of the crater and the boulder field out of the left window, but the camera's fixed position across the cockpit allowed it only a view of the rather benign-looking northern perimeter. The photographs of this general site make it look a lot better than it looked to me.

The rocks seemed to be coming up at us awfully fast, I put Eagle down there.

I am told that my heart beat increased noticeably during the lunar descent, but I would really be disturbed with myself if it hadn't.

Eagle flew very much like the simulators and like the lunar landing training vehicle which I had flown more than 30 times at Ellington Air Force Base near the Space Centre. I had made from 50 to 60 landings in the trainer, and the final trajectory which I flew to the landing was very much like those I had flown in practice. That of course gave me a good deal of confidence — a comfortable familiarity.

During the final seconds of descent, our engine kicked up a substantial amount of lunar dust which blew out radially and almost parallel to the surface, at very high velocities.

Normally on earth if you kick up dust it hangs in the air and settles back to the ground very slowly. But since there is no atmosphere on the moon, dust sails away in a flat, low trajectory, leaving a clear space behind it.

The dust we kicked up probably hadn't settled on the lunar surface by the time we landed, but it was a long way away from us and going fast. It was possible to see through it; I could see rocks and craters through it, but its sheer motion was distracting.

It made it difficult to pick out the translational velocities for a smooth touchdown. It was much like landing in a very fast-moving ground fog.

I was quite concerned about the fuel level at this final stage of descent. The gauges were registering close to empty and we were quite close to a mandatory abort in which we would have fired the ascent engine and returned—hopefully—to orbit.

But by far our safest and most desirable situation was to go ahead and land. We certainly did not want an unnecessary abort. Despite the low gauge levels, I probably had something like 40 seconds' worth of fuel left at landing. It's always nice when you read empty to have a gallon left.

Of course we were elated, but there's quite a lot of work to be done immediately after touchdown. The propellants in the tanks have to be vented right away so they won't soak up heat from the descent stage engine and the ground. Heat would send their pressure up and they could explode.

Buzz and I had about 12 minutes of very busy post-touch-

[illegible] a desire to be sure it was safe to put my weight on that surface outside Eagle's footpad. From inside the cockpit the moon looked warm and inviting. The sky was black but it looked like daylight out on the surface, and the surface looked tan. There is a very peculiar lighting effect on the lunar surface which seems to make the colors change. I don't understand this completely.

If you look down sun, down along your own shadow, or into sun, the moon is tan. If you look cross-sun it is darker, and if you look straight down at the surface, particularly in the shadows, it looks very, very dark.

When you pick up material in your hands it is also dark, grey or black. The material is of a generally fine texture, almost like flour, but some coarser particles are like sand. Then there are scattered rocks and rock chips of all sizes.

Working in that atmosphere turned out to be very pleasant. It was not fatiguing.

The only real problem to me was that there were so many places that I would like to have investigated, to see just what was beyond the next hill, so to speak. I thought I would be able to see the rim of West Crater behind the LM, but the abrupt curvature of the moon's horizon prevented it.

I was able to walk back to an 80-foot crater which we had seen and photographed during the final phase of descent. I think this was misinterpreted by a lot of people who first saw our films as West Crater, but it was not. West Crater was enormous, it looked to me like Houston's Astrodome turned upside down. Our crater was much smaller, and about 15 to 20 feet deep.

All the things we left on the moon are pretty well known by now. We were particularly pleased to deposit the patch of Apollo 1 in memory of our friends and fellow astronauts Gus Grissom, Ed White, and Roger Chaffee, and the medals that were struck in commemoration of Soviet cosmonauts Gagarin and Komarov.

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In addition to the things we left on the moon we also

rocks are being worn down continually on the surface and other new ones are being thrown out on top by new events occurring either near or far away.

Waiting a Long Time

In other words, no matter when man went to this spot—whether it had been 1,000 years ago or 100,000 years ago or even a million years from now — it would look generally the same, it would present always the same aspect.

The only difference would be that at each period in time man would be seeing slightly different rocks, slightly different surfaces, all influenced by the same processes. From what I saw I believe that most of these processes are external (things like meteoric impact), but there are materials involved which indicate that there may have been internal processes on the moon at some time.

The recollections I have now which are most dramatic are the sights themselves, those magnificent visual images. They go far beyond any other visual experiences I've had in my life. Of all the spectacular views we had, the most impressive to me was on the way toward the moon, when we flew through its shadow.

We were still thousands of miles away but close enough so the moon almost filled our circular window. It was eclipsing the sun, from our position, and the corona of the sun was visible around the limb of the moon as a gigantic lens-shaped or saucer-shaped light stretching out to several lunar diameters.

It was magnificent, but the moon itself was even more so. We were in its shadow so there was no part of it illuminated by the sun. It was illuminated only by the earth, by earthshine It made the moon look blue-grey and the entire scene look decidedly three-dimensional.

I was really aware, visually aware, that the moon was in fact a sphere, not a disc. It seemed almost as if it were showing us its roundness, its similarity in shape to our earth, in a sort of welcome.

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COLLINS—And Lo and Behold It Was All Over

By MICHAEL COLLINS

Trying to cram eight days and nearly 500,000 miles into a few columns of print is a formidable job.

I saw many things which human eyes are rarely privileged to see.

But of all these it was the most wonderful thing to see Eagle coming up from the surface of the moon. I really got excited then because for the first time it was clear that they had done it.

They had landed on the moon and got off again.

It was a nice, clear, crisp lunar day, if there is such a thing. The moon didn't look sinister or forbidding, as it can at very low sun angles. That day, with a high sun angle, it was a happy place.

It also was a happy situation, because here was the LM (lunar module), getting larger and larger, brighter and shinier, and right smack dab where it should have been. All the tricky parts of the rendezvous were over, and now all we had to do was dock and get home.

The computer, of course, had been telling me that everything was going well, but that's a rather impersonal message. It's not any substitute for being able to look out the window and really see Eagle fixed in the reticle pattern as if riding on railroad tracks.

Neil Armstrong made the initial manoeuvres to get up close. I took over the docking at a distance of 20 or 30 feet. It's easier to do from my side, since he's looking over his head out through a small window and I'm looking straight ahead through a larger window.

The docking process begins when the two vehicles touch and the probe slides into the drogue. They're held together then by three tiny capture latches, and it's almost like paperclips holding together two vehicles, one of which weighs 30,000 pounds and the other 5,000. It's a tenuous grasp.

To make the combination rigid you fire a little gas bottle that activates a plunger which literally sucks the two vehicles together. At this point the tiny latches fire mechanically and you are held together by 12 very strong capture latches like money wrenches. That's the hard dock.

Just as I fired the charge on the gas bottle we got a quite abnormal oscillation in the yaw axis. We had eight or 10 rather dubious seconds then, when I really thought we were outside the boundaries for a successful retract, and that I was going to have to release the LM and go back and dock all over again. I could have done it, as there was plenty of fuel.

I've heard that I said "all hell broke loose." I don't remember saying that, but if it's on the transcript of communications, then I guess I did say it.

At any rate, I instantly took action to correct the angle and so did Neil in Eagle. Together we returned the two vehicles to an in-line position.

All this time the automatic retract cycle was taking place, and we heard a loud bang, which is characteristic of those 12 big latches slamming home.

And lo and behold we were docked, and it was all over.

The first thing I had to do then was get the tunnel cleared to remove the hatch and the probe and the drogue and to stow them. Then I floated up into the tunnel to greet Neil and Buzz.

Glad to See Them

I could see them both, those beady little eyes, up there in the LM, and it's terrible but I can't remember now which one of them was first to get back into Columbia with me. I met them both in the tunnel and we shook hands, hard, and that was it. I was glad to see them and they allowed as how they were happy to be back.

They passed the rock boxes through to me and I handled them as if they were absolutely jampacked with rare jewels, which in a sense they were. I traded them for my old expended lithium hydroxide canisters (air purification canisters carried aboard the spacecraft on a one-for-one basis) and I've never been so glad to see lithium hydroxide go and rock boxes come.

They looked like something you'd expect to see stuffed way off in a corner of a bank vault. I was overjoyed at the idea that not only had this first mission succeeded in putting men on the moon, but beyond that we had the fantastic extra dividend of returning things of immense scientific value as well.

The flight in general was just beautiful. I was a little surprised by the initial ride on Saturn 5. It was rough for the first 15 seconds or so.

I suppose Saturns are like people, in a way. No two are exactly the same. Ours seemed very busy. It was like a nervous lady driving her car down a narrow alley, unable to decide whether she's too far to the left or too far to the right — but she knows she's one or the other, so she keeps jerking the wheel back and forth.

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People keep asking me if I was lonely up there in Columbia while Neil and Buzz were on the moon.

I wasn't. I've been flying airplanes by myself for about 17 years, and the idea of being in a flying vehicle alone was in no way alarming. In fact, sometimes I prefer to be by myself.

I knew a number of things could go wrong with the LM and some of them would require a good deal of rescue work on my part, but I really wasn't apprehensive about it.

In Columbia I had a happy home. Its construction is almost like that of a miniature cathedral, the bell tower being the tunnel which goes up into the LM. We had to prepare for a possible extra-vehicular transfer to get the other two back, in case we were unable to dock properly. So I had removed the centre couch and folded it up and stowed it underneath the left couch. This created a centre aisle that gave me more volume than I needed, and I rattled around in my mini-cathedral, bumping into the nave and the transept when I wasn't careful.

I never caught a glimpse of Eagle on the surface of the moon. We had a lot of theories about that before the flight, whether or not light would reflect from the LM and I would be able to see them. But that's a huge surface down below, and from horizon to horizon as you pass over the LM takes only 6½ minutes. Most of that is not usable time because you are at such an oblique angle that you can't really pick anything out.

What Did They Say?

The time period when looking through the sextant, which is a powerful instrument but one with a narrow field of view, was such that during the 2½ minutes I was peering down at just one tiny piece of real estate, Mission Control was telling me their best guess of LM location, and I had a map marked with grid squares. But on any one pass I could scan and

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U.S. MOON ASTRONAUTS TELL THEIR STORIES

A Lot of Necks Were on the Block—ARMSTRONG

By NEIL A. ARMSTRONG

Our goal, when we were assigned to this flight last January seemed almost impossible. There were a lot of unknowns, unproved ideas, unproved hardware.

The LM (Lunar Module) had never flown; there were many things about the lunar surface which we did not know.

It remained to be proved that it would be possible to communicate from the ground simultaneously with two vehicles up there.

I honestly suspected, at the time, that it was unlikely that Apollo 11 would make the first lunar landing. There was just too much to learn; there were too many chances for problems.

Then came the flights of Apollo 9 and 10, which were magnificently successful. It began to seem that we really would get a crack at a landing. From that point on, preparations became relentless.

We were not specifically concerned with safety in these preparations. We were concerned with mission success, with the accomplishment of what we set out to do.

I felt a successful lunar landing might inspire men around the world to believe that impossible goals really are possible that there really is hope for solutions to humanity's problems

The United States was depending on the NASA-industry team to do the job, and that team was staking its reputation on Apollo 11. A lot of necks had been put voluntarily on the chopping block, and as more and more attention was focused on the flight it became perfectly evident that any failure would bring a certain tarnish to the U.S. image.

It required every ounce of concentration we had to get ready for this flight. All through the training there were unanswered questions.

Possibly the most difficult element of this phase for me was the matter of selection of just which of several options open to me were best suited for me to prepare myself. There were always people I could have talked to, books I could have looked into, studies I could make, simulations to be weighed and judged.

Reflect Serious Approach

We were also, all of us, interested in a number of small peripheral elements which go along with a flight. Things like the patch which we wear on our suits, and the names we selected for in-flight communication between the two vehicles and between us and the ground. We were very conscious of the symbolism of our exploration, and we wanted the small things to reflect our very serious approach to the business of flying the lunar flight.

The patch we designed was not intended to imitate the Great Seal of the U.S.; it was meant simply to symbolize a peaceful American attempt at a lunar landing. The names we chose for communication we wanted to have both dignity and symbolism—and of course clarity in radio transmissions.

The name Eagle was adopted after the selection of the patch design and was intended to reflect both the theme of the patch and also a degree of national pride in the over-all enterprise.

The name Columbia is also a national symbol, and a link with the century-old Jules Verne book which turned out to be in some ways an accurate prediction of the techniques and details of the Apollo 11 flight. Most of all, however, the name was a reflection of the aura of adventure, explorations and seriousness with which Columbus took his assignment.

After all the pre-flight preparation, there was somewhat less pressure on me during the flight itself. I no longer had a choice, an option. There was one job to do and just as with most jobs, once you're involved in it you feel more at ease.

The day of the lunar landing was a long one and something of a treadmill. We got up at 5:30 that morning and touched down about 3:20 p.m. (Houston time). There was a lot to do every minute of that day.

Our ignition for powered descent was smooth and right on time. It occurred over the right spot on the lunar surface, the western edge of Mt. Marilyn. We were then flying face down at 50,000 feet, and the sighting of Mt. Marilyn plus other position checks indicated that we were going to land relatively close to the selected touchdown area. We weren't going to land on the wrong side of the moon or anything like that.

Our landing radar next told us we were at 37,000 feet, just where we expected to be. At about 30,000 feet we began to have computer problems. When the computer is in trouble, it flashes an alarm light and a number. We had simulated a wide variety of alarms before the flight; for the most predictable, we had memorized certain procedures; for the more complex ones we had scribbled little notes to ourselves on cards which we attached to the instrument panel.

The in-flight alarms we got, however, were not the numbers, the types of alarms, we had expected; they were not ones that had come up in any of our simulations. They seem to have come from overloading the computer, overworking it, and Mission Control really earned its money right then.

They analysed the problem and the cause and advised us promptly that we could safely over-ride the alarms and continue our descent.

From about 30,000 feet down to 5,000 feet we were totally absorbed analysing and dealing with this problem, and checking our instruments. Our attention was thus diverted from the windows and from identification of landmarks outside.

The first chance we had to spend some time looking out was from below 5,000 feet. With the close horizon of the moon it was difficult at that height to see very far ahead. The only landmark we could see was a very large, very impressive crater which has since been identified as West Crater, though we did not recognize it then.

At first we considered landing just short of it — the location seemed clearly to be where our automatic guidance system was taking us. By the time we were down around 1,000 feet, however, it was quite obvious that Eagle was attempting to land in a most undesirable area. There were boulders big as Volkswagens strewn all around the rim and in rays out from it.

I had an excellent view of the crater and the boulder field out of the left window, but the camera's fixed position across the cockpit allowed it only a view of the rather benign-looking northern perimeter. The photographs of this general site make it look a lot better than it looked to me.

The rocks seemed to be coming up at us awfully fast, although of course the clock runs about triple speed in a situation like that. My attention now was directed almost completely out the window, and Buzz Aldrin was informing me of the important computer and instrument readings.

At about 400 feet and 50 miles per hour it became clear that I would have to take over a hybrid mode of manual control — a manual attitude control with a partly-automatic throttle. In this mode I was controlling the attitude and horizontal velocity of Eagle and my commands, in conjunction with computer commands, were operating the throttle. We reduced our descent rate from 10 feet per second to about three.

ARMSTRONG, COLLINS, ALDRIN . . . first-person stories of historic trip to moon and back

Scanned the Surface

It would have been interesting to land in that boulder field because I'm sure some of the ejecta coming out of such a large crater would have been lunar bedrock and, as such, fascinating to the scientists. I was tempted, but my better judgment took over.

We pitched forward to a level attitude, feet straight down, to skim over the tops of the boulders, and we scanned the surface to the west for a better touchdown area.

We looked at several, and I changed my mind a couple of times. One would look pretty good, and then when we got a little closer it would look less attractive. The one we chose was only a couple of hundred feet square, about the size of a big house lot.

It was ringed on one side by some fairly good-sized craters and on the other with a field of small rocks. But it still looked as if we could live with it.

I put Eagle down there.

I am told that my heartbeat increased noticeably during the lunar descent, but I would really be disturbed with myself if it hadn't.

Eagle flew very much like the simulators and like the lunar landing training vehicle which I had flown more than 30 times at Ellington Air Force Base near the Space Centre. I had made from 50 to 60 landings in the trainer, and the final trajectory which I flew to the landing was very much like those I had flown in practice. That of course gave me a good deal of confidence — a comfortable familiarity.

During the final seconds of descent, our engine kicked up a substantial amount of lunar dust which blew out radially and almost parallel to the surface, at very high velocities.

Normally on earth if you kick up dust it hangs in the air and settles back to the ground very slowly. But since there is no atmosphere on the moon, dust sails away in a flat, low trajectory, leaving a clear space behind it.

The dust we kicked up probably hadn't settled on the lunar surface by the time we landed, but it was a long way away from us and going fast. It was possible to see through it; I could see rocks and craters through it, but its sheer motion was distracting.

It made it difficult to pick out the translational velocities for a smooth touchdown. It was much like landing in a very fast-moving ground fog.

I was quite concerned about the fuel level at this final stage of descent. The gauges were registering close to empty and we were quite close to a mandatory abort in which we would have fired the ascent engine and returned—hopefully—to orbit.

But by far our safest and most desirable situation was to go ahead and land. We certainly did not want an unnecessary abort. Despite the low gauge levels, I probably had something like 40 seconds' worth of fuel left at landing. It's always nice when you read empty to have a gallon left.

Of course we were elated, but there's quite a lot of work to be done immediately after touchdown. The propellants in the tanks have to be vented right away so they won't soak up heat from the descent stage engine and the ground. Heat would send their pressure up and they could explode.

Buzz and I had about 12 minutes of very busy post-touchdown work, and then we could relax enough to have a sense of relief, of elation. Buzz stuck out his hand and gave me a big handshake and congratulations and I really appreciated it. He is my most competent critic.

We decided to do our EVA (extra-vehicular activity) early, and then we were late for our own deadline. Several little things contributed to the delay, but the major surprise was the time it took to depressurize Eagle.

To open the hatch to get out, we had to equalize the pressure on both sides of the hatch. Since the pressure on the outside is a vacuum, the pressure inside must be reduced to a vacuum also by opening a valve through which cabin oxygen is released.

This was an exercise we never were able to duplicate in tests or simulations, and it took far longer than I had anticipated. I believe this was due partly to the fact that our back packs (the PLSS, portable life support system) were operating and were adding some exhaust gas to the cabin. This also had to be vented to get down to a vacuum inside. Also it took us longer than expected to get the cooling units in our back packs operating.

Our delay in emerging from Eagle was thus not, as my wife and perhaps some others have half-jokingly suggested, to give me time to think about what to say when I stepped out onto the moon. I had thought about it a little before the flight, mainly because so many people had made such a big point of it. I had also thought about it a little on the way to the moon, but not much.

It wasn't until after landing that I made up my mind what to say: That is one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."

Beyond those words I don't recall any particular emotion or feeling other than a little caution, a desire to be sure it was safe to put my weight on that surface outside Eagle's footpad.

From inside the cockpit, the moon looked warm and inviting. The sky was black but it looked like daylight out on the surface, and the surface looked tan. There is a very peculiar lighting effect on the lunar surface which seems to make the colors change; I don't understand this completely.

If you look down sun, down along your own shadow, or into sun, the moon is tan. If you look cross-sun it is darker, and if you look straight down at the surface, particularly in the shadows, it looks very, very dark.

When you pick up material in your hands it is also dark, grey or black. The material is of a generally fine texture, almost like flour, but some coarser particles are like sand. Then there are scattered rocks and rock chips of all sizes.

Working in that atmosphere turned out to be very pleasant. It was not fatiguing.

The only real problem to me was that there were so many places that I would like to have investigated, to see just what was beyond the next hill, so to speak. I thought I would be able to see the rim of West Crater behind the LM, but the abrupt curvature of the moon's horizon prevented it.

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In addition to the things we left on the moon we also carried and brought back some American flags, some first-day covers of the lunar landing, and for ourselves some small flags and medallions which are essentially miniature replicas of our patch. Most important for the rest of the world, we brought back those rock boxes.

When we got back in to the LM, closed our hatch, re-pressurized, and took our helmets off, there was a decided odor in the cockpit. To me it seemed like the odor of wet ashes in a fireplace, I can't be certain in that it came from the lunar material, although that would be my guess.

However, this was also the first time the spacecraft cockpit had been at a vacuum, and it could have affected something inside. Some of the wiring insulation, for example, had an opportunity to outgas and could give a similar kind of odor. It will be interesting to smell the rocks back here on earth in our own atmosphere.

I was never particularly aware of temperature on the moon. The suit temperature was always pleasant and comfortable, and at no time did any of the equipment — the tools, staffs, flagpole, TV camera, the LM itself — feel either hot or cold through the insulated gloves.

In retrospect, touchdown was for me the single most striking point of achievement in the flight. Liftoff was the next most striking, I thought quite a bit about that single ascent engine and how much depended upon it.

When the moment came it was a picture of perfection. It gave us not only a very pleasant ride but it also afforded a beautiful fleeting, final view of Tranquility Base as we lifted up and away from it.

My overwhelming impression of the moon as I walked on it and photographed it was that Buzz and I were taking a snapshot of a steady-state process, a process in which some rocks are being worn down continually on the surface and other new ones are being thrown out on top by new events occurring either near or far away.

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I wasn't. I've been flying airplanes by myself for about 17 years, and the idea of being in a flying vehicle alone was in no way alarming. In fact, sometimes I prefer to be by myself.

I knew a number of things could go wrong with the LM and some of them would require a good deal of rescue work on my part, but I really wasn't apprehensive about it.

In Columbia I had a happy home. Its construction is almost like that of a miniature cathedral, the bell tower being the tunnel which goes up into the LM. We had to prepare for a possible extra-vehicular transfer to get the other two back, in case we were unable to dock properly. So I had removed the centre couch and folded it up and stowed it underneath the left couch. This created a centre aisle that gave me more volume than I needed, and I rattled around in my mini-cathedral, bumping into the nave and the transept when I wasn't careful.

I never caught a glimpse of Eagle on the surface of the moon. We had a lot of theories about that before the flight, whether or not light would reflect from the LM and I would be able to see them. But that's a huge surface down below, and from horizon to horizon as you pass over the LM takes only 6½ minutes. Most of that is not usable time because you are at such an oblique angle that you can't really pick anything out.

What Did They Say?

The time period when looking through the sextant, which is a powerful instrument but one with a narrow field of view, was such that during the 2½ minutes I was peering down at just one tiny piece of real estate, Mission Control was telling me their best guess of LM location, and I had a map marked with grid squares. But on any one pass I could scan and

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